356

Twentieth Century Buffalo.

PART ONE.

Edition of 1902-1903.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO.

EDITION OF 1902-1903.

CONTENTS OF PART ONE.

THE MUNICIPALITY — THE CITY GOVERNMENT — CITY DEPARTMENT — STATE NORMAL SCHOOL — PARK SYSTEM — GRADE CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS — WEATHER BUREAU — FEDERAL BUILDING, DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICIALS — THE ERIE CANAL — THE JUDICIARY — LEGISLATIVE — ERIE COUNTY OFFICIALS — GOOD ROADS — NATIONAL GUARD — PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION — BUFFALO'S POPULATION — LIBRARIES — ASSOCIATIONS — ART, SCIENCE, AND HISTORY — BENEVOLENT AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS — CLUBS AND SOCIETIES — G. A. R. — THE FRATERNITIES — LABOR ORGANIZATIONS — FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATIONS — CITY FRANCHISE VALUATIONS — THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE — THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE — CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION — REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROFESSIONS — NEWSPAPERS — REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE — ERIE CANAL, ADDITIONAL — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS — THE CITY'S GAS SUPPLY — POSTSCRIPT.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Aldermen, 1902, 1903,	13
Ancient Order of United Workmen,	97
Appropriations, 1901, 1902,	17
Assembly, Members of,	53, 149
Assessment, Department of, City,	13, 155
Auditor's Department, City,	11
Bar Association,	159
Beautifying Buffalo, Society,	160
Builders' Exchange,	111
Buildings, City, expenses of,	153
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association,	97
Cemeteries,	87
Charity Organization Societies,	83
Chess Club,	157
Christian Endeavor,	160
Church Home,	85
City and County Hall, Trustees,	13
City Clerk's Department,	13
City Government, Departments,	17
Civil Service Commission,	13, 160
Civil Service Reform Association,	83
Clubs,	87, 157
Colonial Wars, Society of,	81
Common Council, 1902,	13
Comptroller's Department, City,	11
Consumption, Prevention Society,	85
Councilmen, 1902, 1903,	13
County House,	91
County, Offices and Officers,	55, 57, 143
Credit Men's Association,	111
Crematory,	87
Custom House, U. S.,	39
Customs Duties,	39
Deaconesses' Home,	85
Departments, City,	11
Dredging, Buffalo River,	153
Eagles, Order of,	95
Education, Department of,	23, 159
Elks, B. P. O.,	95
Engineers and Inspectors, City,	13
Epworth League,	160
Erie Canal,	47, 151
Erie County, Description of,	55
Excise Department, State,	33
Explanatory, by the Compiler,	5
Federal Departments,	37
Finance Department, City,	17
Fine Arts Academy,	75
Fire Department, City,	13, 29
Franchise Valuations, City,	107
Freemasonry,	93
Fresh Air Mission,	83
Gas Supply, manufactured, coal and acetylene,	153
Genealogical Society,	81
German-Americans,	65
Good Roads, in Erie County,	59
Grade Crossing, Commissioners,	13
Grade Crossing Improvements,	31, 160
Grand Army of the Republic,	91
Grand Island Clubs,	89
Grosvenor Library,	73
Harbor, Buffalo, U. S.,	41
Harbor Commission,	43
Harbor Master,	43
Health Department, City,	11, 19
High School Alumni Association,	25
Historical Society,	79
Home for the Friendless,	85
Hospitals,	85
Ingleside Home,	85
Internal Revenue Department,	47
Iroquois, Order of,	99
Italian-Americans,	69
Jail, County,	91
Judiciary Department, City,	13
Judiciary, Eighth District,	49
Jurors, Commissioners of,	13
Kennel Club,	100
Knights of Maccabees,	97
Knights of Pythias,	95
Labor Organizations,	95
Landmarks Association, Niagara Frontier,	81
Law Department, City,	11
Lawyers' Club,	157
Legislative,	51
Libraries of Buffalo,	73
Licenses, City, cost of,	15
Life Saving Corps,	85
Markets, Department of,	13, 89
Mayor's Department,	11
Mayors of Buffalo,	15
McKinley Monument Commission,	31
Merchants' Exchange,	109
Municipality, how organized,	11
National Guard, State,	61
Natural Sciences, Society of,	77
Neighborhood House Association,	85
Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home,	85
Normal School, State,	27, 157
Odd Fellowship,	93
Orphan Asylum, Buffalo,	85
Outing Associations,	89

INDEX.—(*Continued.*)

	PAGE.
Pan-American Exposition	63
Park Commissioners	13
Park System	29
Patriotic Organization	91, 107
Penitentiary	91
Pension Agency, United States	45
Places of Amusement	85
Places of Worship	89
Police Department, City	13, 29
Polish-Americans	67
Poor Department, City	11
Population Statistics	65
Post-Office, United States	43, 157
Prevention of Cruelty, Society for	85
Public Instruction, Department of, City	11
Public Library	73, 157
Public Schools	23, 159
Public Works, Department of, City	11, 19, 151
Retrospective and Prospective, J. N. Larned	7
Revision of Taxes, Committee	53
Royal Arcanum	99
Royal Templars of Temperance	99
St. Louis Exposition, Commissioners	107
Sanitary Laboratory, City	21
School Association	27
School Examiners, Board of	23
Select Knights, Order of	99
Senators, State	53, 143
Sewers, City	155
Societies, County	87
Society for Beautifying Schools	27
Sons of the Revolution	107
Sporting Associations	89
State Normal School	27, 153
State Tax Rate	55
Streets, City	151
Supervisors, Board of, 1902	57
Supreme Court, Eighth District	49
Theaters	89
Treasurer's Office, City	11
University of Buffalo	83, 153
Water Supply, City	151
Weather Bureau, United States	33
Weights and Measures, Sealers of	13
Women's Union	75
Yacht Club, Buffalo	160
Young Men's Christian Association	73

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Electra, the Spirit of Niagara	2
Views in Delaware Park	4
Map of Niagara Frontier	6
Harbor and Water Front	7
Niagara Square	8
City and County Building	11
Lafayette High School	28
Map of Grade Crossing Improvements	30
Buffalo Harbor	34
Post-Office, Custom House	37
A Memory of 1901	58
New Armory, 65th Reg., N. G. N. Y.	61
New Y. M. C. A. Building	72
Albright Art Gallery (two views)	74
Historical Society Building	79
Builders' Exchange (group)	112

PORTRAITS.

Mayor, E. C. Knight	iv
City Officials	10
Dr. W. D. Greene	12
Pascal P. Pratt	14
William H. Walker	16
William Hengerer	18
Dr. William G. Bissell	20
Henry P. Emerson	22
Arthur W. Hickman	24
Dr. James M. Cassety	26
Herman J. Kreinheder	32
Henry W. Brendel	36
William H. Bradish	38
Henry S. Hill	40
Fred Greiner	42
Charles A. Orr	44
George A. Davis	46
Truman C. White	48
Robert C. Titus	50
Loren L. Lewis	52
William H. Daniels	54
Louis W. Marcus	56
Lauren W. Pettebone	60
Samuel M. Welsh, Jr.	62
Fred C. M. Lautz	64
Dr. Francis E. Fronczak	66
Giovanni Banchetti	68
Dr. Charles R. Borzileri	70
T. Guilford Smith	76
Dr. Lee H. Smith	78
George Alfred Stringer	80
Ansley Wilcox	82
Edward P. Beals	85
John J. McWilliams	86
Ballard I. Crooker	88
Joseph E. Ewell, G. A. R.	90
Dr. Joseph Fowler, F. A. M.	92
Albert J. Sigman, I. O. O. F.	94
John J. Hynes, C. M. B. A.	96
A. C. Harwick, A. O. U. W.	98
Dr. A. H. Briggs, A. O. U. W.	98
J. B. McDannell, K. O. T. M.	100
J. E. Dewey, K. O. T. M.	101
Esbon B. Rew, R. T. of T.	102
George K. Staples, O. S. K.	103
J. Y. Bicknell, R. A.	104
W. A. Rice, O. of I.	105
Dr. Joseph T. Cook	106
George W. Farnham	108
Alfred H. Burt	110
Group—Builders' Exchange	112
John G. Milburn	114
Charles A. Pooley	116
George Wadsworth	117
Willard H. Ticknor	118
Herbert P. Bissell	119
J. A. Van Arsdale	120
W. B. Wright, Jr.	121
Frank S. Sidway	122
James Sangster	123
George Metzger	124
Robert J. Reidpath	125
Alfred E. Baxter	126
Richard Radley	127
George A. Ricker	128
John A. Miller	129
Dr. J. T. Pitkin	130
Dr. James T. Kinsler	131
W. A. Crawford, D. O.	132
W. W. Steele, D. O.	134
Edward G. Erbst, D. O.	135
C. W. Proctor, D. O.	136
William F. Gelston	137
H. W. Bush	138
Edward H. Butler	140
De Alva S. Alexander	142
John Cunneen	144
Henry W. Hill	145
Robert Lynn Cox	146
Charles W. Hinson	147
Edward E. Coatsworth	148
Edward K. Emery	150
William S. Riselay	152
George P. Rose	154
Thomas F. Crowley	156
Harrison N. Vedder	158

HON. ERASTUS C. KNIGHT.

Mayor of Buffalo. Came into office January 1, 1902. Term expires December 31, 1905.

ELECTRA, THE SPIRIT OF NIAGARA

Suggesting the mighty potentialities of the great cataract in connection with the industrial development of Twentieth Century Buffalo.

(From the Illustrated Buffalo Express. By courtesy of the J. N. Matthews Co.)

EDITION OF 1902.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO

AN ILLUSTRATED COMPENDIUM

OF HER

MUNICIPAL, FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL PUBLIC INTERESTS.

Prepared by RICHMOND C. HILL.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY IN BEHALF OF THE

Municipality, Merchants, Live Stock, Produce, Lumber, and Builders' Exchanges;
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Manufacturers' and Transportation Clubs; Fraternal, Historical, Fine Arts,
Natural Sciences, and other Societies and Public Organizations and
Institutions of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.

Book made at the
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Buffalo, N. Y.
1902.

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TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO.—VIEWS IN DELAWARE PUBLIC PARK.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO—EXPLANATORY.

The dominant purpose of this publication is to provide in a convenient form continually desired information relating to the municipal, commercial, industrial, financial, educational, professional, and other public affairs of the city of Buffalo, combining the requisite data of an official and business directory with the facts and figures of a complete civic record.

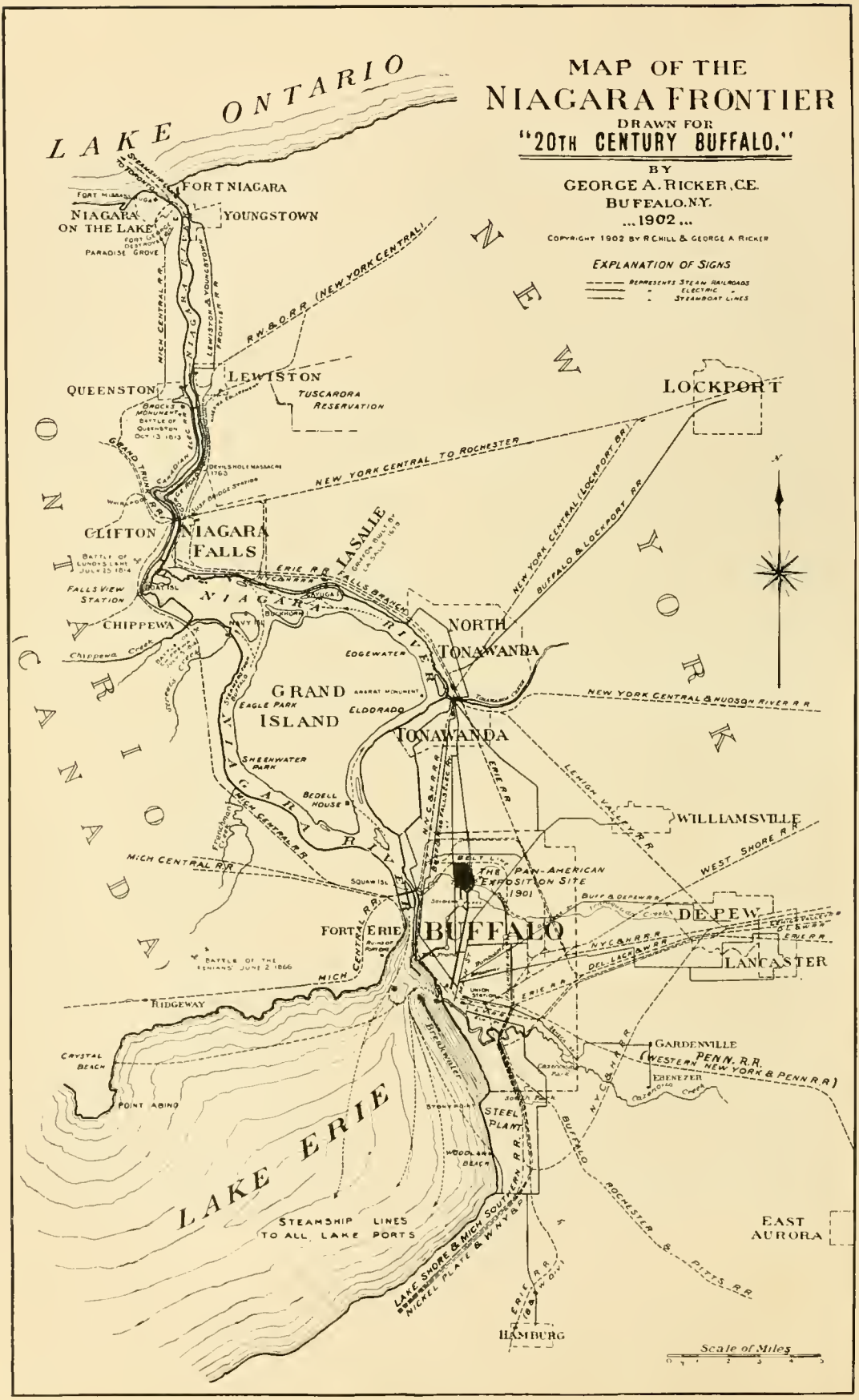
The need for such a comprehensive and reliable book of reference has long been felt, but the necessity has more and more impressed itself upon the community as the city has grown and developed in such a remarkable manner in recent years. In its pages not only is information of especial value to the business and professional men and women of Buffalo furnished, but its general contents are also of a character intended to impress the outsider with a commensurate sense of the high quality of the commercial and residential attractions and advantages of the city. It is likewise a valuable record of long established institutions and of new enterprises, and, furthermore, an epitome of the factors which have contributed to and which will serve to maintain Buffalo's prestige and to assure her permanent prosperity.

The introduction of portraits and illustrations add to the artistic attractiveness of the book, and the descriptive matter relating to individuals, institutions, and business enterprises constitute a welcome feature in comparison with the bald and formal classification of ordinary directories.

The information given and the statistics presented are all derived from official sources, and are, therefore, accurate and to be relied upon.

RICHMOND C. HILL.

BUFFALO, December, 1902.


MAP OF THE
NIAGARA FRONTIER
DRAWN FOR
"20TH CENTURY BUFFALO."
BY
GEORGE A. RICKER, C.E.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
...1902...
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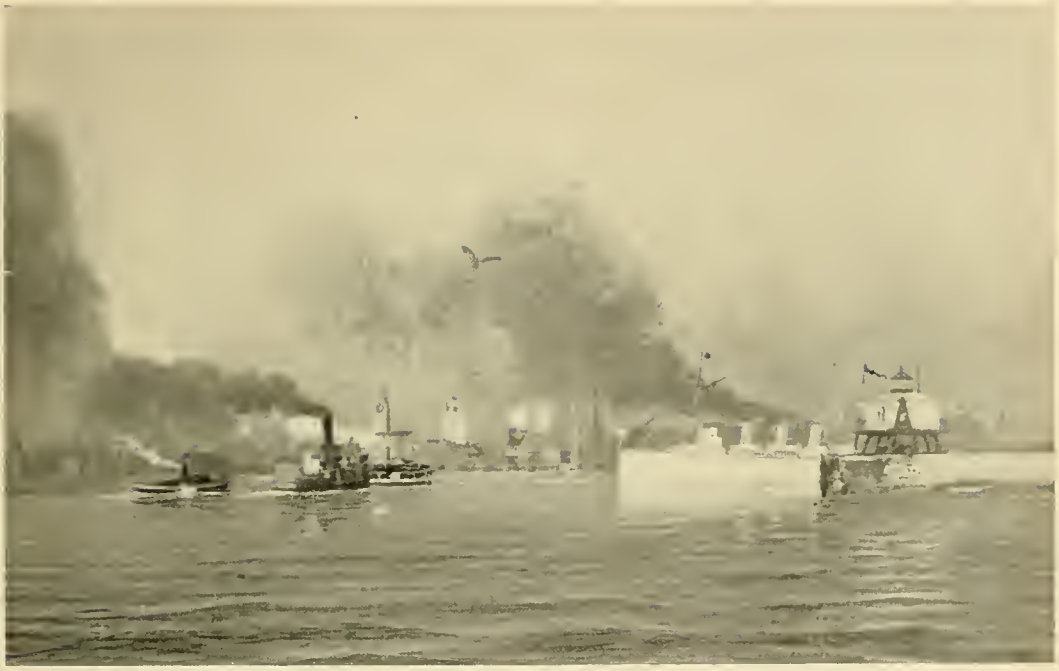
EXPLANATION OF SIGNS
REPRESENTS STEAM RAILROADS
ELECTRIC
STEAMBOAT LINES
LAKE ONTARIO
NEW YORK
ONTARIO (CANADA)
LAKE ERIE
FORT NIAGARA
NIAGARA ON THE LAKE
YOUNGSTOWN
QUEENSTON
LEWISTON
TUSCARORA RESERVATION
LOCKPORT
CLIFTON
NIAGARA FALLS
LASALLE
CHIPPEWA
NORTH TONAWANDA
GRAND ISLAND
TONAWANDA
WILLIAMSVILLE
DEPEW
LANCASTER
FORT ERIE
BUFFALO
THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION SITE 1901
RIDGEWAY
CRYSTAL BEACH
POINT ABINO
GARDENVILLE
EBENEZER
STEEL PLANT
EAST AURORA
HAMBURG
STEAMSHIP LINES TO ALL LAKE PORTS
NEW YORK CENTRAL TO ROCHESTER
NEW YORK CENTRAL (LOCKPORT BR.)
BUFFALO & LOCKPORT RR.
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R.R.
LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.
WEST SHORE R.R.
BUFFALO ROCHESTER & PITTS R.R.
LAKE SHORE & MICH. SOUTHERN R.R.
NICKEL PLATE & W.N.Y. & P.
MICH. CENTRAL R.R.
R.W. & O.R.R. (NEW YORK CENTRAL)
NIAGARA RIVER
ERIE R.R.
FALLS BRANCH
EDGEWATER
EAGLE PARK
ELDORADO
SHEEHWATER PARK
BEDELL HOUSE
BOAT ISL.
FALLS VIEW STATION
BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE JULY 25 1814
BATTLE OF THE FENIANS JUNE 2 1866
BROCKS MONUMENT
BATTLE OF QUEENSTON OCT. 13 1813
DEVILS HOLE MASSACRE 1763
SQUAW ISL.
Scale of Miles

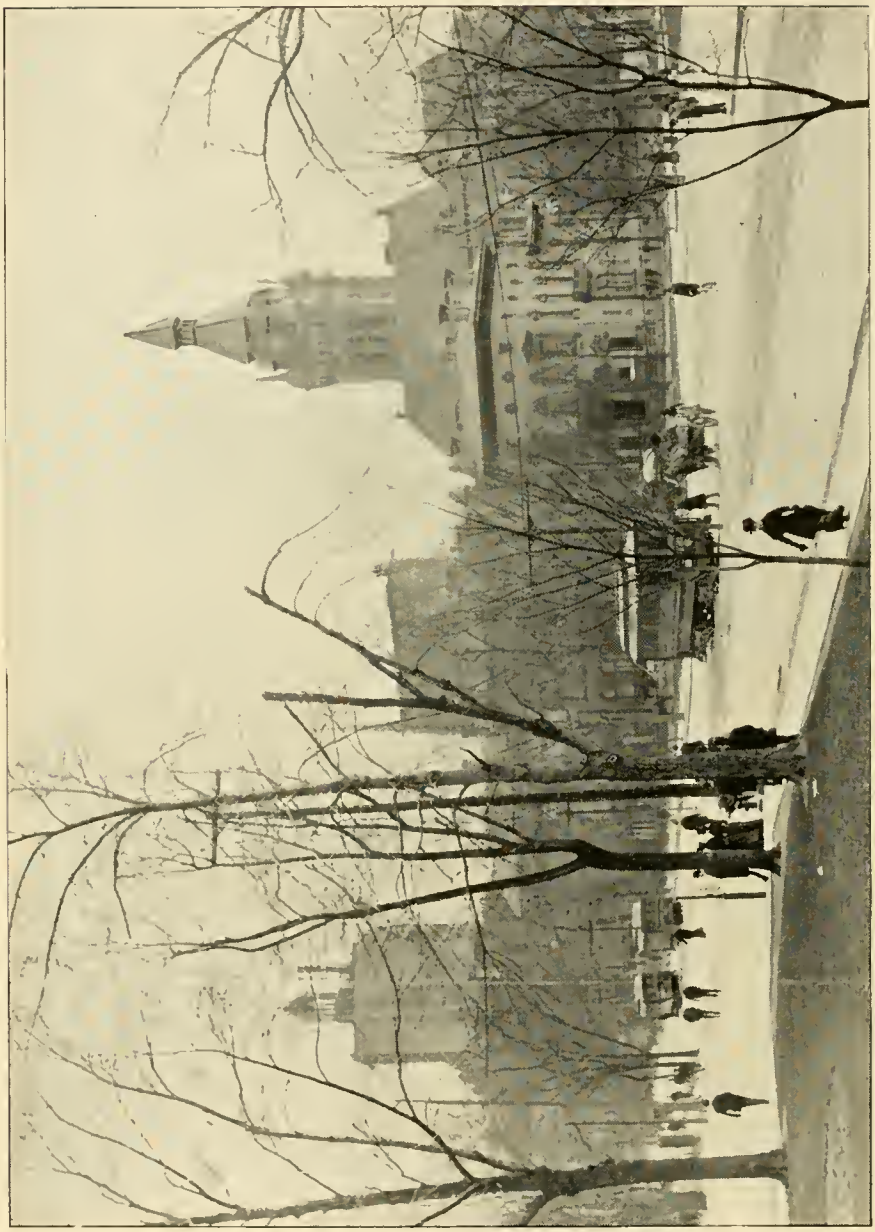


TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO.—HER HARBOR AND WATER FRONT.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO—RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

That Buffalo will continue to expand in importance as an industrial center and vastly increase her commercial opportunities cannot reasonably be questioned. The evidence repsented thus early in the Twentieth Century are conclusive. Thoughtful minds and careful observers have often in the past predicted "a great future for the Queen City of the Lakes"; but a realization of those prophecies has at times seemed tardy, if not doubtful. The ordinary citizen, engrossed in his business affairs, is inclined to indifference, and the casual critic is often too hasty in formulating an opinion to correctly estimate the growth and development of a community. How many people, longtime residents, are there who declare that Buffalo is not a progressive city, that its citizens lack enterprise, and that public spirit is conspicuous by its absence? Doubtless, there have been sporadic cases of lack of public zeal and occasional instances of a subordination of public good to private and selfish interests, but it is as a whole that the progress of the city should be fairly and properly estimated.

The growth and material prosperity of many American cities, especially during the past quarter of a century, has been prodigious. Has Buffalo any just reason for feeling a sense of inferiority should comparisons be made? Certainly not. Other cities may boast of a vast increase in population and of tremendous public improvements. Buffalo should not feel abashed. Those who are inclined to carp should pause and cogitate a little. They should reflect upon the change that has come over the community within two decades. They should turn their thoughts backward to the time of the intermittent system — or want of it — of the horse cars on our street railways; of ill-paved, cobble-stoned, and dirty streets; of dingy and circumscribed office buildings; of a gloomy and inconvenient post-office; of the daily catastrophies on the railroad crossings at grade; of the poor sewerage and the inadequate water supply, and



NIAGARA SQUARE.—WHERE THE McKINLEY MEMORIAL IS TO BE ERECTED.
City and County Building Shows on the right.

to a score of other evils with which the community was afflicted in those more or less good old days. They should then look around dispassionately and survey the advantages enjoyed by Twentieth Century Buffalo, and afterward calmly declare wherein and in what way she is lacking that which other cities of a like importance possess. Such a declaration can be neither vigorous nor comprehensive.

The retrospect should be as convincing as the prospect is encouraging. The importance of Buffalo as a commercial and industrial center is probably far better appreciated abroad than at home. How highly she is esteemed and how greatly her advantages are appreciated is shown by the opinions freely expressed by experienced and disinterested outsiders. President F. D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad recently gave public expression to his views on the subject. He said:

"Before long Buffalo will have a population of half a million. It is destined, I believe, that there shall be three great cities on the lakes. Chicago is one, of course, Buffalo will be another, and the third will be at the head of Lake Superior. Buffalo has splendid advantages in many ways, and they are bound to be availed of. Its geographical situation is admirable and its climatic conditions among the best. It is a break-bulk point in shipping, and will surely become a great manufacturing center. The steel plant that is being established is an indication that men with manufacturing plants to establish recognize the advantages of Buffalo. These were recognized before that plant was brought here. For many years I have said that Buffalo was bound to grow great, and I find evidences of it all the time. Its manufactures are sure to spread. With the great power of Niagara brought to the doorstep of every manufacturer, the city in that respect towers over many others. Buffalo ought to have a mighty milling industry before many years. Its situation is right for that. And before long, too, I look to see a regeneration of the farming interests of the East. The day of range cattle is passing. Within a few years the farms of New York and the Middle West will regain the prestige they have lost. They will be occupied and worked, and worked more successfully than in early years. I expect that before long the beef eaten in the Eastern cities like Buffalo will be grown within a hundred miles of such centers of population like Buffalo. The farms will be used for raising beef for market and dairy products. Many thousands of acres of farmland will be used for wheat growing again, and this country has some of the best wheat land in the world. It has lain idle for some years and become better soil all the time. There is a reaction coming in agriculture in this part of the country, and I look to see Buffalo gain materially when farming in the East booms again."

The gratifying signs of Buffalo's intelligent progress are by no means confined to those which mark her prospective industrial and commercial aggrandizement. On every hand there are abundant evidences that in her social, professional, and artistic life there will be a coequal development and improvement. The community is unquestionably manifesting a broader comprehension and a stronger desire for the better class of literature and the higher orders of art. There is a growing sentiment in favor of scientific attainment and liberal education. The future of Twentieth Century Buffalo will be dominated in due course by those beneficent influences which environ the youth of to-day, who are hereafter to take their places as citizens and matrons, and carry on the work of development and improvement in the various branches of public life.

The compiler of this publication will, without doubt, present ample testimony as to the present importance of Twentieth Century Buffalo. His testimony of itself should serve as a very suggestive indication as to the probabilities of the future.

N. LARNED.

December, 1902.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO. — PRINCIPAL MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS.

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO—THE MUNICIPALITY.

The town of Buffalo was created in 1810, by Act of Legislature, and included what is now known as Grand Island, Tonawanda, Amherst, Cheektowaga, the north part of West Seneca, and the city of Buffalo. A village charter was granted in 1813, amended in 1822. The city of Buffalo was created in 1832. The city government is controlled by the Revised Charter, which became law in 1892, and which has been amended from year to year in minor particulars. The Board of Aldermen originates all legislation and the Board of Councilmen act as a board of review. Jointly, the two bodies constitute the Common Council. The Mayor is the chief executive officer with veto power, which can be overridden by eighteen votes of the Aldermen and seven votes of the Councilmen. The city officials are as follows, the figures given after each name indicating the year at the end of which the different terms of office expire, unless otherwise specified, and the salaries received:

MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT:

Mayor, Erastus C. Knight, 1905, $5,000; Secretary, Frank W. Hinkley, $2,000; License Clerk, Frank Ruszkiewicz.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE:

Comptroller, Frederick W. M. Heerwagen, 1905, $4,000; Deputy, Frank T. Moulton, $2,000.

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT:

Auditor, Anselm J. Smith, $2,000; Assistant, Joseph M. Gleason.

TREASURER'S OFFICE:

Treasurer, Adam Boeckel, 1903, $5,000; Deputy, Frank J. Stafford.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW:

Corporation Counsel, Charles L. Feldman, 1905, $5,000; Attorney, Edward L. Jung, $3,000; Assistant Attorney, Percy S. Landsdowne, $2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Commissioner, Francis G. Ward, 1903, $5,000; Secretary, R. G. Parsons, $2,500; Deputy Engineer, Charles M. Morse, $3,000; Deputy Water Commissioner, Henry L. Lyon, $3,000; Deputy Street Commissioner, Patrick J. Kennedy, $3,000; Deputy Building Commissioner, Henry Rumrill, Jr., $3,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH:

Health Commissioner, Walter D. Greene, M. D., 1906, $4,000; Assistant Health Officer, Edward Clark, M. D., $2,000; Clerk, August Schneider, $1,500.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

Superintendent of Education, Henry P. Emerson, 1903, $5,000; Secretary, Matthew J. Chemnitz, $2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF POOR:

Overseer, Louis J. Kenngott, 1905, $3,500.

WALTER D. GREENE, M. D.

Health Commissioner of the City of Buffalo. Successful Physician and Surgeon. Honored member of many professional and social societies. Prominent in Masonic circles, especially among the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

See Chapter Representative Citizens.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENT:

Assessors — Thomas F. Crowley, Chairman, 1903; Albert H. Beyer, Secretary, 1905; Edward G. Volz, 1905; George Stauber, 1903; Nicholas J. Mock, 1905 — each, $3,500.

CITY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT:

City Clerk, Charles F. Susdorf, 1904, $2,500; Deputy, David N. Evans, $2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE:

Chief, Bernard J. McConnell, $3,000; Commissioners — John F. Malone, President, 1903; William S. Grattan, 1902; William Person, 1904 — $5 per session.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE:

Superintendent, William S. Bull, $3,500; Assistant, Patrick V. Cusack, $2,500; Commissioners — Charles A. Rupp, 1906, $2,500; John H. Cooper, 1905, $2,500; and the Mayor, ex-officio, $500; Clerk James A. Taggert, $1,500.

HARBOR.

Harbor Master, John J. Burns, 1903, $1,200.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS:

Commissioners — William Hengerer, Chairman, 1904; Charles Mosier, 1903; William A. Joyce, 1906; Frank H. Goodyear, 1905; George Ginther, 1902. Superintendent, John L. Brothers, $3,000 and residence.

JURORS:

Commissioner of Jurors, Willis H. Meads, $3,500; deputy, Henry H. Seymour, $2,500.

CITY AND COUNTY HALL:

Trustees — Lyman M. Baker, chairman; Wadsworth J. Zittel, F. R. Whaley, John G. Milburn, Amos H. Baker, Henry V. Bisgood; Secretary, Carl T. Chester; Superintendent, W. F. Fisher.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:

Charles B. Wheeler, Chairman; Henry W. Sprague, George A. Ricker, Dr. Thomas Crowe, J. R. Moynihan, B. Connors, Joseph B. Ewell.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, ACROSS DELAWARE AVENUE FROM CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:

Chief, Michael Callahan, 1902, $2,000.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT:

Municipal Court Judges — Louis Braunlein, 1903; Otto W. Volger, 1905, $4,000 each; Clerk, Harry C. Green, $1,300; Police Court Justice, Thomas Murphy, 1903, $5,000; clerk, George E. Rankin, $1,200. Justices of the Peace — Thomas H. Rochford, 1903, $1,800; Henry Loewer, 1905, $1,800; Fred A. Van Natter, 1905, $1,800.

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS:

Clerk, Edward Dickman, $1,800.

ENGINEERS AND INSPECTORS:

Examiner of Stationary Engines, Edward T. Lawler, $1,500; Inspector of Steam Boilers, George Glaeser, $1,500; Board of Plumbers and Plumbing — Joseph Irr, Chairman, 1903; Dean Wilson, Chief Inspector; William Ebbs, Secretary and Treasurer; Oil Inspector, Michael J. Noonan.

GRADE CROSSING COMMISSION:

Robert B. Adam, Chairman; John B. Weber, Secretary; F. Kendall, Edward H. Butler, A. F. Scheu, C. A. Sweet, James Ryan, H. D. Kirkover; Attorney, Spencer Clinton; Engineer, Edward B. Guthrie, $4,000.

COMMON COUNCIL:

Charles F. Dunbar, President.

Councilmen — Simon Fleischman, President, 1903; James Ash, 1905; Charles F. Dunbar, 1903; Christian Klinck, 1903; William E. Kremer, 1903; Henry C. Ladd, 1905; John J. Smith, 1903; Henry C. Steul, 1903; Thomas Stoddart, 1905; $1,000 each.

Aldermen, 1903 — Frank Maischoss, 21st Ward, President. 1st Ward, Jeremiah Gorman; 2d Ward, John P. Sullivan; 3d Ward, Joseph Butler; 4th Ward, John J. Collins; 5th Ward, William J. Holmes; 6th Ward, Henry Moest; 7th Ward, John Huster; 8th Ward, Louis G. Roedel; 9th Ward, George Weiner; 10 h Ward, Joseph W. Walz; 11th Ward, James Smith; 12th Ward, Louis H. Mullenhoff; 13th Ward,

PASCAL PAOLI PRATT.

Merchant, Manufacturer, Banker, and public spirited Business Man. Many years President of the Manufacturers and Traders Bank. Extensively interested in railroad and other important enterprises.

See Chapter Representative Citizens.

John Kick; 14th Ward, Ernest Wedekindt; 15th Ward, Joseph Hassler; 16th Ward, Edward C. Beiser; 17th Ward, Henry Landsheft; 18th Ward, George Loeller; 19th Ward, John J. Kennedy; 20th Ward, John Martin; 21st Ward, Frank Maischoss; 22d Ward, John O. Manning; 23d Ward, Neil McEachren; 24th Ward, James N. Adam; 25th Ward, J. Thomas Harp — $1,000 each.

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MAYORS OF BUFFALO:

1832, Ebenezer Johnson; 1833, Major A. Adams; 1834, Ebenezer Johnson; 1835, Hiram Pratt; 1836, Samuel Wilkinson; 1837, Joseph Trowbridge, Pierre A. Baker; 1838, Ebenezer Walden; 1839, Hiram Pratt; 1840, Sheldon Thompson, first mayor elected by popular vote; 1841, Isaac R. Harrington; 1842, George W. Clinton; 1843, Joseph G. Masten; 1844, William Ketchum; 1845, Joseph G. Masten; 1846, Solomon G. Haven; 1847, Elbridge G. Spaulding; 1848, Orlando Allen; 1849, Hiram Barton; 1850, Henry K. Smith; 1851, James Wadsworth; 1852, Hiram Barton; 1853-55, Eli Cook; 1856 57, Frederick P. Stevens; 1858 59, Timothy T. Lockwood; 1860 61, Franklin A. Alberger; 1862-65, William G. Fargo; 1866 67, Chandler J. Wells; 1868 69, William F. Rogers; 1870-73, Alexander Brush; 1874-76, Louis P. Dayton; 1875-77, Philip Becker; 1878 79, Solomon Scheu; 1880-81, Alexander Brush; 1882, Grover Cleveland, M. M. Drake, Harmon S. Cutting; 1883, John B. Manning; 1884-85, Jonathan Scoville; 1886-89, Philip Becker; 1890-94, Charles F. Bishop; 1895-97, Edgar B. Jewett; 1898 1900, Conrad Diehl; 1901, Erastus C. Knight.

CITY LICENSES AND THEIR COST.

Licenses of various kinds are issued by the Mayor's office as follows:

Auctioneers and Bill Posters, $50 per year.

The prices for distributing printed matter, etc., and for bill posting are regulated as follows, not to exceed rates named: Posting bills for one week of any show, entertainment, or business, 3 cents per sheet. Distributing almanacs or books to private houses, $1.50 per 1,000. Distributing circulars to private houses, $1.25 per 1,000. Distributing bills or circulars to business houses, $1 per 1,000. Penalty $100 for violating these provisions of the charter.

Billiard Tables, each $5 per year. Bowling Alleys, each $5 per year.

Circuses, not less than $25 or more than $100 per day.

Removal of dead horses or cattle, $50 per year.

Stationary Engineers, $3 per year, $2 each annual renewal.

Sale of Fish, $10 per year.

Hucksters: Foot Peddlers, using handcart, basket, or receptacle, $10 per year. Peddlers, using one-horse vehicles, $25 per year. Peddlers, using two-horse vehicle, $40 per year. $10 additional for each assistant employed.

Junk Dealers: With bags and hand-wagon, $2 per year; with horse and wagon, $3 per year; with boat, $10 per year; wholesale, $25 per year.

Sale of Meat, $15 per year.

Sale of Milk, for each wagon, $2 per year.

Night Lunch Wagons, each wagon, $6 per month.

Pawnbrokers, $250 per year.

Plumbers, $10 per year.

Pool Tables, each, $5 per year.

Privy Vault Cleaners, $50 per year.

Singing, dancing, music, etc., in saloon, $250 per year.

Theaters, $50 per year.

VEHICLES, RUNNERS, ETC.:

Transportation of passengers, $5 per year. Drivers of vehicles may charge the following rate of prices and no more:

For conveying one passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, 50 cents; for each additional passenger 25 cents.

For conveying every passenger any distance over one mile and not exceeding two miles 50 cents; and for each additional passenger half the regular rate.

For conveying every passenger over two miles $1, and 50 cents for every additional mile; and for each additional passenger, half the regular rate.

For use of any such vehicle by the day for one or more passengers $8.

For the use of any such vehicle by the hour, for one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, $1.50 for the first hour and $1 for each additional hour.

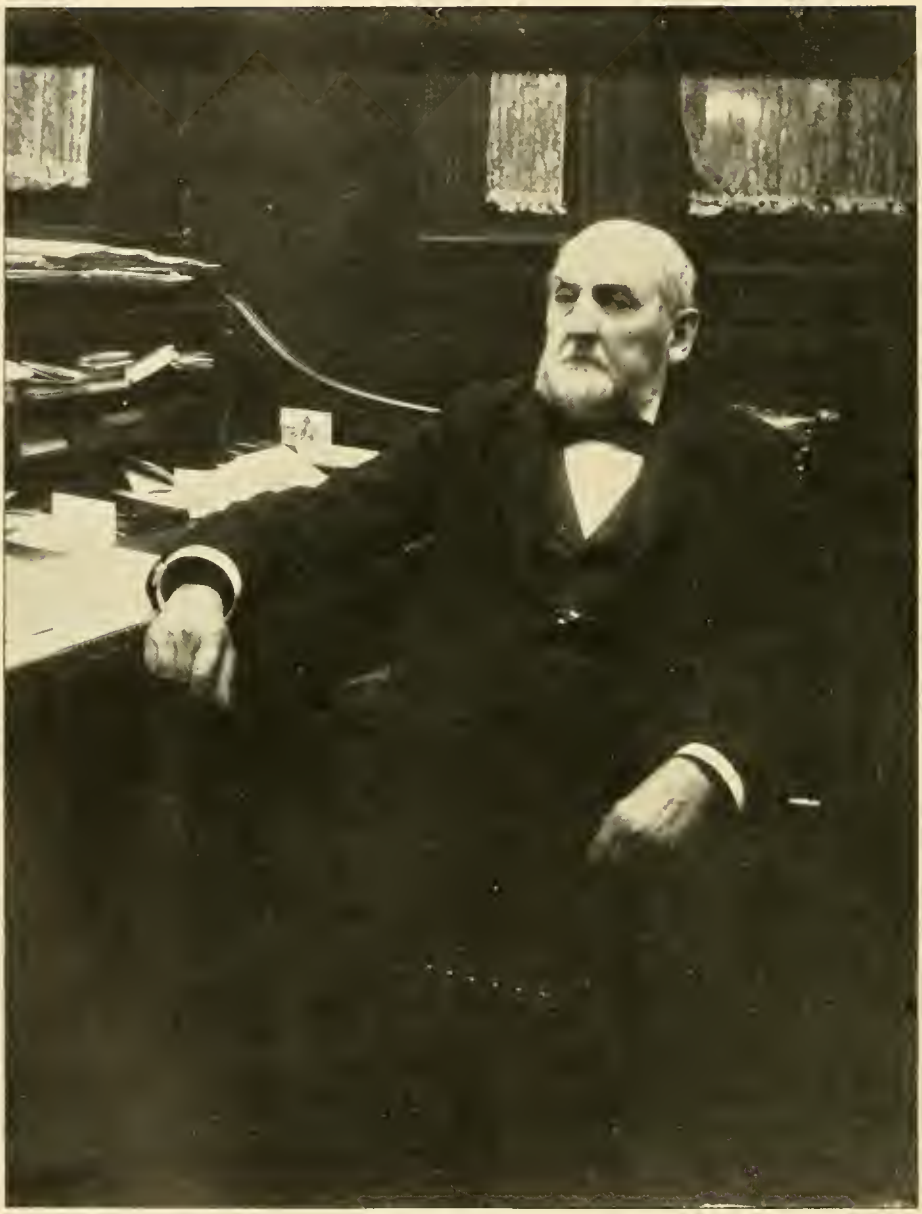
Distances shall be measured by the most direct traveling route; and in all cases where the hiring of such vehicle is not at the time thereof specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile.

Each passenger shall be allowed to have carried and conveyed upon such vehicle, one trunk, valise, saddlebag, carpetbag, portmanteau, box, bundle, basket, or articles used in traveling without charge; but for every trunk or article above enumerated, more than one, carried or conveyed upon such vehicle, the owner or driver shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of 5 cents, if conveyed within the distance of one mile, and if more than one mile the sum of 10 cents.

Runner or solicitor of guests or passengers, $20 per year.

TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE:

Two horses, $5 per year; one horse, $1 per year; porter, $2 per year.



WILLIAM H. WALKER.

Of the Wholesale Boot and Shoe Firm, William H. Walker & Co., for forty years leaders in this branch of business in Buffalo. Ex-President of the Buffalo Clearing House Association. Interested in many public institutions and enterprises.

See Chapter Representative Citizens.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Hereinafter is given a synoptical record of the scope and statistics of the principal departments of the City Government, for the maintenance of which about seven million dollars annually is now required. As far as obtainable, the reports of the different departments are up to date, being furnished by the officials in control.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

The following is a summary of the amounts appropriated by the Common Council for the maintenance of the City Government for the fiscal years named, ending June 30th:

DEPARTMENTS.

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Mayor,	$ 11,750.00	$ 12,495.00
Civil Service Commission,	2,959.40	2,899.40
Common Council,	40,721.50	44,278.85
Comptroller,	37,965.00	48,003.00
Treasurer,	37,850.00	33,925.00
Public Works, General Office,	18,350.00	14,339.00
Public Works, Bureau of Water,	563,719.87	521,657.24
Public Works, Bureau of Engineering,	286,920.00	198,813.00
Public Works, Bureau of Streets,	291,423.00	296,875.00
Public Works, Bureau of Streets, Lamps,	178,655.00	152,205.00
Public Works, Bureau of Buildings,	123,131.00	114,801.00
Grade Crossing Commission,	15,310.00	20,510.00
Assessment,	30,560.00	30,885.00
Poor,	106,590.00	125,090.00
Law,	30,850.00	30,975.00
Health,	49,133.50	50 296.00
Fire,	725,754.50	711,858.05
Police,	826,180.00	797,590.00
Parks,	105,867.00	152,507.48
Public Instruction,	1,051,324.00	1,091,609.00
City Clerk,	12,545 04	12,522.52
Auditor,	3,282.00	3,282.00
Harbor Master,	16,980.00	17,420.00
Judiciary, Police Court,	8,700.00	8,800.00
Judiciary, Municipal Court,	15,150.00	15,425.00
Markets,	9,200.00	9,417.00

FUNDS.

Boiler Inspection,	$4,425.00	$4,600.00
Board of Plumbing,	950.00	1,002 50
Grand Army Republic Relief,	13,450.00	13,650.00
City and County Hall Maintenance,	22,500.00	22,500.00
Election Expense,	34,114.00	30,964.00
Independence Day Celebration,	5,000.00	1,000.00
City Real Estate Taxes,	12,000.00	20,000.00
Erroneous Taxes,	12,000.00	25,000.00
Perfecting title to lands taken at tax sale,	15,000.00	.....
Park Bond Redemption Sinking,	12,250.00	12,250.00
Consolidated School,	$150,000.00	$150,000.00
Buffalo Public Library,	78,679.55	77,551.72
Grosvenor Library,	19,669.88	19,387.93
Dr. Lord's Library,	500.00	500.00
Buffalo Historical Society,	4,483.33	8,900.00
Bonded Debt Principal,	1,377,827.77	1,392,394.87
Bonded Debt Interest,	684,551.99	674,763.84
Total,	$7,048,272.33	$6,972,943.40

RECAPITULATION.

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Amount necessary for maintenance of City Government,	$7,048,272.33	$6,972,943.40
Less resources,	2,651,535.03	2,777,035.21
Amount to be realized by General Tax,	$4,396,737.30	$4,195,901.19

The amount of the General City Tax to be raised upon the following assessed valuation of city property:

Real,	$221,405,290.00	$223,947,690.00
Personal,	7,547,000.00	6,793,500.00
Special Franchise,	13,396,848.00	13,164,430.00
Total,	$242,349,138.00	$243,905,620.00

The General City Tax for the fiscal year 1901-1902 being $18.14216 per $1,000; 1902 1903, $17.203 per $1,000.

The valuation of property for the Lamp Tax was as follows:

Real Estate,	$205,371,115.00	$207,979,545.00
Personal Estate,	7,547,000.00	6,793,500.00
Special Franchise,	13,396,848.00	13,164,430.00
Total,	$226,314,963.00	$227,937,475.00

The Lamp Tax 1901-1902 being $0.7296 per $1,000; 1902-1903, $0.63 per $1,000.

SUMMARY.

Amount of Taxes to be collected and the tax rate are as follows:

	1901-1902.	Tax Rate.
General Tax,	$4,396,737.30	$18.14216
Lamp Tax,	165,130.00	.7296
Total,	$4,561,867.30	$18.87176

WILLIAM HENGERER.

Chairman, Board of Park Commissioners; Secretary and Treasurer, State Normal School. Representative Wholesale Dry Goods Merchant.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. — (CONTINUED.)

1902-1903.		Tax Rate.
General Tax, ...	$4,195,901.19	$17.203
Lamp Tax, ...	145,078.63	.63035
Total, ...	$4,340,979.82	$17.83335

The total bonded indebtedness of the city, June 30, 1902, was $17,098,145.06.

Total sale of bonds June 30, 1901, to May 1, 1902, $1,597,292.11, as follows:

At premium, ...	$1,107,284.11—3½%
To sinking funds, ...	490,008.00—3 %

Bonds paid June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902, $1,373,449.71.

Average interest paid for the fiscal year on outstanding bonds, 04.12346%.

FRED. W. M. HEERWAGEN,
Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A comprehensive report for this division of Twentieth Century Buffalo, prepared by Commissioner Francis G. Ward of the Department of Public Works, was not completed in time for publication here. It will be found in the Postscript at the end of the book.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.*

The importance of the Department of Health of the City of Buffalo is indicated by the character of its functions and the extensive field of its operations. Its chief officials are: Health Commissioner, Walter D. Greene, M. D.; Assistant Health Officer, Edward Clark, M. D.; Chief Clerk, August Schneider; Registrar of Vital Statistics, Franklin C. Gram, M. D. Its work is carried on with the aid of a City Chemist, Inspector of Food and Drugs, Cattle Inspector and assistant, Keeper of Quarantine Hospital, City Scavenger, Inspector of Plumbing and Drainage and five assistants, five Sanitary Inspectors, three Tenement House Inspectors, Bacteriologist and assistant, eight City District Physicians, two Homeopathic District Physicians, Fumigating Inspector, two Milk Inspectors, Factory Inspector and assistant, Keepers of Public Bath Houses, two assistants and matrons. The nature of the work of these officials is indicated by their titles.

The mortality record of the city is carefully kept and classified, as also are the statistics of births and marriages. A monthly report is printed. That for April, 1902, shows in detail the causes of a total of 436 deaths, with the age, sex, color, and social relation of each case. There were 581 births and 332 marriages. The operation of the departmental bureaus of plumbing and drainage, sanitation, fees collected, infectious and contagious diseases, bath houses, city scavenger, city chemist, food and drug inspection, bacteriologist, cattle and meat inspection, city physicians, are carefully recorded in detail; as is also the work done under the labor law, which includes the inspection of mercantile establishments and the granting or refusal of employment certificates.

The mortality rate for the past four years was as follows: 1898, 12.15 per 1,000; 1899, 12.50; 1900, 14.22; 1901, 14.61.

In 1901 there were 6,924 births, showing a gradual decrease; 3,448 marriages, showing a considerable increase; and 5,360 deaths, in a population, according to the United States census of 1900, of 352,387.

In 1901, 3,778 mercantile inspections were made, involving 11,307 employees; 2,108 employment certificates were granted to minors, and 1,109 refused.

WALTER D. GREENE,
Health Commissioner.

* See page 12.

DR. WILLIAM G. BISSELL.

In charge of the Bureau of Bactereology of the Health Department of Buffalo. (See page 21.)

SANITARY LABORATORY.

There is no more valuable auxiliary to the health department of a city than a sanitary laboratory such as is conducted by Dr. William G. Bissell in the Health Department of Buffalo. The Bureau of Bacteriology, as it is called, was established in 1893, with Dr. W. H. Bergtold in charge. Owing to ill health, Dr. Bergtold was compelled to retire and Dr. Herbert U. Williams temporarily assumed the duties of the office. At this time the bureau was but a minor division of the Department of Health, the laboratory force consisting of but one microscopist.

Realizing the necessity for a larger force, in 1894 an ordinance was passed by the Common Council establishing a laboratory fully equipped, to be placed under the charge of an expert microscopist, and ordering that he be furnished with a trained assistant and a laboratory man. The positions of bacteriologist and assistant were placed by the Civil Service Commission on the competitive list and an examination held by Professor B. Mead Bolton of Johns-Hopkins University, which resulted in the appointment of Dr. W. G. Bissell, under whose charge the Bureau of Bacteriology has been brought to a high grade of efficiency, comparing favorably with any laboratory of this kind in the country.

Dr William G. Bissell, the chief of this bureau, is one of Twentieth Century Buffalo's best known sanitary experts, having had a wide experience in the management of epidemics, water supplies, and research in general microscopy, pathology, and bacteriology.

Three years ago Dr. Bissell was called in consultation regarding the typhoid epidemic at the Chautauqua Assembly, and the efficiency of his work is shown by the fact that during the past year there was not a single case of typhoid fever in that section. Dr. Bissell was likewise called in consultation at the time of the typhoid epidemic in Meadville, Pa., and, after a thorough investigation, discovered its cause in the pollution of the water supply, which discovery led to steps being taken which effectually stamped out the epidemic.

Dr. Bissell has contributed largely to medical and scientific literature, and his original investigations as to methods of disinfection, examination of water supplies, tonsilar affections, diagnosing of rabies, etc., have attracted wide attention and have placed him in the front rank as an authority on these subjects.

Dr. Bissell holds the position of Instructor of Bacteriology in the Dental Department of the University of Buffalo, and during the past two years there have been given under his direction post graduate courses in bacteriology, which courses have been delivered by many of the most prominent physicians and dentists of this and other cities. Among those taking part in such courses have been Prof. M. D. Mann, Dr. M. A. Crockett, former Mayor Dr. Conrad Diehl, Dr. W. A. Scott, former health officer of Niagara Falls, Major A. H. Briggs of the 65th Regiment, and others equally prominent in professional life.

Dr. Bissell is at the present time consulting sanitary expert of the Chautauqua Assembly, the city of Niagara Falls, the town of West Seneca, and consulting bacteriologist to the Vartray Water Company of Buffalo. For the past ten years he has been Surgeon of the 74th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., with the rank of Major, and for two years, at the request of Major-General Roe, was detailed to the State Camp at Peekskill, to investigate the best means for the prevention of typhoid fever and the maintenance of sanitary conditions during practice marches by the National Guard. In the carrying out of his research in this line, he adopted and perfected the use of an incinerator suitable for the destruction of all camp refuse, which has since been adopted by the State and is being favorably considered by the United States Government. This incinerator has been pronounced by the leading sanitary experts the best of its kind ever put into use.

Dr. Bissell is a member of the Saturn Club, the Buffalo Canoe Club, and several other social organizations, and holds the position of Secretary of the Buffalo Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. He is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, the New York

HENRY P. EMERSON.

Superintendent of Education. (See page 23.)

State Medical Society, the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, the Buffalo Medical Union, the Æsculapian Society, and during the past year was selected as a delegate to the American Congress of Tuberculosis, held in New York City. He has been an active worker in the American Public Health Association, and is a member of the committee, appointed at its last session, to draft a constitution and by-laws for the laboratory division of that association.

Dr. Bissell is one of the few men of the country devoting his entire time to sanitary work.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

No branch of the municipal government appeals more strongly to the people of Twentieth Century Buffalo than the Department of Education. No city in the United States holds higher rank in the efficiency of the work accomplished along educational lines than does this city, a condition due to the tireless energy and constant and careful supervision and able management of Henry P. Emerson, Superintendent of Education, and his staff of principals and teachers. Mr. Emerson has achieved a national reputation as one of the leading educators in this country, and has stamped his individuality on the entire school system. During his term of office, which has extended over nearly ten years, the work of the schools has improved to a marked degree, and the efficiency of the teachers has been brought to a high standard.

In this work Mr. Emerson has been materially assisted by Prof. C. N. Millard, Supervisor of Grammar Grades, and Dr. Ida C. Bender, Supervisor of Primary Grades, both of whom enjoy a very high reputation in the educational world, a reputation which is not confined to New York State, but extends throughout the entire country. Dr. Bender has no superior in matters relative to primary methods, and the Judson-Bender series of readers, of which she is associate author, have been adopted by many of the leading cities. Mr. Emerson's office staff consists of the following officials: Matthew J. Chemnitz, secretary and superintendent of German Department; William J. Burke, chief clerk; Thomas A. Wallace, clerk; William H. Maloney, stenographer, and John Coleman, Jr., messenger. The Board of School Examiners, whose duties consist of an annual visit to each school in the city, and an annual report to the Mayor relative to their condition, is composed of Dr. Peter W. Van Peyma, Sarah L. Truscott, Devoe P. Hodson, George H. Kennedy, and Arthur E. Hedstrom.

The city has three high schools, sixty-one grammar and primary schools, and one truant school. The total number of principals and teachers employed is 1,275, of whom seventy-nine are men and 1,196 women. There are also seventy-one private and parochial schools in the city, not under the jurisdiction of this department, and having a registration of 21,245 pupils.

The three high schools are: Central, Prof. Frederick A. Vogt, Principal, forty-seven teachers, with a registration of 1,295 and an average daily attendance of 1,028; Masten Park, Prof. Frank S. Fosdick, Principal, thirty-four teachers, with a registration of 1,340 and an average daily attendance of 1,157; West High, Prof. Arthur Detmers, Principal, ten teachers, with a registration of 381 and an average daily attendance of 340. The total number of pupils registered last year was 59,627, distributed as follows: Teachers' training school, 68; high schools, 3,016; primary and grammar schools, 55,407; kindergarten, 994; truant school, 142. The average daily attendance was 43,033 distributed as follows: Teachers' training school, 58; high schools, 2,525; primary and grammar schools, 39,965; kindergartens, 455; truant school, 30. As compared with the previous year there was an increase in registration of 1,653 and in average attendance of 1,828. In addition to the regular day schools, twelve evening schools were operated for a period of from twelve to fourteen weeks, with a registration of 3,105.

Since 1894 the city has provided twenty-six new buildings, making a total of eighty-nine, of which seventy are of brick, the balance frame. Of these eighty-four are owned by the city and

ARTHUR W. HICKMAN.

President of the High School Alumni Association. (See page 25.)

are valued at $3,220,250. The increase in seating capacity is 504 rooms, or 22,680 sittings. The displacing of old buildings meant a loss of sixty-eight rooms and 3,060 sittings, making the net gain during the past eight years 19,620 sittings. Three new buildings are in course of erection, or contemplated. They are the Lafayette High School, at Lafayette Avenue (see page 28) and Baynes Street, at an estimated cost of $400,000; new building for No. 24, at Fillmore Avenue and Best Street, cost $85,000; and an addition to No. 54, at Main Street and Depew Avenue, cost $85,000.

One of the most promising signs of the growing efficiency of school work is the large increase of attendance in the higher grades. Where the graduating classes were formerly small large classes are now the rule, the growth being all the more satisfactory because especially noticeable in the thickly populated manufacturing districts, where before the course of study was enriched and the work in the higher grades made more interesting, the great proportion of pupils left school as soon as the age limit of thirteen years was reached. The records show that the number of pupils registered in the last session of the grammar schools in 1891–92 was 678; in 1895–96, 1,454; and in 1900–01, 2,041.

The total amount expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Education during the school year of 1900–01 was $1,006,419.03, or $5,038.97 less than the appropriation, a surplus which gives evidence of the most careful attention to expenses week by week.

The principal expenditures were $828,996.68 for teachers' salaries; $64,389.38 for janitors' salaries; $45,463.01 for books and materials; $19,469.17 for what may be called administrative work (Superintendent, Board of School Examiners, clerks and truant officers); $8,676.52 for night schools; $7,132.91 for janitors' supplies. The item "books and materials" includes the following: Books, $32,929.22; drawing materials, $2,947.40; manual training materials, $2,038.71; music, $64.80; copy books for penmanship, $3,178.85; sewing materials, $558.96; and paper and pencils supplied to primary grades, $3,745.07.

The amount expended under the direction of the Board of Public Works was $367,211.52, including $11,479.69 for water. The principal items were: $131,315.87 for the erection of buildings; $18,350 for the purchase of land; $69,854.77 for repairs; $48,032.71 for furniture; $37,483.66 for fuel; $25,783.02 under the head of miscellaneous.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

A valuable and active, although unofficial, auxiliary to the Department of Public Education is the High School Alumni Association, formed for the purpose of, as expressed in its constitution, "the creation of an organized effort for the advancement of the schools and of general education." Its object is to promote municipal education and to interest its members in the public welfare: giving back to the citizens of Buffalo some organized return for benefactions generously bestowed. Its membership is made up of graduates from the Central, Masten Park, and Lafayette (West) high schools. Its thirty-fourth annual meeting was held June 27, 1902, and the following officers were elected:

President, Arthur W. Hickman, '68; Vice-President, Matilda B. Karnes, '69; Secretary, Emerson Washburn, '99; Treasurer, Beaumont Griffith, Jr., '97; Directors, Preston R. Smith, '91; Frank E. Wade, '85; Alfred E. Hurrell, '98; Dr. Amelia Earle Trant, '69; Mary E. Wardwell, '83.

President Arthur W. Hickman, whose portrait is printed on the opposite page, was educated in the Buffalo public schools and is familiar with the educational system of the city in which he has always taken a deep interest. While a member of Assembly, in 1881, he introduced in the State Legislature an Act which led to the organization of the Board of School Examiners.

DR. JAMES M. CASSETY.

Principal of the State Normal and Training School, Buffalo, N. Y. (See page 27.)

SOCIETY FOR BEAUTIFYING SCHOOLS.

The Buffalo Society for Beautifying Schools, duly incorporated, is a new organization, whose purpose is described as "The cultivation of art in the schools of Buffalo, the adornment of schoolrooms, and the improvement of school buildings and grounds."

The directors for the year 1902 are: Henry A. Richmond, Charles B. Wheeler, Josephus N. Larned, P. W. Van Peyma, W. H. Gratwick, T. Guilford Smith, Carleton Sprague, Charles R. Wilson, Ralph H. Plumb, H. R. Howland, Willis O. Chapin, Evelyn R. Cary, Jeanie W. Norton, Alice B. Muzzey, Rose Clark, Eugenie F. Hauenstein, Martha Sprague Mason, Carrie A. V. Moot, Harriet B. Mynter, Eleanor S. Rogers, Isadore Michael, and Theresa W. Mitchell.

BUFFALO SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Buffalo School Association, of which Henry A. Richmond is president, is a volunteer organization of citizens actively interested in the welfare of the public schools, its chief aims being to secure the very best sanitary conditions possible in the school buildings and to safeguard the scholars in various ways suggested by modern science and educational experience.

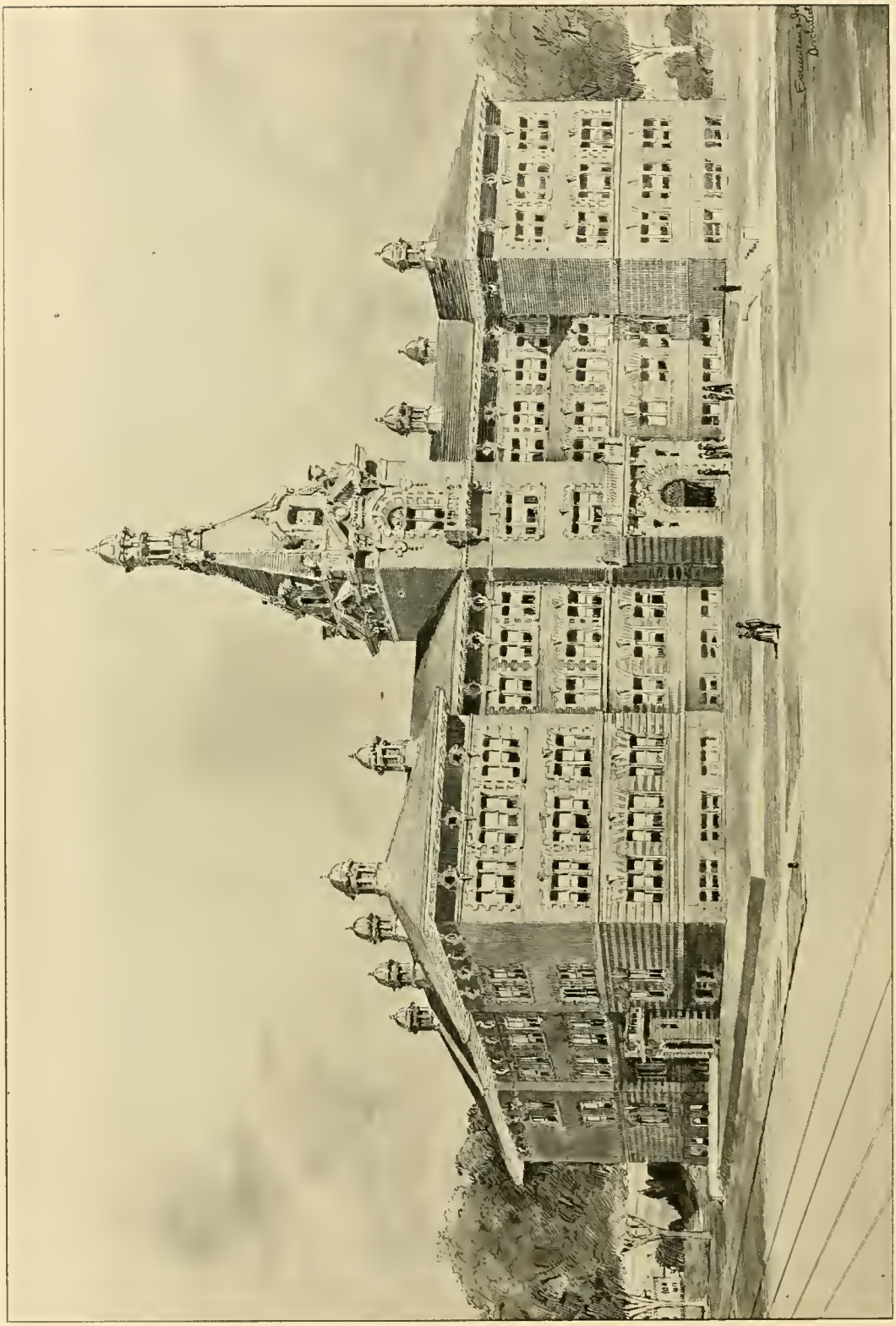
THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

While under the control of the State, through the Department of Public Education, the Normal and Training School, which occupies a large building erected on the extensive square bounded by York Street on the north, Fourteenth Street on the east, Normal Avenue on the west, and Jersey Street on the south, may be regarded as essentially a Buffalo institution, inasmuch as it originated by an Act of the State Legislature, passed April 7, 1866, locating a Normal and Training School in the City of Buffalo, $90,000 being raised by the city and county to erect suitable buildings upon the valuable site, nominally purchased, but virtually donated by Jesse Ketchum, which was very justly represented at that time as "one of unequaled beauty and convenience." The building was completed and accepted for the State by the Normal School Commission, September 7, 1870. September 14th, of the same year, a local board of trustees was appointed, comprising N. K. Hall, Chairman; William H. Greene, Secretary; Joseph Warren, Treasurer; Thomas F. Rochester, Francis H. Root, Albert H. Tracy, all of Buffalo; Allen Potter, East Hamburg; Henry Lapp, Clarence; Grover Cleveland, Buffalo; the last two being the only survivors. Professor Henry B. Buckham was chosen as the principal and the school was opened for the reception of pupils September 13, 1871, the attendance being sixty-eight.

Prof. Buckham resigned in the summer of 1886, his successor being the present principal, Dr. James M. Cassety, formerly of the Boys' Academy of Albany, of the faculty of the Fredonia Normal School, and principal of the Cortland Normal School.

During the year ending July 31, 1902, there were 888 students, 443 of whom were regularly appointed Normal School students, 114 of whom graduated; 1,562 students have graduated from the school since it was established, a large proportion of whom have become schoolteachers.

The local board, 1902, comprised Dr. Thomas Lothrop (who died August 7, 1902), President; Stephen M. Clement, Vice-President; William Hengerer, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles W. Goodyear, Robert L. Fryer, Edward H. Butler, Henry W. Hill, all of Buffalo; Daniel H. McMillan, New Mexico; and Dr. Henry Lapp, Clarence.



LAFAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL.

On Lafayette Avenue and Baynes Street. Cost $400,000. Esenwein & Johnson, Architects.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE.

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS: Jno. F. Malone, President; William S. Grattan, William Person, John Weiss, Secretary.

OFFICE FORCE: George Schenkelberger, Clerk; John F. Duggan, Stenographer.

OFFICERS: B. J. McConnell, Chief of Department; E. P. Murphy, Assistant Chief of Department. Batallion Chiefs: Michael Brummer, first district; Jno. B. Armstrong, second district; E. P. Murphy, third district; Jacob Petzing, fourth district; Geo. P. Heppel, fifth district; Terrence J. Murphy, sixth district. David Owen, Master Mechanic; Jacob Durrenberger, Superintendent of Horses; Henry Smith, Chief Operator; E. C. W. O'Brien, M. D., Surgeon.

UNIFORMED FORCE: 44 captains, 46 lieutenants, 35 engineers, 352 firemen, first grade; 6 pilots.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH: 3 operators, 2 linemen, 2 repairers.

REPAIR SHOP: 2 harness-makers, 1 blacksmith, 1 helper, 1 machinist, 1 painter, 1 carpenter.

NUMBER OF HOUSES: 25 single, 9 double.

APPARATUS AND HORSES IN SERVICE: 26 steam fire engines, 3 fire boats, 9 hook and ladder trucks, 6 chemical engines, 22 hose wagons, 4 combination chemical and hose wagons, 1 water tower, 240 horses.

RESERVE APPARATUS: 2 hook and ladder trucks, 5 steam fire engines, 1 chemical engine.

JNO. F. MALONE,
President.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

COMMISSIONERS — Hon. Erastus C. Knight, Charles A. Rupp, John H. Cooper.

Superintendent, William S. Bull, appointed March 5, 1894. Assistant Superintendent, Patrick V. Cusack, appointed May 7, 1866. Inspectors, John Martin, First District; M. J. Donovan, Second District. Surgeon, Joseph Fowler, M. D.

Clerk to the Superintendent, James C. Starks; Chief Clerk and Operator, Thomas O'Brien; Assistant Clerk and Operator, George A. Schmidt; Assistant Clerk and Desk Sergeant, James P. Kilroy; Clerk Bertillon System, George T. Jones; Photographer, Joseph T. Whitwell; Stenographer, Frederick C. Finsterbach.

Captains — 1st precinct, John H. Taylor; 2d precinct, Edward Forrestel; 3d precinct, Frank J. Killen; 4th precinct, John Burfeind; 5th precinct, Anthony Collins; 6th precinct, George Cable; 7th precinct, Timothy W. Collins; 8th precinct, Michael Morrisey; 9th precinct, Michael Regan; 10th precinct, Patrick Kilroy; 11th precinct, John W. Lynch; 12th precinct, George Kress; 13th precinct, Samuel H. Notter. Police Patrol Boat, Charles S. Pritchard.

Total number employed in department, 784, including: sergeants, 39; desk sergeants, 39; detective sergeants, 15; precinct detectives, 26; patrolmen, 566.

Total number of arrests from January 1, 1901, to June 1, 1902, 31,817.

WILLIAM S. BULL,
Superintendent.

PARK SYSTEM.

The Public Park System of the city of Buffalo is comprehensive and attractive, appropriate to the general importance and scope of the municipality. Careful consideration and extensive appropriations have been devoted to the development of the system, and under a wise administration the system will continue to be improved to the advantage of the present generation and, especially, for the benefit of future generations. The chief parks are Delaware, 362 acres, 229 of which are roadways, meadows, flower beds, zoological collection, and picnic grounds, and 133 for the ornamental lake and casino; South Park, 155 acres, with a free botanical garden; Cazenovia Park, 76 acres; The Front, 48 acres; Humboldt Park, 56 acres; Riverside Park, 23 acres; the Terrace Concourse, 3½ acres. The minor places in the park system are Prospect Park, two squares, each 594 x 281 feet; Bidwell Place square, 510 x 465 feet; South Parkway Circle, 500 feet diameter; Chapin Place Circle, 500 x 422 feet; Soldiers' Place Circle, 700 feet diameter; Agassiz Place Circle, 490 feet diameter; The Circle, 500 feet diameter; The Bank, 309 feet diameter; Niagara Square, on which the $100,000 State monument to the late President McKinley is to be erected, 466 x 460 feet; The Terrace, 960 x 60 feet; Day's Park, 670 x 90 feet; Johnson's Place, 487 x 94 feet; Wadsworth Place, 300 x 87 feet; Lafayette Square, with Soldiers' Monument, 200 x 160 feet; Masten Place, 580 x 580 feet; Porter Square, 364 x 198 feet; Market Square, two plots, each 198 x 33 feet; Heacock Place, 350 x 360 feet; Bennett Place, 365 x 290 feet; Woodside Circle, 500 feet diameter. The Park approaches are: Humboldt, Lincoln, Bidwell, Chapin, Scajaquada, South Side, and Red Jacket parkways; and Richmond, Fillmore, Porter, Jewett, and Front avenues. The totals are: Seven

Explanation
Structures Not Completed
Buffalo River
Buffalo River
BUFFALO GRADE CROSSING IMPROVEMENT.
STRUCTURES BUILT AND PROPOSED TO DATE.
JULY . . . . 1902.

parks, 741½ acres; minor places, 70½ acres; approaches, 206 acres. On Humboldt Parkway, between East Delavan Avenue and near Main Street, is a half-mile public speedway. In the parks and parkways are provided bridle paths for equestrians and paths for bicycle riders. No especial provision has yet been made for automobile speeding.

SOCIETY FOR BEAUTIFYING BUFFALO.

In a line with the improvement of the public park system is the work undertaken by the Society for Beautifying Buffalo. The officers of the society are: President, Dr. M. D. Mann; Vice-President, Charles W. Pardee; Treasurer, Francis Almy; Secretary, John H. Coxhead.

McKINLEY MONUMENT COMMISSION.

The State of New York has appropriated the sum of $100,000 for the erection in Buffalo of a suitable monument to the memory of William McKinley, who as President of the United States, serving a second term, while holding a public reception in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, September 6, 1901, was shot by Czolgolz, a supposed anarchist, and died September 14th at the Buffalo residence of John G. Milburn, President of the Exposition. The members of the Monument Commission are Edward H. Butler, Chairman and Executive Officer; George E. Matthews, Secretary; John G. Milburn, Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, and E. W. Curtice of Fredonia. The monument will be erected in Niagara Square, which is formed by the intersection of Niagara, Court, and Genesee streets and Delaware Avenue, and which will probably be beautified by the city.

GRADE CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS.

The Grade Crossing Commission, entrusted with the task of abolishing, as far as possible, the dangerous railroad crossings at grade in the City of Buffalo, was created by Act of State Legislature in 1888. Philip Becker was Mayor of Buffalo at that time. Governor David B. Hill named as members of the Commission, Robert B. Adam, Charles A. Sweet, Edward H. Butler, John B. Weber, Frederick Kendall, Solomon Scheu, George Sandrock, James E. Nunan. After the deaths of the three last named, August F. Scheu, James Ryan, and Henry D. Kirkover were added to the Commission by Governor Roswell P. Flower, under authority of an Act of the Legislature in 1892, amending the act of 1888. William J. Morgan was the first Secretary of the Commission. After his death, John B. Weber was selected for the position. Those members now living have served without compensation up to the present time. Their work has been long and tedious, involving many struggles with powerful corporations and much labor with many difficult details. Charles E. Mann was Engineer until his death. He was succeeded by Edward B. Guthrie, the present Engineer. Spencer Clinton is the Attorney of the Commission.

The latest statement compiled by the Commission gives a comprehensive idea of the extent and cost of the work done and provided for under its direction and control. It is thus summarized: Cost of structures in which the New York Central, the West Shore, the Erie, the Western New York & Pennsylvania (now the Pennsylvania), the Lake Shore, the Buffalo Creek, and Nickel Plate railroads are interested, $2,096,805.77, of which the City of Buffalo pays $457,109.73 and the railroads $1,639,696.04; cost of structures in which the Lackawanna Railroad is interested $167,233.16, of which the city and railroad company each pay one-half. The land awards have amounted to $810,725.35, of which the city has paid $270,296.82 and the railroads $540,428.53. Consequential damages to the amount of $830,732.70, of which the city has been made responsible for $416,783.84 and the railroads $413,948.86. A recapit-

HERMAN J. KREINHEDER.

In charge of the Buffalo Bureau of the State Excise Department. (See page 33.)

ulation shows a total cost, outside of that, in which the Lackawanna Railroad is interested alone, of $3,738,263.82, divided between the city $1,144,190.39, the railroads $2,594,073.43, on a basis of 30⅖ per cent. for the city and 69⅗ per cent. for the railroads. Adding the cost of the Lackawanna Railroad improvements, the total has amounted to $3,821,890.40.

The general scope of the improvements is shown on the map printed on page 30. The work has been carefully and skillfully done.

STATE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The Buffalo bureau of the State Excise Department is in charge of Henry J. Kreinheder, Deputy Excise Commissioner for Erie County, who collects and pays out the moneys payable for licenses under the provisions of the State liquor tax law. These licenses for the City of Buffalo are: saloons and hotels, $500; sale of liquor not to be drunk on the premises, $300; druggists, $5; alcohol, $15; special all night, $10; transfers, $10.

The total receipts for the twelve months, from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, inclusive, amounted to $960,821.37; of which $320,273.79 was paid to the State, $51,312.78 to the towns of Erie County, and $589,234.80 to the City of Buffalo; of the latter sum a percentage is paid over by the City Comptroller to the police pension fund and to the firemen's relief and pension fund. The balance goes towards the maintenance of the police department.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

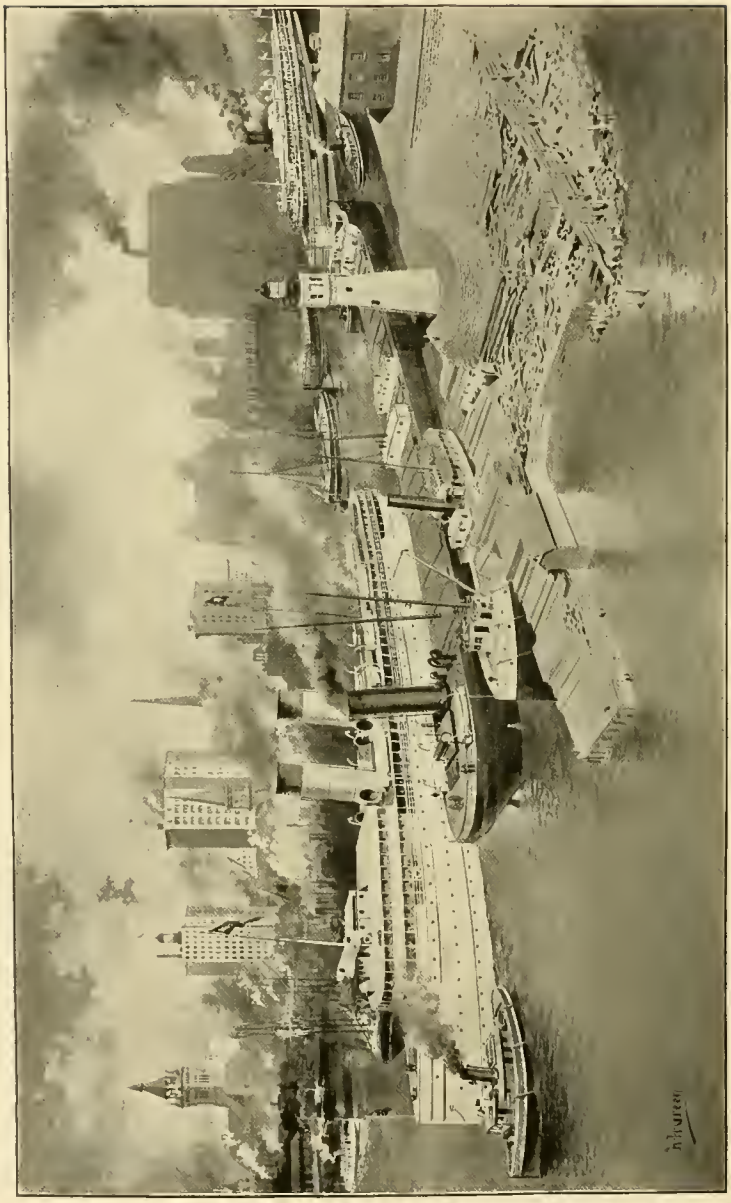
Twentieth Century Buffalo can boast of a climate that is unlike that possessed by any other place in the United States. From one year's end to the other she has a climate distinctively her own. Winter and summer the atmosphere is moist, due to the fact that the southwesterly winds, which generally prevail, always come from across the lake and at any season of the year their influence is about the same, resulting in a more even temperature than at points in the interior. During the summer months the temperature is moderate and equable, averaging 66° in the morning, 70° in the evening, and 76° in the warmest part of the day. In the winter the temperature seldom falls below the zero mark, the reason for these favorable conditions being that the lake cools the air in summer and the radiation from its waters warms the air in winter.

The remarkably fine climate enjoyed by Buffalo is due, to a very great extent, to her geographical position. The great inland sea, lying to the southwest of the city, acts as a gigantic warming pan during the cold seasons, and, consequently, there is, probably, no city in the Union that has a more equable climate or one where the seasons glide more imperceptibly into each other.

This admirable geographical position is also a safeguard from the oppressiveness felt in other large cities during the warm season. Buffalo has a greater wind movement than nearly every other city in the United States, and as that generally is from off the lake, it is extremely seldom that there is not a good circulation of cool, fresh air.

According to the records of the local U. S. Weather Bureau office, there were only eighteen days during the past thirty-one years of its existence when the temperature reached a point above 90°. On two occasions, July 10, 1897, and September 1, 1900, 95° was reached, making them the hottest during that thirty-one year period. The dates when 90° and over were reached were:

June 30, 1879, 92°; August 28, 1881, 91°; July 3, 1887, 92°; August 4, 1887, 94°; July 22, 1891, 90°; August 9, 1893, 90°; June 4, 1895, 93°; July 19, 1895, 90°; July 3, 1897, 93°; July 4, 1897, 91°; July 7, 1897, 92°; July 8, 1897, 92°; July 10, 1897, 95°; July 23, 1898, 90°; July 23, 1899, 91°; September 1, 1900, 95°; July 14, 1901, 91°; July 15, 1901, 90°.



BUFFALO HARBOR—ENTRANCE TO BUFFALO RIVER.

Showing principal types of steam craft plying in Buffalo waters (see page 41). From the Illustrated Buffalo Express. Published by permission of The J. N. Matthews Co.

On but ninety-two days during the thirty-one years did the thermometer record a temperature of zero or below, and on only four occasions did the mercury fall to 10° or more below zero. The coldest day recorded was January 25, 1884, when 13.5° below was reached. On February 9, 1875, again on February 11, 1885, and still again on February 7, 1895, the mercury touched 13° below. The records further show that February has had the majority of these cold days, while December has had only six days to her credit which showed zero or below and only two of them that touched 6° below. In this connection it should be noted that never during the entire thirty-one years have there been more than three consecutive days on which the temperature fell below zero Fahrenheit, while cases of sunstroke are exceedingly rare.

The Buffalo office of the Weather Bureau was established November 1, 1870, in the Western Union Department in the Hollister Building. In 1871 the plant was removed to the Weed Block, where it remained for ten years, when it was moved to the White Building. In 1883 another change was made to the Board of Trade Building, where thirteen years were spent. In February, 1896, the office was removed to the Prudential Building, where it is now located. The Bureau occupies large and commodious quarters on the thirteenth floor, commanding a magnificent view of the Niagara River, Lake Erie, and the Canadian shores, while a large section of Buffalo lies stretched out to the north and west. The office is fitted with the latest and most improved instruments for recording weather conditions. The private office of the Local Forecaster, David Cuthbertson, and the printing office, where the forecasts are printed, adjoin the observer's room. The instruments in the latter room are connected by electrical system with those in the tower, which reaches to a height of forty-five feet from the roof, and 215 feet from the ground. From this tower the warning lights can be seen a distance of from four to five miles up Lake Erie, one of the lights being plainly visible from a point beyond Crystal Beach.

The Bureau has charge over lakes Erie and Ontario, and local forecasts are made for Buffalo and vicinity. More than 500 maps are sent out daily, together with 1,500 postal cards, on which the forecast is printed. The New York Central and other trunk line systems are supplied daily with forecast cards, which they distribute to every village, hamlet, and station on their lines throughout Western New York. A specialty is made of reports affecting the marine shipping, and every boat owner, captain and shipper on the Great Lakes watches the weather conditions and pins his faith to the reports made by the bureau. The State climate and crop reports are also issued weekly and monthly from this office, and from here are distributed all over the State of New York. On July 1st, the office inaugurated the issuing of forecasts of the rise and fall of the water in Lake Erie. At present every branch of the Weather Bureau is handled in Twentieth Century Buffalo.

Mr. David Cuthbertson, the Local Forecaster, became identified with the Buffalo office in 1872, and in 1884 was placed in charge of the local office. His eminent fitness for this important position was demonstrated by the high rank which Buffalo holds among the stations in the department, and the accuracy of his forecasts have established him as an authority and have gained for him universal confidence. During the Pan-American Exposition Mr. Cuthbertson had charge of the magnificent exhibit made by the United States Government, which attracted general attention.

The members of Mr. Cuthbertson's office staff consists of F. T. Williams and William G. Schoppe, observers; John T. Hurley, printer; and Albert F. Magrum, messenger.

HENRY W BRENDEL.

Collector of U. S. Customs and Custodian of Buffalo Federal Building. (See page 37.)

FEDERAL BUILDING, POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, ETC.

FEDERAL BUILDING, DEPARTMENTS, AND OFFICIALS.

The Buffalo offices of the various departments of the United States service of this section are located in the new Federal building, which occupies the entire square bounded by Ellicott, South Division, Oak, and Swan streets, and is five stories high. The main front on Ellicott Street is 220 feet in length and the depth to Oak Street is 260 feet. The tower in the center of the main front is 230 feet above the sidewalk grade. The building and site cost, approximately, $2,000,000.* The cornerstone was laid June 19, 1897, and the building was dedicated March 20, 1901.

The post-office department occupies the first floor; on the second floor are quarters for the inspector of railway mail service, the vessel and boiler inspection service, special examiners for the U. S. Pension Bureau, U. S. Post-office Inspector, Assistant Custodian, and a room is provided for periodical civil service examinations. The third floor is devoted to the use of the Collector of Customs, the Internal Revenue department, the life savings stations, special agent of the Treasury department, and the Immigration Inspector. The fourth floor is used by the United States District and Circuit Court judges and officials, and the Pension Agent of the district. The fifth floor is used by the Engineer in charge of the lighthouse and harbor works in the district, and for the accommodation of railway mail clerks.

The Collector of Customs, Henry W. Brendel, is the official custodian of the building, the active work being supervised by his assistant, Charles F. Moore, in charge of a force of thirty-five persons, including engineers, firemen, elevator men, laborers, and charwomen.

The chief officials occupying the Federal building are: Collector of Customs, Henry W. Brendel; Appraiser of Merchandise, Henry S. Hill; Postmaster, Fred Greiner; Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service, H. McLellan Wade; Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Adolph G. Frankenstein, the Collector, Archie D. Sanders, being located in Rochester; United States

* Increased by Congress, 1902, to $2,033,000. Provision made at same time for selling old Federal Building and covering the proceeds into the U. S. Treasury.

WILLIAM H. BRADISH.

Special Deputy Collector of Customs—Buffalo Office.

Engineer, Major Thomas A. Symons; Judge United States District Court, John R. Hazel; District Attorney, Charles H. Brown; United States Pension Agent, Charles A. Orr; Inspector of Hulls, Frederick L. R. Pope; Inspector of Boilers, Joseph G. Schumacker; Immigration Inspector, Thos. O'Reilly; U. S. Navy Lighthouse Establishment, Commander, Andrew Dunlap; Superintendent U. S. Life Saving Station, Captain Edwin E. Chapman; Special Examiner Pension Department, Captain J. Woodburn; Board of Pension Surgeons, Dr. Wm. W. Potter, President; Dr. Thompson and Dr. L. Burrows, Jr.

The officials and scope of the work of the chief departments above enumerated are set forth in the following reports:

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The United States Custom District of Buffalo Creek comprises all the waters and shores of Lake Erie or the River of Niagara within the State of New York, and from Tonawanda Creek to the eastern shore of Cattaragus Creek, in which Buffalo is the port of entry, with sub-ports at Black Rock, foot of Ferry Street, foot Main Street, East Buffalo Stock Yards, and Tonawanda.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS are: Collector, Henry W. Brendel; Special Deputy Collector, William H. Bradish; Appraiser of Merchandise, Henry S. Hill; Entry and Liquidation Clerk, Edwin C. Clark; Marine Clerk, Max Kaliski; Clearance Clerk, Fred A. Smith; Cashier, Edward G. Boysen; Impost and Statistical Clerk, Frank Lenhard; Warehouse Bookkeeper, Dewitt C. Stiles; Entry Clerk, George W. Miller; Assistant Entry Clerk, Geo. A. Hochreiter; Bonding Clerk, Frank L. Mayer; Admeasurer of Vessels, Harmon R. Huddleston; Express Clerk, William Love; Night Clearance Clerk, James Shanahan; Inspectors, Isaac Scott, Thos. J. Downing, Theodore G. Dreher, John W. Schmitt, Louis J. Fritz, Frank J. Stapf; Messenger, R. H. Jolley.

OFFICERS AT INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE: Deputy Collector, Geo. J. Bickel; Inspectors, Lorenz Kellner, Bernard F. Kenney, Louis E. Knodel, Martin Lauser, Jr., Noble T. Barnes, John L. Zurbrick; Clerk, Nicholas W. Mullen.

OFFICERS AT BLACK ROCK FERRY: Deputy Collector, Philip Leininger; Inspector, Walter H. Hallstead.

OFFICERS AT EAST BUFFALO: Inspector of Live Stock, vacant; Night Inspector, M. J. Faux; Storekeeper, William J. Patterson.

OFFICER AT TONAWANDA: Deputy Collector, Frederick Diedrich.

OFFICER AT GRAND ISLAND: Deputy Collector, Henry W. Long.

STATISTICS: Total value of American products, etc., exported to Canada during the past five years was $52,819,091.

Total value of imports free of duty for the past five years, $5,443,770. Value of imports during the same time subject to duty, $14,751,450; duties collected, $3,515,373.73.

Value of imports from January 1 to June 30, 1902, $1,079,771. Receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, $848,848.34.

IMPORTATIONS AND DUTIES: The principal articles imported at this port and the rate of duties assessed thereon are as follows, viz:

Cattle, less than one year old, $2 per head; one year old or over, valued not more than $14 per head, $3.75 per head; valued at more than $14 per head, 27½ per cent. Horses, valued at $150 or less, $30 per head; valued at over $150 each, 25 per cent. Sheep, less than one year old, 75c. per head; one year old and over, $1.50 per head. Poultry live, 3c. per pound; wheat, 25c. per bushel; cotton manufactures, 45 per cent.; china and earthernware, plain, 55 per cent.; china and earthenware, decorated, 60 per cent.; eggs, 3c. per dozen; flax manufacturers, 45 per cent.; fish, fresh, frozen or packed in ice, ¾c. per lb.; fresh water fish, n. s. p. f., ¼c. per lb.; flowers, natural, 25 per cent.; fruits, apples, 25c. per bu.; berries, edible, in their natural condition, 1c. per qt.; lemons, 1c. per lb.; oranges, 1c. per lb.; peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, and pears, 25c. per bu.; glassware, dec., 60 per cent.; manufactured glass, 45 per cent.; hay, $4 per ton; hides, 15 per cent.; honey, 20c. per gall.; hops, 12c. per lb.; scrap iron and steel, $4 per ton; pig iron, $4 per ton; machinery, 45 per cent.; jewelry, 60 per cent.; leather, 20 per cent.; leather, manufactured, 35 per cent.; harness, etc., 45 per cent.; manufactured marble, 50 per cent.; manufactured metal, 45 per cent.; musical instruments, 45 per cent.; paints, 30 per cent.; manufactured paper, 35 per cent.; perfumery, 60c. per lb. and 45 per cent.; pipes, 60 per cent.; plants, 25 per cent.; manufactured plaster, 35 per cent.; bacon and hams, 5c. per lb.; beef, 2c. per lb.; lard, 2c. per lb.; mutton, 2c. per lb.; pork, 2c. per lb.; poultry, dressed, 5c. per lb.; veal, 2c. per lb.; butter, 6c. per lb.; cheese 6c. per lb.; milk 2c. per lb.; seeds, 30 per cent.; silk, manufactured, 50 per cent.; brandy, etc., $2.25 per proof gall.; straw, manufactured, 30 per cent.; sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard, .0195 per lb.; tin manufactures, 45 per cent.; tobacco leaf (wrapper), $1.85 per lb.; tobacco leaf (filler), 35c. per lb.; cigars, $4.50 per lb. and 25 per cent.; beans 45c. per bu.; cabbages, 3c. each; onions, 40c. per bu.; pease, 40c. per bu.; potatoes, 25c. per bu.; still wines in qt. bottles, $1.60 per doz.; champagne in qt. bottles, $8 per doz.; boards, planks, etc., $2 per M ft.; shingles, 30c. per M; staves, 10 per cent.; manufactured wood, 35 per cent.; wool (class one), 22c. per lb.; wool (class two), 36c. per lb.; wool (class three), 44c. per lb. and 55 per cent.; wool clothing, 44c. per lb. and 60 per cent.; tea, 10c. per lb.

HENRY S. HILL.

Appraiser of Merchandise, U. S. Customs, Buffalo Office.

BUFFALO HARBOR—UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

Government aid was first invoked for Buffalo harbor in 1826. In that year $15,000 was granted for improvements at the mouth of Buffalo Creek. Small appropriations were made, sometimes at intervals of several years, up to the Civil War. From 1866 to 1894, frequent and larger appropriations were made and large sums were expended on works which, like the sea wall, have since been abandoned. Much work was done on the several outer breakwaters in forms of construction, which either could not withstand the onslaught of old Erie's waves or were soon superseded by other and better forms of construction. The money spent had already mounted into the millions, when the passage of the River and Harbor act of 1896 appropriated for Buffalo harbor work an aggregate of $2,200,000, with the stipulation that not more than 25 per cent. of it could be expended in any one year. But this act which was based on the carefully-worked out plans of the engineers, put the work on a new basis, and by guaranteeing its continuance made it possible to plan and execute to far better purpose than had ever been the case before. The new period of construction began in May, 1897, and has continued, without other interruption than the winters, to the present time.

The Federal Government has spent on Buffalo harbor, from 1826 to July 1902, over $5,000,000. Much of this went for work, in the earlier years, of which little or no trace remains. But the work now going forward is of an entirely different order, likely to be as permanent as the works of man are anywhere. When the remaining portion of the stone breakwater is completed, Buffalo will have by far a greater length of breakwater than any other city in the world. From Stony Point to the end of the north breakwater there are 22,500 feet of breakwater construction, most of it in the form and material most approved by the expert engineers; a breakwater nearly double in length the famous one at Cherbourg, France, usually cited as the greatest old world achievement in this line.

Major Symons, United States Engineer, in charge of the Buffalo harbor work, reported to the compiler of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO, as follows: "Total cost to May 1, 1902, of Buffalo harbor construction and improvements, $4,680,841.02. Amount expended from May 1, 1901, to May 1, 1902, $548,469.81. Amount appropriated by Congress for harbor work still available, $330,349.60. The work on harbor from May 1, 1901, to May 1, 1902, consisted of finishing the north breakwater protecting the entrance to Erie Basin and Black Rock Harbor, of extending the stone breakwater southward to Stony Point, and of replacing with concrete the timber crib superstructure wrecked by storm of November 12, 1900. The extension of the stone breakwater is still in progress, and will probably be finished next season."*

Congress has appropriated for future harbor work as follows: $30,000 for maintenance and for removal of rock shoal in the entrance of Buffalo harbor below the junction of Buffalo River and the City Ship Canal; $200,000 for improving Lake Erie entrance to Black Rock harbor and Erie Basin, with a provision for a continuing contract for the completion of the said improvement not to exceed in the aggregate $614,643, in addition to the $200,000; and $257,500 for improving Tonawanda harbor and Niagara River, including the dredging of Tonawanda harbor.

Buffalo was the first lake city at which a fully-exposed breakwater was built; the first to have a stone breakwater; and the first city on the lakes, and it is believed in the world, at which a stone breakwater has been built with a gravel hearting, and for which the "concrete shell" construction was adopted and used surmounting timber crib work. Better than the mere fact of precedence, however, is the superb outer harbor, which has been made over 600 acres, with twenty feet and more in depth, and about 700 acres between the breakwater and the established harbor line, which coincides generally with the eighteen-foot curve, all good anchorage ground.

* Contract also awarded for the construction of three lighthouses for $28,000.

FRED GREINER.

Postmaster, Buffalo Office.

The foregoing all refers to the outer harbor, as the Federal supervision does not extend to the inner harbor, the needs of which are to be looked after by the city and private owners. A part of this subject is under consideration of the Harbor Commission, appointed by Mayor Diehl on January 15, 1900, under a resolution which had been adopted by the Common Council. It is composed of the Hon. George Clinton, Chairman; R. K. Smither, J. N. Adam, John H. Ludwig, E. C. McDougal, Rowland B. Mahany, and William Summers. William S. Rann is the attorney to the Commission. The resolution authorizing the appointment of this commission directed it to ascertain what rights, if any, the public have to the water front at any place south of Porter Avenue and to make recommendations to the Common Council.

The Common Council will recommend an enabling Act of Legislature for an appropriation of $350,000 for harbor improvements, bonding the city for the necessary amount, the money to be raised by local assessment and from the general fund, half and half.

POST-OFFICE.

Postmaster, Fred Greiner; Assistant Postmaster, Oliver A. Jenkins; Secretary, Charles H. Rudolf; Auditor, Harrison G. Sells; Cashier, Daniel E. Freischlag; Assistant Cashier, William F. Emery; Chief of Stamp Department, Edward S. Ingersoll; Superintendent Inquiry Division, Charles A. Watson; Superintendent Registry Division, Marvin S. Burt; Assistant Superintendent Registry Division, James S. Kennedy; Superintendent Money Order Division, Charles E. Harris; Assistant Superintendent Money Order Division, John F. Howlett; Superintendent of Mails, Robert Eichel; Assistant Superintendent of Mails, Alonzo M. Vincent; Superintendent Delivery Division, John D. Leib; Assistant Superintendent Delivery Division, Fred C. Williams; Superintendent of Carriers and Stations, John S. Bartlett.

STATISTICS.

Number of clerks employed, 184.
Number of letter carriers, 231.

SUB-STATIONS: A, 797 William Street, George E. Washburn, Superintendent; B, 67-69 Forest Avenue, Francis W. Bagot, Superintendent; C, 1413 Main Street, Frederic Bennett, Superintendent; D, 755 Seneca Street, Nicholas J. Furlong, Superintendent; E, 1120 Genesee Street, Charles E. Stein, Superintendent.

BRANCH STATIONS: 1, 2137 Seneca Street; 2, 1493 Elk Street; 3, 312-314 Elk Street; 4, 569 Walden Avenue; 5, 1175 Lovejoy Street; 6, 1223 Jefferson Street; 7, 2321 Main Street; 8, 225 Allen Street; 9, 214 Ellicott Square; 10, 1985 Niagara Street; 11, 306 West Ferry Street; 12, 238 Lexington Avenue; 13, 1123 Broadway; 14, 586 Main Street; 15, 282 Amherst Street; 16, Prudential Building; 17, 150 Rhode Island Street; 18, 591 Niagara Street; 19, 351 Potomac Avenue; 20, 1376 Fillmore Avenue; 21, 380 William Street; 22, 524 Niagara Street; 23, 776 Tonawanda Street; 24, 1595 Broadway; 25, 931 Main Street; 26, 2648 Main Street; 27, 720 Elmwood Avenue; 28, 399 West Avenue; 29, 958 Clinton Street; 30, 895 Genesee Street; 31, 225 East Genesee Street; 32, 346 North Division Street; 33, 276 Triangle Street; 34, 220 Carolina Street; 35, 80 School Street; 36, 1167 Niagara Street; 37, 400 Connecticut Street; 38, Live Stock Exchange; 39, 574 Genesee Street; 40, 1133 Seneca Street; 41, 279 Bryant Street; 42, 705 Broadway; 43, 182 Mulberry Street; 44, 69 West Avenue; 45, 429 Rhode Island Street; 46, 335 Herkimer Street; 47, D. S. Morgan Building; 48, Erie County Bank Building; 49, 35 State Building; 50, Dun Building; 51, 256-258 Main Street; 52, 332 Franklin Street; 53, 1360 Delaware Avenue; 54, 1128 Main Street.

STATISTICS FROM LAST ANNUAL REPORT: Postal Receipts for calendar year ending December 31, 1901, $1,019,132.35.

Postal Receipts for calendar year ending December 31, 1900, $845,959.67.

Money-Order business transacted fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 (Main Office only), 536,863 transactions, in amount $8,788,924.98.

Mail matter handled by Mailing Division (outgoing matter only), fiscal year ending June 30, 1901—first-class matter, 83,183,640 pieces; all other classes, 20,925,435 pieces; total, 104,109,075 pieces.

Business transacted by Registry Division fiscal year ending June 30, 1901—total number registered pieces handled 700,342; total number pieces registered, 87,047; total number registered pieces delivered, 179,024.

Total number of pieces special delivery mail received for delivery fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, 79,756.

STATISTICS FOR CURRENT YEAR, TO JULY 1st: Postal Receipts, January, $87,031.98; February, $75,882.14; March, $89,070.67; April, $90,855.68; May, $86,028.65; June, $82,721.73.

Total for fiscal year, ...	$1,032,809.00
Increase over previous year, ...	105,647.94

FRED GREINER,
Postmaster.

U. S. PENSION AGENT, CHARLES A. ORR.

On duty in his office in the Buffalo Federal Building, from which he disbursed $25,588,812.54, in 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, to pensioners of the United States.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY.

The United States Pension Agency for Western New York was first established at Canandaigua in 1864. It was removed to Syracuse in 1879 and to Buffalo in 1888. L. M. Drury of Canandaigua was the first agent, appointed in 1864, serving until 1879; being succeeded by Theodore L. Poole of Syracuse, who served from 1879 to 1888. His successor was Jacob Schenkelberger of Buffalo, who served from 1888 to 1893. Charles A. Orr succeeded him and served less than a year, his successor, Samuel E. Nichols, being appointed in 1893 and serving until 1898, when Mr. Orr was reappointed in 1898 and again in 1902.

In the United States there are eighteen pension agencies, located at the following cities: Augusta, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, O.; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; Topeka, Kan.; Washington, D. C.

Pensioners are paid quarterly, the Buffalo Agency paying in the months of January, April, July, and October. This agency comprises the thirty-seven counties of Western New York.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, there were 47,242 pensioners on the rolls of the Buffalo Agency, classified as follows: General Law — Invalids, 15,386; army nurses, 21; widows, 4,674; widows with children, 96; minors, 49; mothers, 808; fathers, 179; brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters, 2. Act June 27, 1890 — Invalids, 19,129; widows, 5,526; widows with children, 562; minors, 185; mothers, 199; fathers, 108; helpless children, 60.

War of 1812, survivor, 1; widows, War of 1812, 102; Mexican War, survivors, 66; Mexican War, widows, 80; Indian War, survivors, 3; Indian War, widows, 6.

There is now — July, 1902 — but one survivor of the war of 1812 in the United States. He is paid from the Buffalo Agency. His name is Hiram Cronk and he resides at North Western, Oneida County, N. Y. He is past one hundred years of age.

Total disbursements for the year was $6,288,346.78. The addition to the rolls during the year was 2,270; loss by death and other causes, 2,292; showing a total loss to the rolls of 22 pensioners.

PENSION AGENT ORR.

The public record of Pension Agent Charles A. Orr is a most remarkable and honorable one. Born at Holland, Erie County, N. Y., June 28, 1848, among the many important positions he has efficiently filled are Supervisor of Holland, Member of Assembly, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly for two terms, Special Deputy County Clerk of Erie County, serving six years. In 1885 he was elected County Clerk. In 1888 he was reëlected, this being the first instance of a County Clerk succeeding himself in the history of the office in Erie County. By President Harrison, Mr. Orr was appointed United States Pension Agent at Buffalo, January 3, 1893, but retired upon President Cleveland's election in November of the same year. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Erie County. In the summer of 1895 he was appointed State Examiner of Court and Trust Funds by Comptroller James A. Roberts. In 1898 he was again appointed United States Pension Agent at Buffalo by President McKinley, and in 1902 was reappointed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Orr has disbursed as Pension Agent for the thirty-seven counties of Western New York, during the last four years, $25,586,507.94.

At the age of sixteen he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 187th N. Y. Vols. Among other recognitions of his bravery and patriotism he was awarded by Congress a Medal of Honor, "for distinguished gallantry," for the part he took in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864.

STATE SENATOR, GEORGE A. DAVIS.

Representing the 49th Senatorial District. A consistent friend of the Erie Canal. (See page 51.)

He has always been active in the affairs of the G. A. R., being a member of Chapin Post No. 2 of Buffalo. He is at present Commander, a position to which he has been elected nine times, the last eight being by unanimous vote. At the thirty-fifth annual encampment of the Department of New York, in June, 1901, he was elected Department Commander.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Internal Revenue taxes collected in year 1901, and during the first five months in 1902, are reported as follows:

Miscellaneous, including legacy taxes, 1901,	$ 72,447.91
Miscellaneous, including legacy taxes to June 1, 1902,	13,317.64
Beer, 1901,	1,395,107.14
Beer, to June 1, 1902,	461,659.00
Spirits, 1901,	28,223.47
Spirits, to June 1, 1902,	5,589.87
Cigars and Tobacco, 1901,	114,964.85
Cigars and Tobacco, to June 1, 1902,	40,875.34
Special taxes, 1901,	103,807.49
Special taxes, to June 1, 1902,	4,877.19
Mixed Flour, 1901,	$ 60.80
*Documentary and Proprietary stamps, 1901,	164,755.27
*Documentary and Proprietary stamps, to June 1, 1902,	19,052.53
Total,	$2,424,738.50

*July 1, 1902, what were known as war taxes were abolished by Act of Congress. The duty on beer was also reduced from $1.60 to $1.00 per barrel, and on tobacco from $9\frac{6}{10}$ cents to 6 cents per pound.

THE ERIE CANAL.

From the early years of the Nineteenth Century attention had been drawn to the feasibility of connecting the waters of Lake Erie with the Hudson River by a great canal. The subject was introduced as early as 1803 by Gouverneur Morris, although the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, which was incorporated in 1792, was a practical forerunner of the canal. This company constructed a canal and locks around Little Falls, in the Mohawk Valley, opening water communication westward to Lake Ontario. In 1808, Joshua Forman of Onondaga County introduced into the Assembly a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint commission to consider the subject of "a canal between the Hudson River and Lake Erie." In 1810, Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, DeWitt Clinton, Simeon DeWitt, William North, Thomas Eddy, and Peter B. Porter were appointed by the Legislature as Commissioners to explore the proposed routes. In June, 1812, an act was framed authorizing the borrowing of $5,000,000, but the war stopped all progress and two years later the act was repealed. In 1816, the project was revived, and on July 4, 1817, practical work was commenced at Rome. The middle section, from Utica to Montezuma, was finished in July, 1820; the eastern section was completed in October, 1823; the western section was completed in the fall of 1825, and the great waterway was opened for travel October 25th.

In 1899, the Governor of the State appointed an Advisory Canal Commission to determine what should be done in the line of improving the Erie Canal. Of this commission, John N. Scatcherd and Major Thomas W. Symons, U. S. A., of Buffalo, are members. This commission has reported in favor of a practical rebuilding of the Erie Canal at an expense of about $60,000,000, the project calling for a canal which can be navigated by boats 150 feet long and twenty-five feet wide, with ten feet draft of water, carrying about 1,000 tons of cargo, or more than four times the cargo carried by the present type of canal boat. This matter will be made the subject of action at the next session of the State Legislature.

The Erie Canal cost $52,540,800, is 387 miles in length, of an average depth of seven feet, and has seventy-two locks.

JUSTICE TRUMAN C. WHITE.

Dean of the Supreme Court in Erie County. (See page 51.)

The Buffalo office was formerly the most important on the line of the Erie Canal, and carried a large force of clerks. The opposition of the steam trunk lines, combined with the inadequate facilities offered for the transportation of cargoes in tonnage of sufficient size to pay the forwarders, has operated against the State waterway, and the business has dropped to a marked degree. To-day but three clerks are required to conduct the business of the office. The decline in shipment of flour alone shows how the canal traffic has deteriorated. In 1892, nearly 65,000 barrels were cleared from Buffalo for the East. Last year but thirty barrels were sent to tidewater. The proposed enlargement of the canal and its improvement, as recommended by the commission, is believed to be the only remedy for this condition of affairs and the saving of the canal.

During the year 1901 the total tonnage cleared from Buffalo was 523,969 tons, carried on 3,407 boats, and valued at $15,668,844; the receipts were of 345,262 tons, valued at $26,196,152, or a total of 869,231 tons, valued at $4,864,996. The shipment of grain east was 17,853,500 bushels, of which wheat was 7,043,922; corn, 3,080,020; oats, 5,459,776; barley, 1,900,986; rye, 368,796. In other lines the shipments were: lumber, 17,189,820 feet; staves, 300,000 lbs.; flax seed, 58,421,856 bushels; pig iron, 10,533,990 lbs.; coal, 220 tons; merchandise, 136,008,366 lbs.; sundries, 58,866,507 lbs.; stone, lime, etc., 36,788,640 lbs.; iron and steel, 1,811,520 lbs.; sugar, 147,589,746 lbs.; coffee, 428,310 lbs.; iron ore, 17,091,191 lbs.

The officials in charge of the Buffalo office are W. M. Hawkins, collector; Andrew Shields, J. J. Snyder, and A. M. Williams, clerks.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Eighth Judicial District, which is composed of Erie, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming counties, was established under the Constitution of 1846, which abolished the Supreme Court as it then existed. On April 27, 1870, the Legislature of the State of New York abolished the general terms as then existing and divided the State into four departments, providing for general terms to be held in each. The Eighth Judicial District constitutes a part of the Fourth Department.*

The Justices of the Supreme Court who have represented Erie County since 1847 were Seth E. Sill, Benjamin F. Green, James G. Hoyt, Charles Daniels, Albert Haight, Loran L. Lewis, Manly C. Green, Edward W. Hatch, Frank C. Laughlin, Robert C. Titus, Truman C. White, and Daniel J. Kenefick. The present sitting Justices are Hon. Henry A. Childs, Orleans County; Hon. John S. Lambert, Chautauqua County; Hon. Truman C. White and Hon. Daniel J. Kenefick, Erie County; Hon. Warren B. Hooker, Chautauqua County; and Hon. Frederick W. Kruse, Cattaraugus County, who hold terms in this District; Hon. Edward W. Hatch and Hon. Frank C. Laughlin, both of Erie County, who are assigned to the Appellate Division, First Department; Hon. Alfred Spring, Cattaraugus County, assigned to Appellate Division, Fourth Department; and Hon. John Woodward, assigned to Appellate Division, Second Department. They are elected for a term of fourteen years each, and receive a salary of $7,200 a year.

The County Court was also created under the Constitution of 1846. The following have filled the office: Frederick P. Stevens, Jesse Walker, James Sheldon, Stephen Lockwood, Ros-

* A constitutional amendment creating three new Justices of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District will probably be in effect for the election in November, 1904.

HON. ROBERT C. TITUS.

Admitted to the bar of Erie County, 1865; Supervisor, 1868-1871; District Attorney, 1878-1880; State Senator, 1882-1885; Judge of Superior Court, 1886-1894; Justice of Supreme Court, 1894-1898.

well L. Burrows, Albert Haight, George W. Cothran, William W. Hammond, Joseph V. Seaver, and Edward K. Emery, now on the bench. He was elected in 1895 and reëlected in 1901. The term of office is six years and the salary $6,000 a year.

The Surrogate's Court of Erie County was erected in 1821. Those who have held this office since then are Roswell Chapin, Ebenezer Johnson, Martin Chittenden, Israel T. Hatch, Samuel Caldwell, Thomas C. Love, Peter M. Vosburgh, Charles D. Norton, Abram Thorn, Charles C. Severance, Jonathan Hascall, Horatio Seymour, Zebulon Ferris, Jacob Stern, and Louis W. Marcus, elected in 1895 and reëlected in 1901. The term is six years and the salary $6,000.

An Act of the Legislature of May 20, 1880, created the Municipal Court of the City of Buffalo, with two Judges, the term of office being six years and the salary $4,000 a year. The Judges since the erection of this Court were George S. Wardwell, George A. Lewis, William W. Brown, Charles W. Hinson, Louis Braunlein, and Otto W. Volger. The last two named are the present incumbents.

The United States District Court is presided over by Hon. John R. Hazel, salary $5,000 a year; U. S. District Attorney, Charles H. Brown; Assistant U. S. District Attorneys, Wesley C. Dudley, S. Wallace Dempsey.

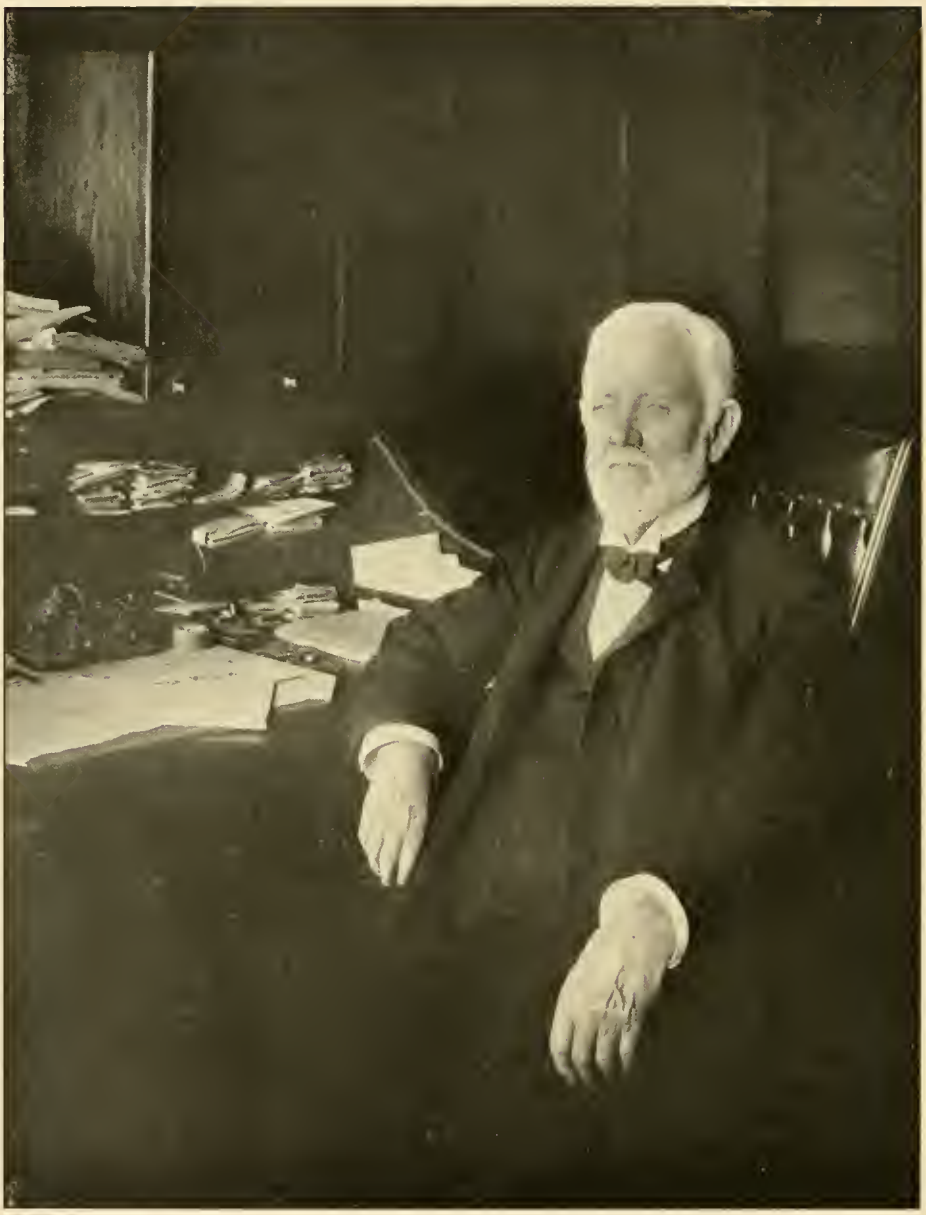
In 1818, a law was passed creating the office of District Attorney in each county. The following have held office in Erie County: Herman B. Potter, Thomas C. Love, George P. Barker, Henry K. Smith, Henry W. Rogers, Solomon G. Haven, George P. Barker, Benjamin H. Austin, Charles H. S. Williams, John L. Talcott, Albert Sawin, James M. Humphrey, Freeman J. Fithian, Cyrenius C Torrance, Lyman K. Bass, Benjamin H. Williams, D. N. Lockwood, Robert C. Titus, Edward W. Hatch, George T. Quinby, Daniel J. Kenefick, and Thomas Penney, serving in 1902. The staff of this office are Frederick Haller, First Assistant; Willard H. Ticknor, Second Assistant; Alonzo G. Hinkley, Third Assistant; Daniel J. Hanley, Managing Clerk; and Guy Moore, Record Clerk. The salary of the District Attorney is $5,000 a year and the term of office four years. The salaries of the staff are $3,000, $2,500, $2,500, $1,500, $1,500, and $1,000, respectively.

The selection of jurors is made by Willis H. Meads, Jury Commissioner, and Henry H. Seymour, Deputy Jury Commissioner.

The Hon. Truman C. White, who is the Dean of the Erie County Supreme Court, is a native of Perrysburg, N. Y., where he was born April 30, 1840. He is a veteran of the civil war, serving four years in the 10th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, of which organization he was First Lieutenant. He was admitted to the Erie County bar in 1867, locating in Buffalo. He was elected Justice of the Superior Court in 1891, and on the abolishment of that Court, January 1, 1896, took his seat on the Supreme Court bench. As a lawyer and jurist, Justice White has achieved eminence, and is highly respected for his ability, honesty, and integrity, and his comprehensive knowledge of the law.

LEGISLATIVE.

In 1821, the County of Erie was erected from Niagara County, and in the following year formed, with Niagara and Chautauqua counties, the Thirteenth Congressional District. The Act of June 29, 1832, constituted Erie County alone the Thirty-second District. In 1894, the Thirty-third District was formed. The present Representatives to Congress are William H. Ryan, Thirty-second Congressional District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 19th, and 20th wards; and D. S. Alexander, Thirty-third



HON. LORAN L. LEWIS.

Admitted to the bar in Erie County, 1848. Elected State Senator, 1869; reëlected, 1871; Justice of Supreme Court, 1882 to 1895. President Howard Iron Works.

District, comprising the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th wards, and all the towns of Erie County. The term of office is two years and the salary $5,000 a year.

Under the new apportionment of 1901, which goes into effect this year, and gives the State of New York thirty-seven congressional districts, Erie County will be made up of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth districts. The former will comprise the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 18th wards; and the latter, the 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th wards, and the twenty-five towns of Erie County.

Erie County is represented by three Senators in the State Legislature; Henry W. Hill, Forty-seventh District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th wards of Buffalo; Samuel J. Ramsperger, Forty-eighth District, comprising the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th wards; and George A. Davis, Forty-ninth District, comprising the 7th, 18th, and 25th wards of Buffalo and the twenty-five towns in Erie County. The salary is $1,500 a year and mileage, and the term of office two years.

Hon. George A. Davis, senior Senator, is one of the best-known members of the bar of both county and city, and highly esteemed at Albany. He was born in Buffalo, August 5, 1858, and is a self-made man, working at the picture maker's trade to support himself while studying law in the office of Day & Romer. He was admitted to practice in 1880. Senator Davis was a member of the 74th Regiment N. G. N. Y., filling every position from private to commanding officer. He represented the 9th Ward in the Board of Supervisors in 1885–1886, in the latter year removing to Lancaster, which town he represented for a number of years as Supervisor. In 1889, 1894, and 1895 he was Chairman of the Board. He represented the Thirty-first Senate District in the Constitutional Convention, serving on the committees on banking, insurance, and military. In 1895, he was elected Senator of the Forty-ninth District, and was reëlected for three successive terms.

In the Assembly of the State of New York, Erie County, the representatives in 1902 were as follows: First Assembly District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 19th, and 20th wards, John H. Bradley; Second District, comprising the 15th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th wards, Edward R. O'Malley; Third District, comprising the 5th, 11th, and 14th wards, Anthony J. Burke; Fourth District, comprising the 4th, 8th, 9th, and 10th wards, William Schneider; Fifth District, comprising the 7th, 12th, 13th, and 16th wards, Charles F. Brooks; Sixth Distrist, comprising the 17th, 18th, and 25th wards, George Ruehl; Seventh District, comprising the towns of Elma, Marilla, Cheektowaga, Lancaster, Alden, Newstead, Clarence, Amherst, Tonawanda, and Grand Island, John K. Patton of Tonawanda; Eighth District, comprising the towns of Collins, Concord, Sardinia, North Collins, Brant, Eden, Evans, Boston, Colden, Holland, Wales, Aurora, East Hamburg, Hamburg, and West Seneca, Elijah J. Cook of Hamburg. The term of office is one year and the salary $1,500 and mileage.

REVISION OF THE TAXES.

A committee was appointed by Mayor Knight, early in 1902, for the purpose of investigating the tax laws of the city and county with a view of securing desirable amendments to the city charter. The committee is composed of two attorneys, William L. Marcy and James L. Quackenbush, to look after the legal end of the bill; two members of the Board of Councilmen, Christian Klinck and Simon Fleischman; and three representatives of the Board of Aldermen, J. N. Adam, Neil McEachren, and Henry Landsheft. No results have yet been achieved.

WILLIAM H. DANIELS.

Treasurer of Erie County, Member of Buffalo's leading "Music" firm, Denton, Cottier & Daniels. (See page 57.)

STATE TAX RATE.

The State tax rate for the fiscal year was fixed by the Legislature at .13 of a mill. In signing the bill Governor Odell said:

"Following the precedents established by recent Legislatures of the same political faith, it has sought to give effect to the many wise laws relating to the subject of indirect taxation through amendments which have increased the tax from corporations during the year ending on October 1, 1902, over the preceding year by the sum of $2,972,171.12, and the taxpayers can look with confidence for a still further increase during the coming year, so that the State treasury will be richer from these sources by at least $3,500,000 over the year 1900. The present administration has also had the benefit of the revenues produced by the so-called Raines Liquor Tax Law, which paid to the localities, while adding to the State's indirect revenue $4,197,858.72 yearly, $5,474,448.82 more than was received by the counties annually during the operation of the law which it repealed, thus refuting the charge that it has deprived the localities of their moneys and by indirection shifted the burden from the State to the municipalities."

ERIE COUNTY.

The State of New York, created in 1683, consisted originally of ten counties: Albany, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. In 1772, Montgomery was built from Albany County, and from it, in 1789, was erected Ontario County. In 1802, a part of this became Genesee County. Six years later, Niagara County was taken from this territory, and from Niagara, in 1821, Erie County was erected.

Erie County contains 1,071 square miles land area, and 160 square miles Lake Erie area, and is bounded on the north by the center of Tonawanda Creek and by the center of the east branch of Niagara River between Grand Island and Tonawanda from the mouth of the Tonawanda to the junction with the west branch. On the west by the line between the United States and Canada from the junction up along the center of the west branch of the river and of the whole river to Lake Erie, and then southwesterly along the middle of the lake to a point where the international boundary makes a right angle with a line to the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek. On the south by a line from such point of intersection to the mouth of the Cattaraugus, and thence up along the center of that creek to the crossing of the line between the fourth and fifth ranges of the Holland Company's survey. On the east by the line between those ranges from Cattaraugus Creek to Tonawanda Creek, except that for six miles opposite the town of Marilla the county line is a mile and a quarter west of the range line, which is twenty-three miles east of the center of Niagara River at the foot of Lake Erie and thirty-four and a half miles east of the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek. The extreme length of Erie County north and south is forty-three and a half miles, and its greatest width, including the lake portion, is about thirty-nine miles.

The county is divided into three sections; the City of Buffalo, consisting of twenty-five wards; the north towns, consisting of Alden, Amherst, Cheektowaga, Clarence, Grand Island, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, and Tonawanda; and the south towns, consisting of Aurora, Brant, Boston, Colden, Concord, Collins, Eden, Elma, Evans, East Hamburg, Hamburg, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia, West Seneca, and Wales.

COUNTY OFFICES.

The office of sheriff was created an elective one in 1821, the same year which marked the erection of the County of Erie. The term of office is fixed at three years, and the incumbent

LOUIS W. MARCUS.

Admitted to the bar in Erie County, 1888. Elected Surrogate, 1895; reëlected, in 1901, for a term of six years from January 1, 1902.

is ineligible to reëlection for the next succeeding term. The office is now salaried, the fee system having been abolished by Act of the Legislature. The salary is $5,000 a year, and the present incumbent is Frank T. Coppins, who was appointed, in 1902, by Governor Odell, to succeed Samuel Caldwell, removed.

The office of County Treasurer, formerly appointive by the Board of Supervisors, was made elective by the people under Legislative Act, December 16, 1847. The term of office is three years and the salary $5,000 a year.

THE COUNTY TREASURER.

William H. Daniels, the present County Treasurer, is a native of Buffalo, where he was born, April 6, 1859. He began his business life with the music firm of Denton & Cottier, to which he was admitted as a partner in 1887, the name being changed to Denton, Cottier & Daniels. This house is one of the largest music houses between New York and Chicago, and the oldest of its kind in the United States, having been established in 1847, as noticed elsewhere. Mr. Daniels is a 32d degree Mason.

OTHER OFFICIALS.

During the colonial period the County Clerk was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Sessions of Peace in his county. He is now Clerk of the Supreme and County Courts. His term of office is three years and his salary $5,000 a year. The present incumbent is John H. Price of Akron.

The position of County Auditor is filled by John W. Neff. The term is four years and the salary is $2,500.

The Keeper of the Erie County Penitentiary is an elective office, the term three years and the salary $2,500 a year. The present incumbent is Alexander H. Sloan.

The Keeper of the Erie County Almshouse is also an elective position, the term three years and the salary $2,500 a year. John A. Stengle occupies that position.

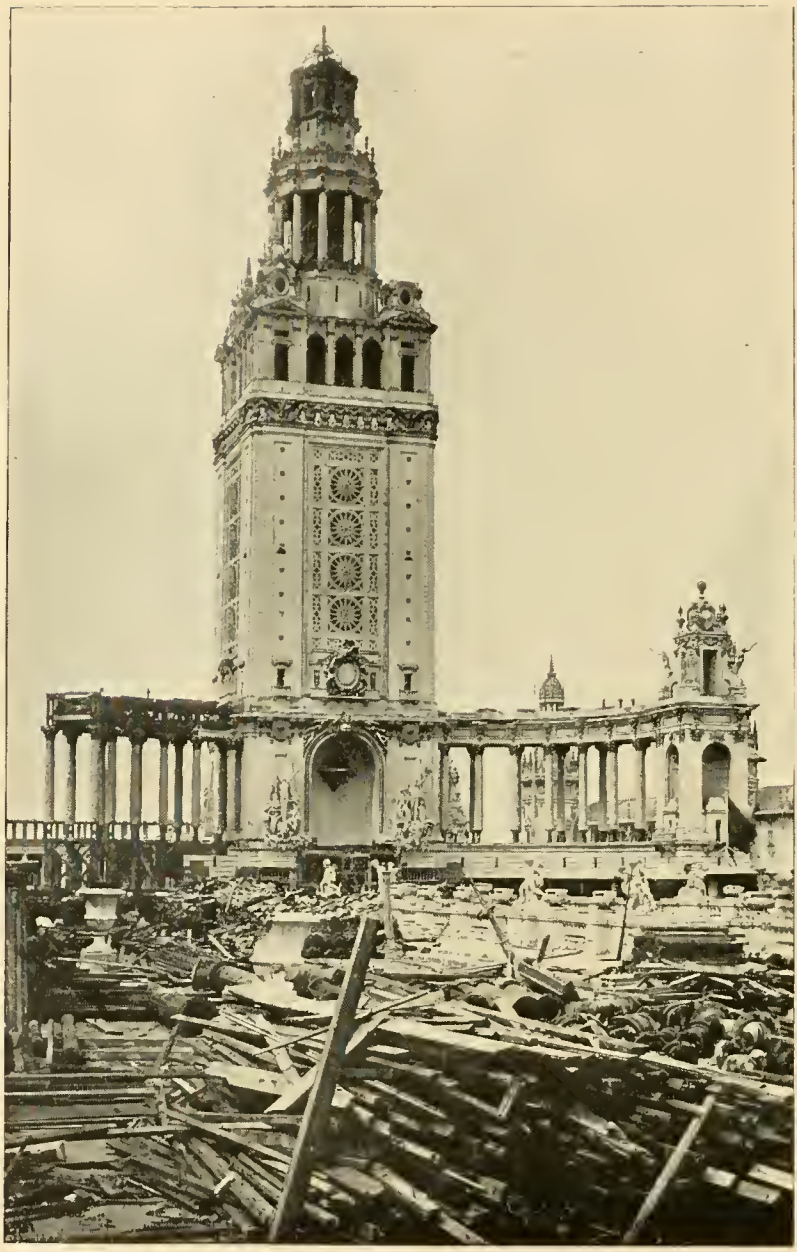
The Superintendent of the Poor is Lafayette L. Long. The term of office is three years and the salary is $1,000 a year and fees.

The office of Coroner, so far as the City of Buffalo is concerned, was abolished by Act of the State Legislature at its last session, and the office of Medical Examiner created. Dr. Earl G. Danser and William C. Boller were the incumbents at the time of the passage of the Act, and they were retired. The Board of Supervisors, who held the appointive power, named Dr. Danser as Medical Examiner. He is practically connected with the District Attorney's office, and receives a salary of $3,000 a year. His term of office is for three years. The two Coroners for the towns were Dr. Horace A. Edmunds of Tonawanda for the North Towns, and Dr. Gansivoort G. Wood for the South Towns. They received $300 a year. These offices were abolished under the new law.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The legislative body of the county is the Board of Supervisors, comprised of fifty members, of which twenty-five represent the wards of the City of Buffalo and twenty-five the towns of the County. The officers of this body are: Chairman, Byron D. Gibson of the Town of Aurora; Clerk, Dr. Samuel E. Lapp, Clarence; Deputy Clerk, Frank P. Howe; and County Attorney, Nathaniel W. Norton. The members of the Board are:

City of Buffalo, Wards — 1st, W. J. McConnell; 2d, James W. Fitzhenry; 3d, Martin T. Devaney; 4th, William E. Glass; 5th, Thomas W. Scully; 6th, Harry J. Hunt; 7th, Frederick



A MEMORY OF 1901.

The Crowning Glory of the Pan-American Exposition. The Electric Tower in the course of demolition, August, 1902. From the Illustrated Buffalo Express. Printed by permission of the J. N. Matthews Co. (See page 63.)

H. Sharpe; 8th, Edward Sperry; 9th, Cazmir Bilski; 10th, James H. Holder; 11th, Boleslaw Dorasewicz; 12th, Henry Nebrich; 13th, William O. Weimar; 14th, William Scherer; 15th, Louis F. Moershfelder; 16th, Ernst F. Martinke; 17th, Andrew Smeader; 18th, William P. Koehler; 19th, James D. Wilson; 20th, Hamilton Ward, Jr.; 21st, James A. Menzies; 22d, William Baynes; 23d, William E. Shifferens; 24th, Frederick Howard; 25th, Fred. J. Beerman.

Towns—Alden, Benjamin A. Gipple; Amherst, Eugene P. Ouchie; Aurora, Byron D. Gibson; Brant, Louis H. Schwert; Boston, Edward Heinrich; Cheektowaga, Frank Wildy; Clarence, Theodore Krehbiel; Colden, Orlin J. Colburn; Concord, Willis G. Clark; Collins, Charles L. Popple; Eden, Charles H. Ide; Elma, James A. Woodard; Evans, Julius M. Schwert; East Hamburg, Frank F. Holmwood; Grand Island, William H. Conboy; Hamburg, Joseph H. Eno; Holland, William B. Jackson; Lancaster, George Staub; Marilla, Samuel B. Webster; Newstead, Samuel J. Wiltse; North Collins, Dennis A. Dillingham; Sardinia, Luzerne M. Smith; Tonawanda, James B. Huff; West Seneca, Christian L. Schudt; Wales, George J. Kelver.

The term of office of Supervisor is one year and the salary is $500 a year.

GOOD ROADS.

Erie County is exceptionally situated for the work of construction of good roads. The quarries on the County Almhouse farm can supply ample stone material for highway construction, and abundance of labor is at hand in the 500 or more male prisoners hitherto maintained in idleness at the Penitentiary. The quarries produce a fine quality of limestone, Medina sandstone, and shales, which are crushed in a plant installed by the County at a cost of $6,100, and which will turn out from 200 to 500 tons of stone per day. The cost of good roads improvement is apportioned as follows: State, 50 per cent.; county, 35 per cent.; town, 7½ per cent.; abutting owners, 7½ per cent.

During the present year eight roads will be constructed in Erie County, and contracts have been awarded to Henry P. Burgard for a total of 13.686 miles at a cost of $112,500, and to Mosier & Summers for a total of 9.584 miles at a cost of $92,637.

The Burgard contracts are on Main Street, from the easterly boundary line of the city, 3.415 miles northerly, to the westerly boundary line of Williamsville; Main Street, from the easterly line of the village of Williamsville, 1.926 miles easterly, to the village of Harris Hill; Transit Road, from its junction with the Main Street road, 4.283 miles northerly, between the towns of Amherst and Clarence; and Transit Road, 4.062 miles northerly, between the towns of Amherst and Clarence, to the Tonawanda Creek.

The Mosier & Summers contracts are from sixty-one feet northerly to the Village of Orchard Park, northerly to the Morgan Road in East Hamburg, distance one mile; from Morgan Road, 3.41 miles northerly, to the Potter Road from the towns of East Hamburg and West Seneca; from the Potter Road, 1.17 miles northerly, to the easterly line of the City of Buffalo; and Big Tree Road from the village of East Aurora, 4.004 miles easterly, to the village of Wales Center.

Prior to awarding these contracts the county had laid six and one-half miles of road from White's Corners to Hamburg, about one and one-half miles on the River Road, and one and one-fourth miles on Orchard Park Road, running north.

The value of these improvements has already been demonstrated in an enhanced trade with the sections affected and in the increased facilities for the bringing of country produce to the city.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LAUREN W. PETTEBONE.

In Command of the 4th Brigade, N. G. N. Y. (See page 61.)

ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR NEW ARMORY, 65th REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y.
George J. Metzger, Architect. (The building of the tower may be delayed.)

NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF NEW YORK.

Twentieth Century Buffalo is represented in the National Guard of the State of New York by the 4th Brigade, which has its headquarters in this city, and of which Brigadier General Lauren Woodruff Pettebone is the commanding officer. The headquarters are at No. 474 Main Street and are handsomely fitted up, occupying the entire fourth floor, the former home of the 4th Signal Corps, disbanded by the State authorities in 1901.

The 4th Brigade was organized in 1854 and has been commanded during the half century of its existence by Brigadier-Generals Gustavus A. Scroggs, Henry L. Lansing, Rufus L. Howard, William F. Rogers, William S. Bull, John C. Graves, Edgar B. Jewett, Peter C. Doyle, and Lauren W. Pettebone.

The Brigade consists of the 65th and 74th Regiments, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions of Infantry. The 1st Battalion is made up of five separate companies, the 13th of Jamestown, the 25th of Tonawanda, the 29th of Medina, the 42d of Niagara Falls, and the 47th of Hornellsville. The 2d Battalion consists of four separate companies, the 1st and 8th of Rochester, the 34th of Geneva, and the 43d of Olean. The 3d Battalion consists of four separate companies, the 2d of Auburn, the 30th of Elmira, the 41st of Syracuse, and the 48th of Oswego. There are 152 officers and 1,964 men in the 4th Brigade. In the 65th Regiment there are thirty-four officers and 423 men, and the 74th, thirty-eight officers and 574 men. The 1st Battalion comprises twenty-five officers and 372 men: the 2d Battalion, twenty-one officers and 297 men; 3d Battalion, twenty officers and 302 men.

The officers of the 4th Brigade are: Brig.-General Lauren W. Pettebone; Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Charles M. Ranson: Inspector, Major James F. Nuno; Judge

COLONEL SAMUEL M. WELCH, JR.
In Command of 65th Regiment, N. G. N. Y

Advocate, Major Martin Carey; Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordinance Officer, Lee H. Smith; Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Captain Theodore B. Sheldon; Commissary of Subsistence, Major Henry C. Wadsworth; Surgeon, Lieut. Col. Floyd S. Crego; Engineer, Major George J. Metzger; Aide-de-Camp, Captain Walter G. King. The commanding officers of the bodies making up the 4th Brigade are: 65th Regiment, Colonel Samuel M. Welch, Jr.; 74th Regiment, Colonel George C. Fox; 1st Battalion, with headquarters at Niagara Falls, Major M. B. Butler; 2d Battalion, with headquarters at Geneva, Major William Wilson; 3d Battalion, with headquarters at Oswego, Major A. M. Hall.

The separate companies occupy substantial buildings, some of them being exceptionally fine, costing from $50,000 to $75,000 each, the handsomest, perhaps, being the armory of the 29th of Medina, built last year.

The 74th Regiment Armory, located on the block bounded by Prospect Avenue, Niagara, Connecticut, and Vermont streets, built in 1898 at a cost of over $400,000, is a noble structure.

The 65th Regiment for many years has occupied the State Arsenal on Broadway, but a new home has been provided for by the State and county. The new Armory will be the most elevated building in the city and will be built on a lot of 10½ acres, on Masten, Best, and North streets. It will be 483 feet long and 356 feet wide. For its erection the State has appropriated $550,000, and the county assumes the cost of excavation, grading, etc. George J. Metzger is the architect. The building is being erected under the supervision of the State Board of Armory Commissioners, comprising Brigadier-General James McLeer, Adjutant-General Nelson H. Henry, and Colonel Samuel M. Welch, Jr., 65th Regiment.

PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

It is generally admitted that while the Pan-American Exposition entailed a loss to many stockholders and speculators its effect on the whole was beneficial to the community. As a business enterprise it was decidedly unsuccessful, but its artistic excellence and its value as an advertisement of the attractions and commercial advantages of Twentieth Century Buffalo cannot be questioned. It gave employment to a large number of people, very materially reducing the usual winter demand upon the city poor fund and upon public charity; it brought considerable revenue to many storekeepers and householders; it caused a marked increase in the savings banks deposits, and has already led to an expansion of several existant industries and the exploitation of many new enterprises.

The exposition was open from May 1, 1901, to November 2, 1901, inclusive, twenty seven weeks. The admissions were: paid, 5,306,859; free, 2,813,189; total, 8,120,048. Total revenue from admissions, $2,406,875.80. At the close of the exposition the income from all sources had amounted to $8,869,757.20; the expenditures for all purposes had been $9,447,702.93. The unpaid accounts were estimated at $577,945.73. Congress, in 1902, voted $500,000 towards the payment of these accounts. The capital stock, $1,643,203.50, was entirely absorbed; and the second mortgage bonds, $500,000, were unpaid. On the $2,499,700 first mortgage bonds $2,324,721 was paid, and the balance will probably be paid. The buildings were sold to the Chicago Wrecking Company, it is said, for $80,000, and other property of the Exposition Company was disposed of for small sums.

The most lamentable events in connection with the enterprise were the shooting of President McKinley in the Temple of Music, September 6th, and his death, September 14th.

FRED C. M. LAUTZ.

President of the Orpheus Society. Leading member of the firm of Lautz Bros. & Co., Soap Manufacturers.

BUFFALO'S POPULATION.

According to the twelfth census taken by the U. S. Government in 1900, the population of the City of Buffalo was 352,387, as compared with 255,664 census of 1890. Of the 352,387, the native and foreign born and white and colored population, classified by sex, was as follows: native born males 122,609, females 125,526; foreign born males 52,532, females 51,930; native white, native parents, males 45,841, females 45,019; native white, foreign parents, males 75,932, females 79,784; foreign, white, males 52,159, females 51,851; total colored, negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians, males 999, females 802; negro, males 899, females 799. The population of Erie County in 1900 was 433,686, as compared with 322,981 in 1890.

THE GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Second in importance to the native-born Americans in the population comes what may be termed German-Americans or, more properly speaking, American citizens born in Germany, who naturally retain many of the manners and customs of the fatherland, but whose progeny is divided between a love for those parental preferences and a pride of adopted citizenship. Many of the honored names on the past commercial, industrial, and political records of Buffalo are those of German-born citizens, and the list of such which Twentieth Century Buffalo could present would be by no means an inconsiderable one. A summary of the German institutions which are still vigorous and flourishing offers a sufficient evidence that a love of old country institutions and a reverence for the language and customs of the fatherland are very dominant even in the minds of those who are far removed by birth and environment from the sentiments which animate their forbears.

There are at the present time not less than 60,000 naturalized German citizens in Buffalo, and it is a conservative estimate that, if to these be added their immediate descendants who were born here, this part of the population of Twentieth Century Buffalo would exceed more than one-third of the entire number enumerated in the latest census. The first German known to have settled permanently in Buffalo was John Knecherer, who arrived here in 1821, and he was followed by John Siebold in 1822, who was one of the founders of the Board of Trade and a director of the Buffalo Savings Bank. The first brewery was started by Rudolph Baer, who came to the city in 1826. The first Catholic priest was Father Nicholas Merz, who settled here in 1829. The first German city official was Dr. Frederick Dellenbaugh, elected Alderman in 1839.

The German press early exerted a powerful influence on the growth of the German colony. The first paper was *Der Weltbuerger*, issued in 1837 by George Zahm, with Stephen St. Molitor as editor. On the death of George Zahm, in 1844, Dr. F. C. Brunk and Jacob Domedian bought the plant and issued a semi-weekly. In 1848, the *Demokrat* was started. In 1853, the two were consolidated, Frederick Held becoming sole owner in 1875. The present publisher is F. C. B. Held, and the editor, Otto F. Albing. *Die Freie Presse* was established in 1853 by Fred Reinecke, and became a daily in 1873, under management of Reinecke, Zesch & Baltz. The present publishers are Reinecke & Zesch.

Other papers established were *Buffalo Volksfreund*, started 1840, but soon abandoned; reëstablished 1868; *Der Freimuethige*, established 1843, died 1845; *Telegraph*, 1845–1873; *Der Taegliche Republikaner*, established 1875, merged in 1879 into *Die Freie Presse*; *Sunday Herald*, established 1875, but soon died; *Sunday Tribune*, founded in 1876, now owned by Reinecke & Zesch; *Aurora*, *Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung*, *Buffalo Herald*, *Die Christliche Woche*, and *Die Wachende Kirche*. Other German papers which had short lives were: *Der Lichtfreund*, 1855; *Buffalo Patriot*, 1857; *Buffalo Union*, 1863; *Buffalo Journal*, 1863; *Evangelische*

DR. FRANCIS E. FRONCZAK.

Physician, Author, Scientist. A Representative Polish-American Citizen.

Gemeinde Zeitung, 1878, afterwards *Volksblatte fuer Stadt und Land; Die Arbeiterstimme am Erie*, 1878; *Die Laterne*, 1880, and *Der Buffalo Wecker*, 1880.

The oldest church is St. Louis Roman Catholic, at Main and Edward streets: the second, the German Evangelical St. Peter's Church, organized in 1831–32, and now located at Genesee and Hickory streets. At present there are in the neighborhood of half a-hundred church societies, all of them prosperous.

The German-Americans have organized and maintained a number of admirable musical and social organizations. Among the former are the Liedertafel, founded May 9, 1848, the Saengerbund, formed April 20, 1853, President, 1902, L. J. Heintz; Secretary, Emil Jackson; Director, A. A. Plagge; the Harugari-Moennerchor, organized September 19, 1869; the Orpheus, organized October 29, 1869, President, 1902, F. C. M. Lautz; Secretary, Richard C. Taggersell; Conductor, John Lund. The German Young Men's Association was formed in 1841, and the German Old Folks' Association, now known as the Old German Society, was organized in 1869. The Turnverein was organized March 7, 1853; President, 1902, Dr. Charles W. Auel; Secretary, Otto Schmidt.

THE POLISH-AMERICANS.

A very prominent factor in the growth of Buffalo is the Polish element, which now comprises about 70,000 persons. The first settlers from Poland arrived in Buffalo about 1866. In 1874, there were but 150 families, but constant employment and good wages led them to send for relatives and friends, and by 1885 the colony had grown to conspicuous proportions. In 1893, the Polish population numbered about 55,000. To-day, Twentieth Century Buffalo ranks second among the cities of the United States in point of Polish population, Chicago coming first, Detroit third, with Milwaukee, Cleveland, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York following in the order named. Unlike their brethren in other cities, the Poles of Buffalo have kept largely together, and have their churches, schools, clubs, newspapers, and other institutions conducive to their welfare and in a measure preservative of their national characteristics. They are almost distinctively a people by themselves, industrious, law abiding, and charitable; their merchants and business men enterprising, and the heads of families generally owners of their own homes. They poll about 9,000 votes. The Broadway Market and public playing ground are almost exclusively used by the Polish colony.

Among the prominent early Poles in Buffalo were Michael Szanichrowicz and John Odojewski, two of the organizers of the first Polish society, St. Stanislaus: Theodore Berent, one of the first appointed to read the Gospel in Polish in St. Michael's Chapel; and Jacob Johnson, the first teacher of English in their schools.

The first Polish church, St. Stanislaus, Roman Catholic, was built in 1873, when the population was about 700. The first pastor and leader was the Very Rev. John Pitass, the dean of the Polish colony and leader of his people in Western New York. He still holds his charge. This church is located at Peckham and Wilson streets, has about 7,000 communicants and more than 2,000 pupils in its parochial school. St. Adelberts, Roman Catholic, located at Stanislaus Street and Rother Avenue, was the second church built. Its pastor is Rev. Thomas Flaczek. Both of these churches own cemeteries at Pine Hill.

Other churches are: Transfiguration, Sycamore and Mills streets, Roman Catholic, built in 1897, Rev. James Wojcik; St. John Kanty, Roman Catholic, Broadway and Swinburne streets, built in 1892, Rev. Adam Marcinkiewicz; St. Cassimirs, Roman Catholic, Cable and Weiss streets, Rev. Francis Kasprzak; Church of the Assumption, Roman Catholic, Amherst and Peter streets, Rev. F. Chodacki; Corpus Christi, Franciscan Fathers, Clark and Kent streets, Very Rev. Hyacinth Fudzniski; Holy Mother of Rosary, Independent, Sobieski near Sycamore Street, Rev. S. Kaminski. The last named owns a cemetery, and all have parochial schools.

CONSULAR AGENT GIOVANNI BANCHETTI.

Representing the Italian Government in Buffalo. (See page 71.)

The first Polish newspaper was *Ojczyzna* (Fatherland), established in 1883 by a stock company, of which George Bork was president. It was issued weekly, with Stanislaus Slisz as editor. In 1886, it became a semi-weekly, when it was bought by Rev. John Pitass, who changed its name to *Polak w Ameryce*. In 1895, it was made a daily, being the only Polish daily in the Eastern and Central States. *The Echo*, weekly, was started in 1887 by M. J. Sadowski, secretary of the Polish National Alliance. It is now owned by a stock company. *Slonce* (the sun), weekly, the organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, was established by Jerzy Mirski. The present editor is George Mirski. *Harmonia*, monthly, is the organ of the Polish Singers Alliance, and its editor is Leo Obszewski. *Gazeta Bufaloska*, monthly, editor F. A. Olszanowski. *Warta*, weekly, the organ of the Independent Church, completes the list of papers.

There are a number of clubs and societies, and many other social, athletic, and educational organizations. The Polish Union of North America has its headquarters in Buffalo. Other associations having large membership are the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Association.

A leader among the Polish-American citizens is Dr. Francis E. Fronczak, A. M., born in this city September 20, 1874. His father, Adelbert Fronczak, took an active part in the Polish struggles for independence in 1840 and 1863, in the latter of which he served as an officer. On account of his participation in these troubles he was forced to leave his native land and seek in America the liberty denied him there. In 1870 he settled in Buffalo, where four years later Dr. Fronczak was born. He was educated at St. Stanislaus Parochial School, from which institution he graduated in 1887. He entered Canisius College, and was graduated from there in 1894 with the degree of A. B. He took up the study of medicine and entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was the first Polish graduate from that institution. In the meantime he took a post graduate course at Canisius College in 1895, receiving the degree of A. M. In 1896 the honors of Laureate of Polish Literature were conferred on him by the Polish League of Chicago. In 1898 and 1899 he studied law at the Law Department of the University of Buffalo. Dr. Fronczak early showed an inclination for literature and was connected, as special writer, with the *Courier*, *Express*, and Polish local papers, as well as contributing to several out-of-town and European magazines and journals. Recently he made a visit to Europe and Northern Africa, the occasion being his wedding trip, and his letters from there, printed in a local paper, were unusually interesting. He has a large practice in Buffalo, principally among his own nationality. He is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, Medical Society of Central New York, Polish Physicians and Scientists Association in Europe, The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, The Historical Society, the Independent Club, and others. Is Attending Physican to the Felician Sisters' Hospital, the Polish Orphan Asylum, and the Home for Old and Disabled at Cheektowaga. He is Grand Medical Examiner of the Polish Union of North America and Examiner of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, Polish National Alliance, and other Polish institutions.

In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission, serving efficiently until 1902, when he resigned. In 1899 and part of 1900 he was the Head Physician at the Erie County Penitentiary.

In professional life, Dr. Fronczak ranks high and enjoys the confidence of his colleagues. In social circles he is also popular, and possesses the respect and esteem of a very many warm, personal friends.

THE ITALIAN-AMERICANS.

The Italian representation in the population of Buffalo is also an important element in the growth of Buffalo. The first Italian colonists came to this city in 1850 from Genoa. These pioneers from Italy naturally turned their attention to the fruit farms and vineyards on the borders of Lake Erie. The excellent opportunities afforded for making a livelihood, and securing good wages, soon swelled the tide of immigration. To-day the Buffalo colony numbers some 15,000. These have their own church, St. Anthony of Padua, Roman Catholic, the

DR. CHARLES R. BORZILLERI.

A representative Italian-American Physician of Buffalo. (See page 71.)

colony being looked after by Father Scalabrina. The priests in charge are Fathers Cassaza and Chenuil. There are sixteen mutual benefit societies, and three political organizations. The majority of the immigrants come from Palermo, Sicily, while many are from Basilicata, Catanzaro, Campobasso, and Naples. A large percentage are employed on the railroads handling freight, and engaged in construction work. The colony has developed to a wonderful extent and many of its members are engaged in commerce, the importing of fruit and products of Italy and the Mediterranean being carried on on a large scale by high-grade firms.

Of the younger generation, those born in this country or who came here while quite young, have turned their attention to the professions, in which they have already achieved prominence. In the political field they have also made a record, and from their ranks have developed able leaders in both the great political parties. In the ranks of medicine may be mentioned Dr. C. R. Borzilleri, Dr. B. Calabrese, and Dr. Tartaro; in law, Horace Lanza; in the importing line, Charles Antoniazzi, Antonino Giannelli, Louis Onetto, and a score of others. As artisans, the Italians enjoy the best of reputations, and as shoemakers, barbers, and tailors are preferred to other nationalities. The establishing of the steel plant at Stony Point has given a large amount of work to the colony, and has led to a rapid increase in the immigration. The Italian, although generally found in the cities, is naturally an agriculturist, and a prosperous colony now exists in Fredonia, composed of farmers, fruit growers, cheese, and macaroni makers.

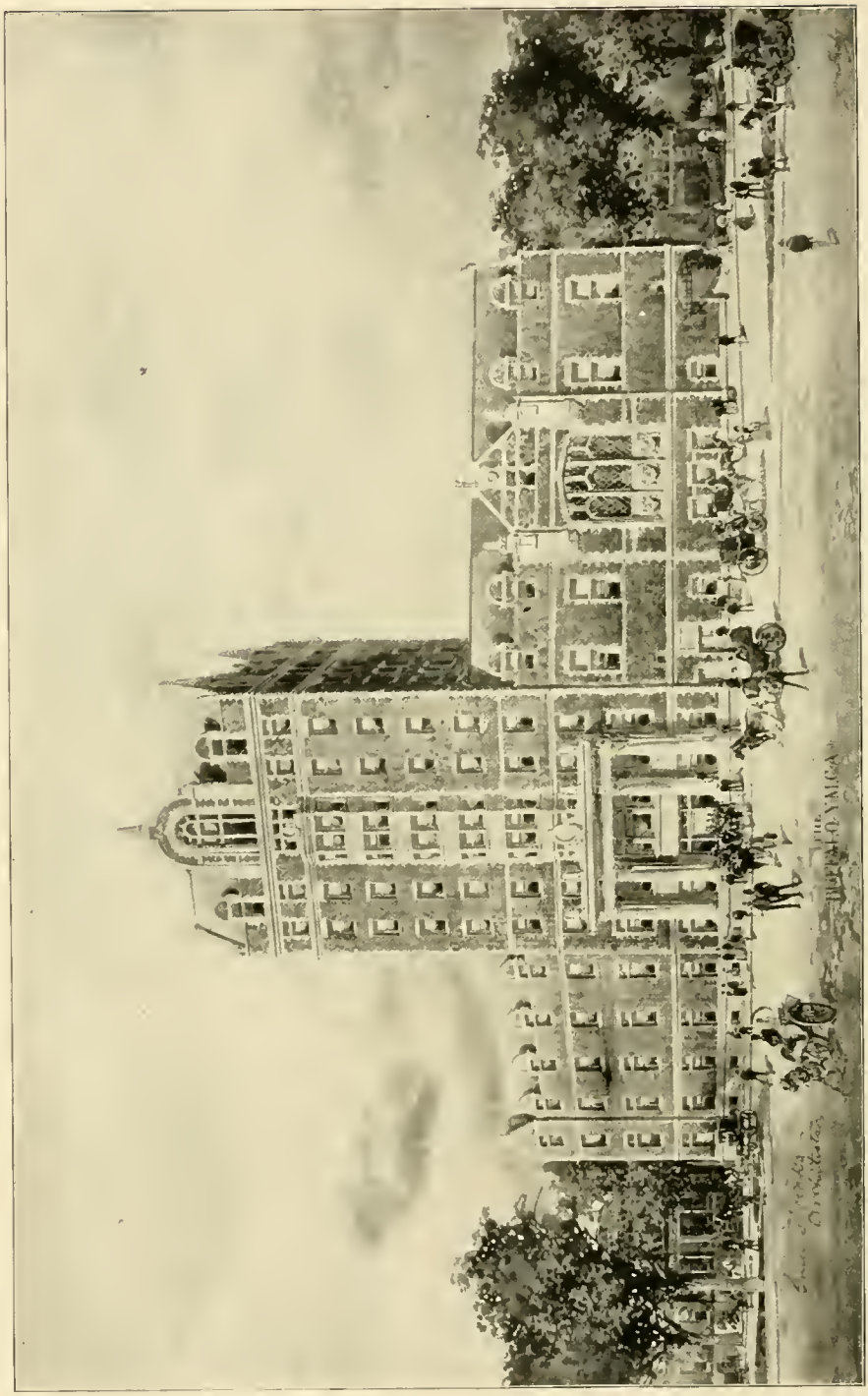
Some idea of the growth of Italian immigration to Buffalo may be had from the fact that during the past year 1,500 tickets from Italy to Buffalo were sold by the Buffalo office. It is fair to assume that an equally large number of passages were secured at the point of embarkation.

The Italian is, as a rule, thrifty, and his savings are banked preparatory to the day when he can return to Italy and become the owner of a vineyard or the proprietor of a wine shop. There are half-a-dozen private bankers in Buffalo who are made the custodians of the Italian colony, although many transact their business through the regular channels. Many of the Italians own their own homes, and the assessors' books show that property to the value of $400,000 is held by members of the Buffalo colony.

The Italian government, recognizing the importance of the Buffalo colony, decided to establish a consular agency here, and in 1897 placed Signor Giovanni Banchetti in charge as Consular Agent.

Signor Banchetti is a native of Turin, where he was born in 1865. He was graduated from the University of Turin in 1891, and then made a tour of the United States, visiting all the principal cities, and gathering data for an Italian newspaper with the staff of which he was connected. He returned to Italy after this tour, and entered the diplomatic service. In 1896, he was sent to Scranton, Pa., as Consular Agent, remaining there about one year, when he was placed in charge of affairs in Buffalo. He is the only official representative agent of a foreign government in Western New York. He is also the agent of the steamship line running from New York to Italian ports. Since locating in Buffalo, Signor Banchetti has made a host of friends, and to-day enjoys an enviable reputation in both the commercial and social worlds. He has done much to elevate his people here, and to him is due, to a large extent, the success and growth of the colony. As a result, he is deservedly popular.

Dr. Charles R. Borzilleri was born in Sicily, February 3, 1873. When twelve years old he came to Buffalo with his parents. After attending the public schools, he began the study of medicine, in 1891, at the University of Buffalo. He was graduated with high honors in 1895. He then opened an office in this city, and has acquired an extensive practice, largely among his own nationality. He is President of the Central Italian Republican League, and the Young Men's Italian Military Society, as well as being a prominent member of the Red Men and other societies. He is also a member of the I. C. L., a college society. Among his professional colleagues, Dr. Borzilleri enjoys the highest reputation. In social as well as business life he is alike most popular.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

In the course of erection on Genesee, Mohawk, and Franklin streets. Dimensions 159 feet by 101 feet by 126 feet. Area of site, 19,185 square feet. Cost of site, $100,000. Estimated cost of building, $275,000.

THE BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The building in which is housed the Buffalo Public Library, on the corner of Broadway, Washington, and Clinton streets, facing Lafayette Square, was erected by the Young Men's Association, which was organized in 1836, at a cost of $338,000, and was completed in 1887. The institution became a free public library September 2, 1897, under a one hundred years' contract with the City of Buffalo, which makes appropriations annually for its expenses. The income of the library in 1901 from the City of Buffalo was $78,647.70, and from other sources $9,288.18. Estimated net value of library property, $1,600,000. The agencies and departments of the library in operation are: In the main library, the desk, the open shelf room, the children's room, reference room, periodical room, and newspaper room; at the William Ives Branch, 746 Broadway; Westminster House, Monroe Street; Welcome Hall, Seneca Street; Central, Masten Park, and Lafayette High Schools; graded libraries in each room of thirty-three of the grammar schools, eight stations, and ninety-seven traveling libraries.

July 1, 1902, there were 180,200 bound volumes and 16,300 pamphlets in the library. The circulation for home use, July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, was 1,024,049 volumes, and the total circulation for home use since the library opened, September 2, 1897, was 4,428,966 volumes. Books circulated for home use through schools, 288,358. Total number of registered borrowers, 49,553.

The officers for 1902 are: President, Joseph P. Dudley; Vice-President, Charles R. Wilson; Treasurer, William P. Reed; Secretary, Henry L. Elmendorf. Directors: Representatives of the Buffalo Library, Joseph P. Dudley, Thomas T. Ramsdell, Walter P. Cooke, George L. Williams, Charles R. Wilson; Representatives of the City, Mayor E. C. Knight, Corporation Counsel, Charles L. Feldman; Superintendent of Education, Henry P. Emerson; Mathias Rohr, John D. Bogardus. Executive Committee: John D. Bogardus, Chairman; Mathias Rohr, Walter P. Cooke, Joseph P. Dudley, Charles R. Wilson. The chief officials of the library are: Superintendent, Henry L. Elmendorf; Assistant Superintendent, Walter L. Brown; Librarian, William Ives.

GROSVENOR LIBRARY.

The Grosvenor Library was established in 1870, through the liberality of Seth Grosvenor, a former resident of Buffalo, who bequeathed $40,000 for the purpose. The building now occupied, at the corner of Edward and Franklin streets, was erected in 1892. It contains 50,000 volumes and is used for reading and reference purposes. It is under the control of the City of Buffalo, represented in 1902 by Edward H. Butler, Ganson Depew, and Josiah Jewett, trustees, appointed by Mayor Knight March 1, 1902, to serve five years.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

Medical Library of the University of Buffalo, 6,000 volumes.
Erie Medical Society's Library, University of Buffalo.
Catholic Institute Library, 8,000 volumes.
Law Library, Ellicott Square.
Law Library, City and County Building.
Erie Railway Library, Erie R. R. depot, 4,000 volumes.
German Young Men's Association Library, 7,000 volumes.
Haurigari Library, 1,400 volumes.
Historical Society's Library.
Young Men's Christian Association Libraries, main building and branches.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in the Teck Theater, April 27, 1902. First occupied present building on Mohawk and Pearl streets in 1883.

ALBRIGHT ART GALLERY.

Front View. Looking West from Delaware Park Lake.

View. Looking East from Elmwood Avenue Bridge.

Corner stone of new building at Mohawk and Franklin streets, June 9, 1902. Estimated cost of site, $100,000; of building, $275,000; of fixtures, etc., $20,000; a total of $400,000, for which $275,000 was subscribed, the balance to be borrowed on mortgage and raised from the proceeds of the sale of the old building. The association has departments as follows: Central, German, Student, Army, Union Terminal, East Buffalo Railroad, Depew Railroad, and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad. Directors for 1902-1903: President, R. B. Adam; Vice-President, Frank E. Sickels; Treasurer, J. J. McWilliams; J. I. Prentiss, W. A. Joyce, S. S. Kingsley, J. W. Robinson, A. E. Hedstrom, T. Speyser, G. R. Howard, J. H. Daniels, M. D. Board of Trustees: President, P. P. Pratt; J. J. McWilliams, S. M. Clement, W. H. Walker, J. W. Robinson, R. B. Adam, R. R. Hefford. General Secretary, A. H. Whitford. Total paid membership, May 1, 1902, 5,041.

THE WOMEN'S UNION.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, organized in 1885, owns the building occupied on Niagara Square. The Union conducts domestic training and other educational classes, secures employment for women and provides lectures on economical and household subjects. About 1,000 members. Officers for 1902-1903: President, Mrs. George W. Townsend; First Vice-President, Mrs. Henry C. Fiske; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Jennie Rumrill; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas Stoddart; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Franklin W. Barrows; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Arthur W. Austin; Treasurer, Mrs. William C. Letchworth; Chairman of Finance Committee, Mrs. E. M. Husted.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil Service Reform Association has accomplished much in the way of improving the public service and is one of the strongest forces at work in Twentieth Century Buffalo in destroying pernicious influences in politics. The officers of the association for 1902 are: President, Ansley Wilcox; Vice-Presidents, Sheldon T. Viele, T. Guilford Smith, Rev. Patrick Cronin, J. J. Albright; Treasurer, J. B. Olmstead; Secretary, Frederic Almy.

ART, SCIENCE, AND HISTORY.

The first decade of the twentieth century will see completed in Buffalo a group of permanent structures, devoted to art, science, and history, not surpassed in desirability of location, picturesque surroundings, grace and substantiability of structure, and general suitability, by any similar collection of buildings in the United States. The group will comprise the home of the Buffalo Historical Society, completed and occupied: the Albright Art Gallery, which will be ready for occupancy in 1903; and the home to be erected near by for the Society of Natural Sciences.

FINE ARTS ACADEMY.

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy is the splendid outgrowth of the work and deliberations of the fine arts committee of the Young Men's Association, the first result of which was the organization of the Academy, November 11, 1862. It was incorporated December 4, 1862:

HON. T. GUILFORD SMITH, LL. D.

Regent of the University of the State of New York (elected, 1890); President of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo; President, Buffalo Fine Arts Academy; Vice-President, Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. Manager of Sales for the Carnegie Steel Company, American Steel Hoop Company, and National Steel Company, all of Pittsburg, Pa.; and of the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago, Ill.

formally opened in the Arcade building, on the east side of Main Street, corner of Clinton Street, February, 1864. It was transferred to the Young Men's Association building, Main and Eagle streets, in February, 1866. In 1881, it was removed to the Austin building, on the corner of Franklin, Eagle, and Niagara streets. Six years later it was again removed, this time to what is now the Public Library building. The academy was fairly successful during the first thirty years of its history, although at times its existence was somewhat precarious. The tide in its fortunes turned in the direction of permanent success when J. J. Albright became its President, in 1895, and that success became fully assured when Mr. Albright's position was taken by the present incumbent of the position, T. Guilford Smith, a man who combines with a most earnest and appreciative artistic spirit a comprehensive knowledge of business affairs. From Mr. Albright's liberality in the encouragement of art in Buffalo has come a magnificent home for the academy, and from Mr. Smith's artistic inspirations have been evolved the practical ideas which will materially enhance the value of Mr. Albright's gift in the advancement of art in this locality.

The Albright Art Gallery, the construction of which was begun in 1900, is erected on a portion of the Delaware Park east of Elmwood Avenue, near the Park Lake, 400 by 250 feet in extent, the site having been given for the purpose by the Park Commission, April 10, 1900, upon the offer by Mr. J. J. Albright to erect the building and with the stipulation that the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy should raise $100,000 for a permanent endowment to maintain the gallery free for the pleasure and instruction of Buffalo citizens. The building, Ionic in character, is of white marble, and when fully completed will have cost Mr. Albright not less than $500,000. Besides becoming the storehouse of the art treasures of the Fine Arts Academy, it will also be the home of the Society of Artists, founded in 1891 — President, Reginald Cleveland Coxe; Secretary, William Robert Fulton, — and of the Art Students' League — President, George P. Sawyer; Secretary, Miss Harriet C. Tabor; Treasurer, Miss Arletta Lothrop.

The President of the Fine Arts Academy is T. Guilford Smith, a position he has held since 1897; and Willis O. Chapin is the Secretary.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences was formed January 28, 1863, "for the promotion of the study of natural sciences, the formation of a museum and suitable library, the procurement of lectures on scientific subjects, etc." Excellent work has been done in the direction indicated. The society is at present housed in quarters, recently enlarged by the removal of the Historical Society, in the Public Library building; but there is a very excellent probability that it will erect a fine building of its own on a lot donated by the Rumsey estate, on the east side of Elmwood Avenue, north of Forest Avenue, and a short distance south of the Albright Art Gallery. The society already possesses a most valuable nucleus to what will certainly develop into one of the largest and finest collections in the country. It now comprises a library of 4,500 bound volumes, together with the following specimens: geology, 4,121; minerology, 2,836; zoölogy, 7,307; botany, 14,000; archæology, 1,774.

The officers of the society are: President, Lee H. Smith, M. D.; First Vice-President, T. Guilford Smith; Second Vice-President, Edgar B. Stevens; Third Vice-President, Frank H. Goodyear; Recording Secretary, James Savage; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. John A. Miller; Treasurer, Charles R. Wilson; Librarian, Philip S. Smith; Directors, Dr. Ernest Wende, Henry R. Howland, Ottomar Reinecke, Henry A. Richmond, one year; Lewis J. Bennett, Dr. Lucien Howe, John C. Nagel, Fred Houghton, two years; Robert R. Hefford, Rev. Charles H. Smith, Frederick A. Vogt, Prof. Adolf Duschak, three years. Miss Elizabeth J. Letson is the Director of the society's museum.

DR. LEE H. SMITH.
President, Buffalo Society of Natural Science.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.

Associated with the Society of Natural Sciences are the Buffalo Naturalists' Field Club — President, Miss Edna Porter ; Secretary, Miss Doll ; and the Agassiz Club — President, Eugene V. Chamberlain ; Secretary, Miss Imogen O. Stickler.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, was the first President of the Buffalo Historical Society, organized in 1862, and incorporated January 10, 1863. Its first location was at No. 7 Court Street. Late in 1864, it removed to the Young Men's Association building, corner of Main and Eagle streets, where the Iroquois Hotel now stands, the first meeting being held there April 11, 1865. In January, 1873, the society removed to the Western Savings Bank building, corner of Main and Court streets. The next remove was in 1887, to the building on Washington Street and Broadway, now occupied by the Public Library. This summer the entire collection was transferred to the splendid building on Elmwood Avenue, erected on

BUILDING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — View from Elmwood Avenue.

a plot taken from the northwest corner of Delaware Park, which was used by the New York State Commission at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, but which, by Act of Legislature, now becomes the permanent home of the society. The building was erected at a cost of $165,000, $100,000 of which was appropriated by the State of New York, $25,000 by the City of Buffalo, and $45,000 provided by the society. This was accomplished only by the most strenuous efforts of friends of the society, notably by State Senator Henry W. Hill ; Andrew Langdon, President of the society ; and Frank H. Severance, its Secretary. The city recognizes the society further by an annual contribution of $5,000 towards its maintenance. The object of the society is "to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to the

GEORGE ALFRED STRINGER.

President, Buffalo Association Society of Colonial Wars; Vice-President, Society of Mayflower Descendants; Vice-President, Buffalo Historical Society; Financial Secretary, Buffalo Society of Artists.
Loans and Insurance.

history of Western New York in general and the City of Buffalo in particular." The officers of the society are: President (serving for his ninth consecutive term), Andrew Langdon; Vice-President, G. A. Stringer; Secretary, Frank H. Severance: Treasurer, Charles J. North. The Board of Managers is comprised as follows: Andrew Langdon, G. A. Stringer, F. H. Severance, George S. Hazard, James Sweeney, one year; Dr. A. H. Briggs, Lewis J. Bennett, William C. Warren, Charles J. North, George B. Mathews, two years; George W. Townsend, Charles W. Goodyear, Joseph P. Dudley, G. Barrett Rich, Henry A. Richmond, three years; Henry W. Hill, Charles R. Wilson, J. J. McWilliams, Wilson S. Bissell, four years. The working staff of the society consists of Assistant Secretary, Edward D. Strickland; Custodian, Mrs. E. W. Andrews.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

One of the most influential and important patriotic organizations in the United States is the Society of Colonial Wars, instituted in 1892 to perpetuate the memory of the events of colonial history happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; and of the men who in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts of counsel, assisted in the establishment, defense and preservation of the American Colonies, and were, in truth, the founders of this Nation. In addition to historical research and the preservation of chivalrous records, the society aims to encourage American ideas and foster American institutions.

The Buffalo Association of the society, organized November 13, 1896, has a strong membership of representative citizens. Its officers are: President, George Alfred Stringer; Vice-President, Dr. Matthew D. Mann; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph Banks Roberts. The local Secretary of the parent society is Robert Webster Day.

NIAGARA FRONTIER LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION.

The Niagara Frontier Landmarks Association was organized November 14, 1900, its object being "to locate, along the Niagara Frontier, suitable monuments to commemorate historical events." The officers are: Chairman, Trueman G. Avery; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. John Miller Horton; Secretary, George D. Emerson; Treasurer, Philip S. Smith.

The association during 1902 caused to be put in place on the dates named, commemorative tablets as follows:

May 24 — At La Salle, on the Niagara River, marking the place where the "Griffon," the first vessel which sailed the upper lakes, was built.

July 26 — On Main Street, between Mohawk and Court streets, the only dwelling-house in Buffalo not destroyed at the burning of the village December 30–31, 1813; built by Gamaliel Saint John.

August 29 — On Scajaquada Creek bridge, on Niagara Street, recording the battle of Black Rock, August 3, 1814.

September 13 — At Devil's Hole, on the Niagara Gorge Railroad, recording the massacre of British soldiers by Indians, September 14, 1763.

October 10 — Corner Swan and Pearl streets, Dun building, marking Buffalo's first school house, erected 1807–08.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Buffalo Genealogical Society was organized May 3, 1899. The officers for 1902–1903 are: President, Mrs. Edward C. Hawks; Vice-President, Dr. Joseph L. Grosvenor; Secretary and Treasurer, E. D. Strickland; Registrar, Mrs. Louise Bethune.

ANSLEY WILCOX.

President, Civil Service Reform Association of Buffalo (see page 83).
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

The University of Buffalo, organized in 1845, after a long and wearisome struggle, has gained a high reputation among the institutions of learning in the Empire State. Its faculty includes representatives of the very best professional skill and experience, and the methods of instruction in use are fully up to the very latest requirements of pedagogical science. Its field has been widened and its power in the medical world has been materially strengthened by a coöperative arrangement with the medical faculty of Niagara University. The building occupied, on High Street, near Main, and within a block of the General Hospital, is commodious, and the various departments are well equipped. It has an excellent library of 7,000 volumes and every requisite for the adequate illustration of various branches of medicine, surgery, and dentistry. The departments comprise medicine, with its specialties, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, and law, the latter being located in the Ellicott Square building. The members of the Council of the University are: Chancellor,—— ——; Vice-Chancellor, Wilson S. Bissell; Secretary, Frank M. Hollister; Edwin T. Evans, John C. Graves, George Gorham, George S. Hazard, Robert Keating, Matthew D. Mann, M. D., Roswell Park, M. D., Lawrence D. Rumsey, William H. Hotchkiss, Worthington C. Miner, Henry R. Howland, Charles W. Goodyear, Charles Cary, M. D., Medical Faculty; Willis G. Gregory, Pharmaceutical Faculty; Adelbert Moot, Law Faculty; William C. Barrett, Dental Faculty, and Mayor E. C. Knight. The attendance at the medical department is about 240. There were 38 graduates in 1902. The list of students, 1901–1902, comprised 40 seniors, 48 juniors, 58 sophomores, 79 freshmen, 6 specials, 8 post-graduates.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil Service Reform Association of Buffalo was organized June 15, 1881, since which date it has exercised a careful supervision over official appointments and promotions, in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution related thereto, adopted in 1894, with unquestionable beneficial results. Sherman S. Rogers was president of the organization from 1881 until his death, in 1900. Its present officials are: President, Ansley Wilcox; Vice-Presidents, Sheldon T. Viele, T. Guilford Smith, Rev. Patrick Cronin, J. J. Albright; Secretary, Frederic Almy; Treasurer, John B. Olmstead; Executive Committee, Ansley Wilcox, Henry A. Richmond, Henry W. Sprague, John H. Cowing, John B. Olmstead, John R. Warner, Frank M. Loomis, T. Guilford Smith, Walter J. Shepard, Frederic Almy, Charles B. Wheeler, Frank F. Williams, E. R. Rice, A. C. Richardson, William Burnet Wright, Jr., D. V. Murphy, George B. Burd, Almon H. Cooke, Edward C. Hard, Roland Crangle, John Lord O'Brian.

BENEVOLENT AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The Charity Organization Society: This society is the oldest of its kind in America, having been organized in 1877. The aim of the society is to increase, to organize, and to educate the voluntary personal service given to the poor of the city. A statistical summary of last year's work was given as follows: Total applications for aid (not including labor bureaus), 1,211; new families registered, 569; recurrent cases investigated, 1,255; visits made by agents, 10,047; reports to coöperating churches, 1,108; days' work provided for women, 3,516; earnings reported, $3,875; places reported permanent, 1,010. The principal officers are: President, T. Guilford Smith; Vice-President, Ansley Wilcox; Secretary and Treasurer, Frederic Almy.

Fresh Air Mission: President, P. H. Griffin; Vice-Presidents, Porter Norton and Loran L. Lewis, Jr.; Treasurer, Henry W. Sprague; Secretary, Raymond K. Albright; General Manager, Frederic Almy; Manager, Marc W. Comstock. Cradle Bank Manager, ——— ———.

The officers of the Buffalo Fresh Air Mission Hospital at Athol Springs are: President, Frederick

EDWARD P. BEALS.

A Pioneer of Buffalo's Wholesale Iron and Hardware Business
Senior partner in the firm of Beals & Co.

Prescott; Vice-Presidents, Paul C. Ransom, Dr. D. W. Harrington; Treasurer, Henry W. Sprague; Secretary, John R. Williams; General Manager, Frederic Almy; Manager, Marc W. Comstock; Cradle Bank Manager, ——— ———; Medical Staff, Dr. Irving M. Snow, Dr. Dewitt H. Sherman, Dr. Albert A. Lytle, Dr. Eugene A. Smith, Dr. Nelson G. Russell, and Dr. Lorenzo Burrows, Jr.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: The Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was incorporated September 19, 1888. It is supported by voluntary contributions. Its disbursements for 1901 amounted to $6,125 49. Its permanent or investment fund amounts to $15,000. It employs two agents and has the active coöperation of the city police force. The principal officials are: President, Dewitt Clinton; Honorary President, Col. E. A. Rockwood; First Vice-President, C. M. Underhill; Second Vice-President, Mrs. L. Doty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Miss Margaret F. Rochester; Financial Secretary, Mrs. U. L. Caudell; Treasurer, C. H. Utley. Annual meeting and election, October 1, 1902.

Prevention of Consumption: The Buffalo Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has the following directorate: Rev. O. P. Gifford, Rev. Thomas Donahue, Dr. John H. Pryor, Dr. Benjamin G. Long, Dr. J. C. Thompson, Dr. A. H. Briggs, Dr. C. E. Langdon, Dr. W. G. Bissell, Dr. Henry R. Hopkins, Dr. J. S. Smith, Dr. Mary Denton, Dr. Jane W. Carroll, Dr. Walter D. Greene, Dr. A. H. Cook, Dr. J. W. Grosvenor. The officers of the society are: Dr. Benjamin G. Long, President; Dr. Henry R. Hopkins, Vice-President; Dr. A. H. Briggs, Treasurer; Dr. W. G. Bissell, Secretary.

Church Home: In connection with the Church Charity Foundation, Rhode Island Street, near Niagara. Home for aged and destitute females, shelter for infirm and indigent persons, and children's orphanage.

Deaconesses Home: Located at 219 Bryant Street, also training school for young women wishing to engage in charitable missionary work.

Home for the Friendless: Principally for aged females; at Cold Springs.

Buffalo Orphan Asylum: Incorporated 1837. Located since 1852 on Virginia Street, west of Delaware Avenue. President, Walter H. Johnson; Vice-President, J. J. McWilliams; Secretary, Carl T. Chester; Treasurer, S. M. Clement.

Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Institute: Located at 2253 Main Street.

Ingleside Home: Located at 70 Harvard Place. For fallen women.

Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home: On Franklin Street, opposite Police Headquarters.

Neighborhood House Association: Incorporated October 21, 1902. The objects of the association are to organize and carry on settlement work and thus continue the moral, mental, and physical improvement of mankind; to maintain a neighborhood house for educational and social purposes; to carry comfort and good cheer to the unfortunate and help the needy by enabling them to help themselves; to study social problems by personal contact and intimate acquaintance with the needs of the people, and by giving personal sympathy and encouragement and assistance in raising somewhat the plane of human life.

The officers of the association are: President, Robert L. Cox; Vice-President, Arthur H. Williams; Treasurer, Charles P. McDonald. The Directors, sixteen in number, are as follows: Francis Almy, William A. Jones, Carlton E. Ladd, Edward Michael, Josiah G. Munro, Edward R. Rice, Arthur H. Williams, Albert C. Spann, Charles F. Dunbar, Clarence M. Fenton, Lucien Howe, Alvin A. Hubbell, Robert L. Cox, Adelbert Moot, Charles C. McDonald, and William C. Justice.

LIFE SAVING CORPS.

United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps: The Buffalo division is under the command of Commodore Robert E. Magner, Vice-Commodore Walter Hayes, and Captain William C. Chadeayne and Joseph J. Werrick, inspectors and active officers of crews for this division. The Buffalo Division takes in Tonawanda, La Salle, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, and Youngstown, as well as all Lake Erie ports of this State.

PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The prominent religious denominations are well represented in Buffalo. The places for public worship are as follows: Catholic, 44, including 1 Italian and 6 Polish; Baptist, 28; Methodist Episcopal, 25; Presbyterian, 22; Evangelical, German, 14; Evangelical Lutheran, German, 157, English, 5; Evangelical Reformed, German, 5; Evangelical Association, 4; Episcopal, 14; Congregational, 5; Church of Christ, Disciples, 4; Scientists, 3; Free Methodist, 3; Unitarian, 2; Universalist, 2; Jewish 9.

HOSPITALS.

State Hospital for the Insane: Forest and Elmwood avenues. Built in 1872 and since enlarged. Cost over $2,000,000.

German Hospital: At 621 Genesee Street.

General Hospital: At 100 High Street, east of Main. Cost $320,000. Also training school for nurses.

Homeopathic Hospital: At corner of Maryland and Cottage streets.

Women's Hospital: At intersection of Georgia and Seventh streets.

County Hospital: At County Almshouse.

Sisters of Charity Hospital, Catholic: Main Street, near Delevan Avenue. Cost of building and grounds, $250,000.

Several semi-public hospitals and infirmaries connected chiefly with charitable institutions.

JOHN J. McWILLIAMS.

Treasurer, Y. M. C. A.; President, Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, 1902-03; Manager, Buffalo Historical Society.

CEMETERIES AND CREMATORY.

FOREST LAWN.— This is the principal burial ground of the city and is known as the Buffalo City Cemetery. Covers an area of 267 acres. Main entrance on Main Street, near Delavan Avenue. Boundaries: Main Street, Delavan Avenue, Forest Avenue, Delaware Avenue, Delaware Park, grounds of the Institute of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Began in 1850, owned by a stock company, and is an incorporated trust. Office, 27 Erie County Bank building.

HOLY CROSS CEMETERY.— Located at Limestone Hill. Catholic burial ground. A large plat and admirably kept. Chapel built in 1894.

Other denominational cemeteries at Limestone Hill, also at Pine Hill. Several private cemeteries elsewhere.

THE CREMATORY, owned by the Buffalo Crematory Company, on Delavan Avenue, opposite Forest Lawn Cemetery. Built in 1886.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTES.

The officers of the Buffalo Catholic Institute, corner of Main and Virginia streets, for 1902–1903 are: President, P. J. Shifferens; Vice-President, Nich. Scherer; Recording Secretary, Leo J. Neupert; Financial Secretary, Fr. F. Wanemacher; Treasurer, J. H. Ullenbruch; Managers, Joseph Krumholz, Fr. J. Stephen, James A. Campbell, John F. Cochrane, A. J. Hoefner.

The officers of the North Buffalo Catholic Association and Library for 1902 1903 are: President, William Degenhart; Vice-President, Frank J. Argus; Recorder, John B. Doe; Financial Secretary, Emil Balthasar; Treasurer, John C. Harrington; Librarian, Joseph Sanders; Trustees, Theo. Spadinger, A. J. Hoffmeyer, O. M. Mindnich, George Dehlinger, John J. Eimiller, John Spadinger, Frank Roessler, Conrad May.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

CANISIUS COLLEGE AND CHAPEL: at 651 Washington Street. Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. About 300 students.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE: Church Street and Terrace.

MOUNT ST. JOSEPH ACADEMY: At 2064 Main Street.

HOLY ANGELS ACADEMY: Porter Avenue and Prospect Park. Conducted by the Grey Nuns.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART: At 749 Washington Street.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY: At 135 Cleveland Avenue. Conducted by the Sisters of the Order of the Sacred Heart of Mary. Also Seminary of the Sacred Heart of Mary.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. (Miss Nardin's): At 68 Franklin Street.

Thirty-two parochial schools.

Twelve convents.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

In addition to those already enumerated, there are several schools attached to the asylums, seventeen kindergartens, supported by the Buffalo Kindergarten Association, and about twenty private or church schools.

SOCIAL CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

Among the prominent social clubs and societies of Twentieth Century Buffalo are the following:

ACACIA (Masonic): President, Dr. Walter D. Greene; Secretary, Charles H. Funnell.

ALLEGANY COUNTY SOCIETY: President, Alfred H. Burt; Secretary, John E. Middaugh, Jr.

BUFFALO CLUB: President, Ralph H. Plumb; Secretary, William H. Gratwick.

CANADIAN CLUB (formerly the Canadian-American Club): President, James Kerr; Vice-President, Dr. McClellan Pomeroy; Second Vice-President, Dr. R. Murray; Secretary, Gordon F. Matthews; Treasurer, C. N. McMichaels; Assistant Secretary, H. R. McPhail; Literary Correspondent, C. L. Daniel.

COLONIAL CLUB: President, E. A. Spencer; Secretary, W. H. Johnson.

COUNTRY CLUB: Old home opened August 5, 1889. New home on upper Main Street, east side, beyond city line, opened August 2, 1902. Sixty acres. President, William H. Hotchkiss; First Vice-President, Carleton Sprague; Second Vice-President, H. H. Littell; Secretary, C. Hallam Keep; Treasurer, Robert Pomeroy; House and Grounds Committee, Thomas Cary, Henry K. Binge, and Carleton Sprague; Golf Committee, Ganson Depew, Arthur Hedstrom, and H. H. Littell.

ELLICOTT CLUB: President, Frank H. Goodyear; Secretary, William S. Riselay.

LAWYERS' CLUB: President, Wallace Thayer; Secretary, Thomas H. Noonan.

LIBERAL CLUB: President, Henry Ware Sprague; Vice-Presidents, R. R. Hefford, Frederic Almy; Secretary, F. Howard Mason; Topic Committee, Frank H. Severance, Loran L. Lewis, Jr., Walter J. Shepard, Walter L. Brown, and Edward R. Rice; Membership Committee, Arthur Detmers, Albert B. Mann, Frederick K. Wing, and Jesse C. Dann; Executive Committee, John Eppendorf, John M. Satterfield, F. A. Vogt.

INDEPENDENCE CLUB: President Adelbert Moot; First Vice-President, Frank Rumsey; Second Vice-President, Thomas Stoddart; Secretary, Harry E. Montgomery; Treasurer, Nelson O. Tiffany.

ODD FELLOWS: President, Frank Turpell; Secretary, Charles Noonan.

OTOWEGA CLUB: President, E. J. Barcalo; First Vice-President, Leslie J. Bennett; Second Vice-President, Arthur W. Hickman; Treasurer, William Fiss; Secretary, Mark D. Leonard; House Committee, C. J. McLennan, Leslie J. Bennett, John Bullymore.

BALLARD I. CROOKER.

President, Buffalo Builders' Exchange, 1902-03. Contractor and Builder.

PRESS CLUB: President, Harold J. Balliett; Treasurer, John F. Koine; Secretary, John W. McCrea; Librarian, Thomas P. Hamilton; Directors, Frank G. Whiston, William E. Corcoran, E. W. Crosby.

ROCHESTER SOCIETY: President, Ben E. Moseley; First Vice-President, John L. Vosburg; Second Vice-President, Henry T. Jaeger; Secretary, Alvin Block; Treasurer, Conrad Zimmer; Historian, Nelson T. Barrett; Board of Governors, Charles K. Summerhays, A. L. Loomis, Benjamin Kauffman, Elbridge G. Lane, George Graham, Ray K. Alexander, J. B. Roberts.

SATURN CLUB: Dean, Edward R. Rice; Secretary, Shepard Kimberly.

SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS: President, C. C. Farnham; Secretary, Thomas H. Noonan.

UNIVERSITY CLUB: President, Henry R. Howland; Secretary, Louis E. Desbecker.

VICTORIA CLUB (British): President, Edwin G. Cheverton; First Vice-President, William G. Stanisland; Second Vice-President, George E. More; Secretary, Robert Palen; Treasurer, William H. J. Cole; Chairman Topic Committee, J. G. Robertson Glasgow.

WESTMINSTER CLUB: President, Frank E. Wade; Secretary, John B. Newman.

GRAND ISLAND CLUBS.

GRAND ISLAND ASSOCIATION: Directors, D. H. Person, David Reynolds, John L. Nice, William Schutt, C. Lee Abel, W. F. Houpt, Frank Hammond.

FALCONWOOD CLUB: President, Frank S. Sidway; Secretary, William Y. Warren.

IDLEWOOD CLUB: President, J. C. Nagel; Secretary, William H. Hotchkiss.

ISLAND CLUB: President, W. H. D. Barr; Vice-President, W. A. Joyce; Secretary, Philip Joyce; Treasurer, Frank L. Danforth; Chairman of House Committee, J. W. Clement; Chairman of Entertainment Committee, Dr. Conrad Wettlaufer.

OAKFIELD CLUB: President, Dr. M. B. Straight; Secretary, L. L. Lewis, Jr.

OUTING AND SPORTING ASSOCIATIONS.

AUDUBON GUN CLUB: President, Dr. J. M. Burke; Secretary, Charles S. Burkardt.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB: President, Ellicott Evans; Vice-President, H. A. Meldrum; Secretary, John Satterfield; Treasurer, E. R. Thomas.

BUFFALO RACING ASSOCIATION: President, Charles F. Dunbar; Vice-Presidents, Henry C. Jewett, Charles A. Wenborne; Secretary, E. C. Roth; Treasurer, M. L. Denslow. Capital, $275,000.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB: Commodore, Harrison N. Vedder; Vice-Commodore, Henry V. Bisgood; Fleet Captain, Maj. Frank E. Wood; Secretary and Treasurer, Allen A. Thomas; Measurer, Frank D. Wood; Assistant Measurer, H. V. Bisgood, Jr.; Fleet Surgeon, E. P. Hussey, M. D.

CANOE CLUB: Commodore Edward E. Coatsworth; Vice-Commodore, George S. Kellogg; Fleet Captain, Lyman T. Coppins; Secretary, Henry L. Frick; Treasurer, Ellicott R. Colson; Directors, Edgar A. Taylor, Harvey G. Bush, Robert W. Gallagher, W. Morse Wilson.

KENILWORTH CLUB (in connection with the new race track at Northeast Buffalo, of the Buffalo Racing Association): President, Gen. George S. Field; First Vice-President, Bronson Rumsey; Second Vice-President, William Hengerer; Third Vice-President, Dr. Charles Cary; Secretary-Treasurer, Harry D. Williams; Board of Governors (with the officers), Harry T. Ramsdell, George Bleistein, Edward Ellsworth, William C. Warren, John R. H. Richmond, Dr. Alexander Curtis, George K. Birge.

QUEEN CITY BASEBALL AND AMUSEMENT COMPANY: President, W. W. Pierce; Vice-President, Michael Shea; Treasurer, John Kreitner; Secretary, T. G. O'Brien; Manager, George T. Stallings.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Buffalo lacks a strictly high-class opera house or theater, but those seeking dramatic and musical entertainment can find reasonably good accommodations in the various places now provided. These are:

STAR THEATER, built in 1888, seats about 1,500. Managers, Starr and Sterling, who present high-class attractions.

TECK THEATER, remodeled from Music Hall, seats about 2,000. Manager, John Laughlin. Presents superior opera and musical entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, rebuilt in 1901, seats about 1,500. Managers, Starr and Sterling. Second grade dramatic performances.

SHEA'S GARDEN THEATER, seats about 1,800. Manager, Michael Shea. Presents better class of vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATER, seats about 2,300. Manager, John Laughlin. Principally devoted to melodrama and minstrelsy.

LAFAYETTE THEATER, seats about 1,400. Manager, Charles Bagg. Variety performances.

COURT STREET THEATER, seats about 1,800. Manager, Michael Shea. Variety performances.

CONVENTION HALL, owned by the City of Buffalo, formerly the Armory of the 74th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., is rented for concerts, exhibitions, conventions, organ recitals, and public meetings. Seats about 5,000. Under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

The four public markets of Buffalo are: Elk Street Market, the largest, chiefly wholesale, covering two squares bounded by Scott, East Market, Elk, and West Market streets; Washington Market, occupying a space between Washington and Ellicott streets, with Chippewa Street on the south; Clinton Street Market, and Broadway Market. The markets are owned by the city and are self-supporting.

JOSEPH E. EWELL.

Judge Advocate, State of New York, G. A. R. (see page 91). Attorney and Counselor at Law

PENITENTIARY, JAIL, AND COUNTY HOUSE.

The Erie County Penitentiary, situated at the corner of Fifth and Pennsylvania streets, comprises two buildings, one erected in 1877 with 500 cells, and the other built in 1895 with 300 cells.

The Erie County Jail, on the west side of Delaware Avenue, opposite the rear entrance of the city and county building, was built in 1877 and has cell accommodations for about 200 prisoners.

The Erie County Almhouse Hospital and Farm are located on the east side of Main Street near the city line. There are usually about 600 inmates.

G. A. R.

The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first national encampment was held in Indianapolis, November 20, 1866, and that of 1902, at Washington D. C., October 8th, when Gen. T. J. Stewart of Pennsylvania was elected Commander-in-Chief. In 1890 there were 409,489 members of the G. A. R. In 1902 the members reported was 263,475.

The thirty-first National Encampment was held in Buffalo, August 23 to 28, 1897.

The department of New York was organized April 3, 1867. Charles A. Orr of Buffalo was elected Commander in 1901. The present State Commander is Allan C. Bakewell of New York City.

In Buffalo are the following posts, with the number of members of each, reported January 1, 1902: Chapin, No. 2, 300; Bidwell-Wilkeson, No. 9, 380; George Stoneman, No. 180, 42; McMahon, No. 208, 35; Albert J. Meyer, No. 289, 113; William Richardson, No. 254, 95; Elisha L. Hayward, No. 254, 82. A Relief Corps, No. 4, is attached to Chapin Post, and also to William Richardson Post, No. 59.

Three active and valuable organizations associated with the G. A. R. are the Bureau of the Relief and Emergency Fund, the Pension Committee and General Relief Committee, of all of which James W. Chatman has been Secretary since their foundation. He is also Secretary of the Memorial and Executive Committee.

Among the members of the G. A. R. in Buffalo now holding high office are: Joseph E. Ewell, Judge Advocate New York Department, and Dr. J. H. Grant, Medical Director.

OTHER PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS.

Among the important representative patriotic bodies in Buffalo not previously referred to are:
Colonel R. G. Shaw, Circle, No. 11.
General D. S. Stanley, Garrison, No. 36.
Buffalo Chapter Sons of the American Revolution.
Buffalo Association of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, State of New York.
Queen City Camp, No. 85, and P. G. Cook Camp, No. 223, Sons of Veterans.
Sa-go-wat-ha Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

THE FRATERNITIES

The "fraternal" spirit in Buffalo is very strong. The city is the headquarters of several of the leading fraternal societies of the country, and all the principal fraternities are well represented, including the prominent beneficiary organizations.

JOSEPH FOWLER, M. D.

Deputy Grand Master, F. A. M.; Surgeon of the Police Department of Buffalo.

FREEMASONRY.

The most important, influential, and numerous of Buffalo's "fraternities" is comprised in the various Masonic bodies of the city, which, with a few exceptions, hold their meetings in the Masonic Temple on Niagara Street, near Eagle, erected in 1890.

The following are the F. A. M. lodges, with the date of charter and present membership: Hiram, No. 105, December 5, 1845, 404; Concordia, No. 143, June 13, 1849, 245; Erie, No. 161, June 8, 1850, 494; Washington, No. 240, December 11, 1851, 643; Parish, No. 292, June 10, 1853, 336; Modestia, No. 340, July 5, 1854, 255; Queen City, No. 358, June 18, 1855, 329; Ancient Landmarks, No. 441, June 17, 1858, 338; De Molay, No. 498, July 2, 1860, 543; Harmonie, No. 699, June 13, 1870, 157; Occidental, No. 766, June 10, 1876, 163; Highland, No. 835, May 9, 1901, 43.

The Chapters, Royal Arch Masons, are: Buffalo, No. 71 (originally Niagara, No. 71, February 7, 1822), February 1, 1848, 387; Keystone, No. 163, February 3, 1857, 366; Adytem, No. 235, February 2, 1870, 208; Germania, No. 256, February 8, 1871, 116.

There are two Councils of Royal and Select Masters: Buffalo, No. 17, June 6, 1860, 185; Keystone, No. 20, June 4, 1861, 109.

The Commanderies, Knights Templar, are: Lake Erie, No. 20, February 4, 1853, 302; Hugh de Payens, No. 30, September 13, 1860, 252.

The organizations of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons are: Palmoni Lodge of Perfection, 533; Palmoni Council, Princess of Jerusalem, 545; Buffalo Chapter of Rose Croix, H. R. D. M., 560; Buffalo Consistory, S. P. R. S., 541.

Naomi Chapter, No. 102, Order of the Eastern Star, has 187 members. Charter granted June 26, 1894. The side organizations, not strictly Masonic but admitting only Freemasons of eligible degree to membership, are: Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, June 28, 1888, 1,296; Zuleika Grotto, No. 10, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, June 6, 1895, 586.

The Acacia Club, membership confined to the craft, has 600 resident and 117 non-resident members.

The Past Masters' Association of the Thirty-eighth Masonic District, State of New York, was organized in 1898.

The Masonic Temple is under the control of a board made up of representatives from the Masonic bodies holding stock in the association.

The Grand Lodge of New York, F. A. M., of which Elbert Crandall of New York is Grand Master, holds its next annual meeting in New York City in May, 1903.

The Grand Chapter of the State meets the first Tuesday in February, 1903, in Albany. The present High Priest is Alfred A. Guthrie of Albany.

The Grand Council of the State meets in annual assembly in New York City, in August, 1903. The present Grand Master is Willard S. Bradt of Rochester.

The Grand Commandery, K. T., of the State, will hold its ninetieth annual conclave in Buffalo, in September, 1903. The present R. E. G. C. is William J. Maxwell of Brooklyn.

The next Grand Encampment, K. T., will meet in San Francisco, September 6, 1904.

The following Buffalo members of the Craft are now holding high office:

Charles W. Cushman, Past Grand Master, F. A. M., Commander in Chief, Buffalo Consistory; active member Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

Christopher G. Fox, General Grand Secretary, General Grand Chapter, R. A. M.

Hon. Erastus C. Knight, Grand Captain-General, Grand Commandery, K. T.

Dr. George L. Brown, Imperial Chief Rabban, Imperial Council, A. O. N. M. S.

Charles E. Markham, Secretary of all the Scottish Rites bodies in Buffalo, Recorder of Lake Erie Commandery, K. T.; member of the Royal Order of Scotland.

The following are honorary members of the Thirty-third Degree: John S. Bartlett, Charles W. Cushman, Horace A. Noble, John L. Brothers, Dr. George L. Brown, Robert C. Titus, Edward W. Hatch, Francis G. Ward, Dr. Walter D. Greene, William S. Gratton, Samuel Root, Frank B. Hower, William H. Lyons, Dr. Joseph Fowler.

Dr. Joseph Fowler is the present Deputy Grand Master for the Thirty-eighth Masonic District of the State of New York, comprising all the subordinate lodges F. A. M. in Buffalo and Erie County. He is also Grand Chancellor of the New York Council of Deliberation, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has a very large and active representation in Buffalo and throughout Erie County. In the city there are thirty-five subordinate lodges and in the county a total of forty-eight, with a

ALBERT J. SIGMAN.

Past Grand Deputy, Independent Order of Odd Fellows (see page 95)
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

membership of nearly 10,000. In addition, there are in Buffalo seven Encampments of the Patriarchal Degree and four Cantons of the uniformed branch, the Patriarchs Militant, and eighteen Rebeka Lodges.

On January 1, 1902, there were 12,792 subordinate lodges of the order, 2,780 Encampments, 529 Cantons, and 5,756 Rebeka Lodges, with a total membership of 1,202,272 subordinate lodge Odd Fellows, 145,138 Patriarchs and 374,934 Rebekas, who are women relatives of Odd Fellows. During the year 1901, a total of $3,939,785.68 was paid for the relief of sick members and for burials.

Among the leading and representative Odd Fellows in Buffalo now holding high office are: Jacob Dilcher, Grand Representative; Edward C. Shafer, Department Commander Patriarchs Militant, and Past Grand Patriarch; Freelow Chaffee, Assistant Adjutant-General, Patriarchs Militant; A. J. Sigman, Past District Deputy.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias, organized in Washington, D. C., February 14, 1864, has a membership of 1,200 in Buffalo, where there are sixteen lodges. There are two auxiliary branches of the order, the Uniformed rank and the Endowment or life insurance rank. The latter, January 1, 1902, had a membership of 57,075, representing protection to the amount of $101,265,500. There is a "side" degree associated with the K. of P. called the Dramatic Order, Knights of Khorassan.

Among the members of the K. of P. in Buffalo holding high rank are: Charles W. Hinson, Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative; Chas. E. Rice, Grand Inner Guard; Dr. Henry G. Bentz, Colonel Uniformed Rank.

THE ELKS AND THE EAGLES.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, founded in 1868, has a strong and active membership in Buffalo Lodge, No. 23, of which Frank W. Gethoefer is Exalted Ruler. E. S. Orris of Buffalo is Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the order.

Similar to the Order of Elks, but a much more recent organization, is the Order of Eagles, which has a numerous following in Buffalo. John J. Kennedy is the local President.

OTHER FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Both the Improved Order of Red Men and its auxiliary Degree of Pocahontas has a considerable membership in Buffalo.

Other similar organizations are the Sons of St. George, Knights of St. John, Knights of Columbus, Knights of St. John and Malta, Ancient Order of Hibernians and its Ladies' Auxiliary.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

In the official programme of Labor Day, September 1, 1902, the press committee of the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County and vicinity printed the following:

The aim of the United Trades and Labor Council has always been to elevate the workingman morally, socially, and intellectually, believing that man is the best member of their organization who believes that along moral and educational lines we will sooner accomplish the aims of the Trades Union movement; namely, that the workingman shall receive a fair return for his labor. That the policy of the Council has some merit would be inferred from the fact that there has been an increase from seventy-five Locals one year ago to a total of 138 to-day, with the prospect of a large increase in the future, and the time is not far distant when Buffalo will be known far and near as the best organized city in the United States. To provide for the increase, it has been found necessary to form a new Section known as the Railroad Section, which bids fair to more than rival the size of any other part of the Council. There is at the present time 650 Delegates from the different Locals entitled to seats in the Council, and it makes glad the hearts of those old war-horses who remember the time in this city when a very small hall could hold all its representatives, and they look back and remember that they had a part in building the foundation of such a grand organization. The Council at the present time is composed of six Sections, namely: "Building Trades," made up of trades connected with construction of buildings; "Printing Trades," all trades connected with the art of printing; "Iron Trades," all trades whose members make and handle iron; "German Trades," all Locals who conduct their affairs in German; "Railroad Section," all men who work in and around railroads; "Miscellaneous Section," which is composed of all trades not connected with any of the above Sections.

The officers of the United Trades and Labor Council, 1902, were: President, Archy Grant; First Vice-President, Wilson Larery; Recording Secretary, John Clark; Financial Secretary, Frank Feitz; Warden, Owen O'Connor; Treasurer and Business Agent, John Coleman; Trustees, Edward Fox, James Ryan, John Butler.

JOHN J. HYNES.

Supreme President, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association (see page 97).
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

At the annual session of the National Fraternal Congress, held at Denver, Col., August, 1902, fifty-two fraternal beneficiary societies were represented, having a total membership at the close of 1901 of 3,236,067, and providing "protection," or life insurance, to the amount of $4,922,423,527.16, nearly five billion dollars.

The main purpose of these societies are practically identical, to make provision for the families and those dependent upon the members in cases of death, disability, or sickness; but the plans in operation differ in some details, as also do the amounts paid to beneficiaries. These societies unquestionably accomplish most beneficent results, the extent of which depends in a large measure upon the efforts of the officials and the coöperation afforded by the members themselves.

Of these societies many are represented in Buffalo with this city as headquarters, or by subordinate bodies and by members holding high office.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

The oldest of these societies is the Ancient Order of United Workmen, organized in 1868, having in 1902 427,426 members, representing "protection," or life insurance, to the amount of $772,314,000. There are twenty-five lodges of the order in Buffalo, with a total membership, September 1, 1902, of 3,305.

Among the members of the A. O. U. W. in Buffalo now holding high office are: Supreme Receiver, Henry B. Dickinson; Grand Recorder, A. C. Harwick; Grand Receiver, Victor R. Blehdon; Grand Medical Examiner, Dr. Albert H. Briggs.

The offices of the Grand Recorder are on the eighth floor of the Mutual Life Building on Pearl Street.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACABEES.

The Supreme Tent, Knights of the Macabees, was organized at Port Huron, Mich., 1883. September 1, 1902, it had a membership of 292,954, with 4,300 tents in fifty States and provinces. From January to September, 1902, the order paid benefits to the amount of $1,746,471.65. Its records showed cash and invested funds amounting to $2,059,922.27.

The largest of its Great Camps is that of New York State, with 755 tents and 60,000 members. In Buffalo there are twenty-eight tents with a membership of 5,000. Among the members of the K. O. T. M. in Buffalo now holding high office are: J. B. McDannell, Great Commander (a position he has held for twelve years); J. E. Dewey, Great Record Keeper; E. W. Beach, Great Chaplain; Paul Schindler, Great Sentinel; C. S. Dunning, Representative to the Supreme Tent.

An important auxiliary to the K. O. T. M. is the women's organization, The Ladies of the Macabees, of which there are thirty-three hives in Buffalo, with a membership of 3,500.

The headquarters of the Great Commander and Great Record Keeper are in a building erected and owned by the Great Camp of New York, on the east side of Main Street, near Bryant Street.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was organized at Niagara Falls in July, 1876, and is a genuine Catholic society. January 1, 1902, it had a total membership of 56,684, representing "protection," or life insurance, to the amount of $87,708,000. In Buffalo there are twenty-six subordinate lodges of the order, with a total membership of 6,968. Among the members of the C. M. B. A. in Buffalo now holding high office are: Rt. Rev. J. E. Quigley, D. D., Bishop of Buffalo, Supreme Spiritual Advisor; Supreme President and Chancellor of New York State Grand Council, John J. Hynes; Rev. M. J. Kean, Supreme Trustee; Dr. J. T. Kinsler, Supreme Medical Examiner; C. J. Drescher, Supreme Chancellor.

The office of Supreme President Hynes is in the Mooney-Brisbane Building.

A. C. HARWICK. DR. A. H. BRIGGS.

Grand Recorder and Grand Medical Examiner, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Grand Lodge, State of New York. (See page 97.)

ORDER OF SELECT KNIGHTS.

The Order of Select Knights, a reputable and flourishing organization, has its headquarters in Buffalo. It was organized here in 1879, and is now working on a thoroughly practical and economic system. It has a large and rapidly increasing membership in 140 subordinate legions, of which twenty-five are in Buffalo, with a membership of over 2,000. The total "protection" afforded by the order exceeds $4,500,000. Among the members of the O. S. K. in Buffalo holding high rank are: Dr. William H. Snider, Grand Commander; George K. Staples, Grand Recorder, a position he has filled most efficiently for four years. Both sexes are admitted to membership in the O. S. K., which has also a uniformed auxiliary.

The headquarters of the O. S. K. are in the Ellicott Square Building.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Royal Templars of Temperance was organized in Buffalo in 1870. January 1, 1902, it had a total membership of 13,656, representing "protection," or life insurance, to the amount of $15,605,150. In Buffalo there are fourteen subordinate lodges of the order, with a total membership of 1,650.

Among the members of the R. T. of T. in Buffalo now holding high office are: Esbon B. Rew, Supreme Secretary; William H. D. Barr, Supreme Treasurer; Dr. J. W. Grosvenor, Associate Supreme Medical Examiner; Simon P. Greene, Director.

The headquarters of the R. T. of T. are in the Masonic Temple, Niagara Street.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

The Royal Arcanum was organized in 1887. January 1, 1902, its total membership was 231,132, representing "protection," or life insurance, to the amount of $585,704,000. There are fifteen councils of the order in Buffalo, with a total membership of 2,500. This order holds very high rank among its sister organizations.

The members of the R. A. in Buffalo now holding high office are: State Medical Examiner, Dr. George W. York, Representative to the Supreme Council, 1901–1902; G. L. Committee on Printing and Supplies, Herbert L. Goodrich; Grand Secretary, J. Y. Bicknell, who has filled the office continuously for seventeen years.

THE ORDER OF THE IROQUOIS.

The Order of the Iroquois is essentially a Buffalo institution. It was instituted in this city in 1897 and incorporated February 16, 1898. Its plan is safe, strong, and equitable. It has fifty-two subordinate lodges, with a membership of about 2,500, affording "protection," or life assurance, to the amount of $3,000,000. There are ten lodges in Buffalo, with a membership of 700. Those in Buffalo holding high office are: Dr. Ernest Wende, Supreme President; C. Lee Abel, Supreme Vice-President; F. H. Duckwitz, Supreme Counselor; Walter A. Rice, Supreme Secretary; D. Clark Ralph, Supreme Treasurer; Dr. E. L. Frost, Supreme Medical Examiner; Walter H. Johnson, Supreme Marshal.

The headquarters of the Order of the Iroquois are in the Ellicott Square Building.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Other fraternal beneficiary organizations represented by subordinate bodies, in Buffalo are: American Legion of Honor, National Union, Independent Order of Good Templars, Knights of Honor, Protected Home Circle, Fraternal Mystic Circle, Woodman of the World, Foresters of America and its auxiliary Companions of the Forest, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Independent Order of Foresters and its auxiliary Companions of the I. O. O. F., National Order of Buffaloes.

The Jewish benevolent societies are: Berith Abraham, Benai Berith, and Sons of Benjamin.

Rad Karlew Tyn, No. 55, S. B. J. T., is a Bohemian association.

The Exempt Firemen, Letter Carriers, Police, School Teachers, are well organized for mutual benefit.

L. OF C.

J. B. McDANNELL.

Great Commander, Knights of the Macabees. (See page 97.)

J. E. DEWEY.

Great Record Keeper, Knights of the Macabees. (See page 97.)

ESBON B. REW.

Supreme Secretary, Royal Templars of Temperance. (See page 99.)

GEORGE K. STAPLES.

Grand Recorder, Order of Select Knights. (See page 99.)

J. Y. BICKNELL.

Grand Secretary, Royal Arcanum. Grand Lodge of New York. (See page 99.)

W. A. RICE.

Supreme Secretary, Order of Iroquois. (See page 99.)

DR. JOSEPH T. COOK.

President, Buffalo Association of the Sons of the Revolution.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.*

The Buffalo Association of the Sons of the Revolution was organized February 22, 1893. The parent society is an organization composed of direct male descendants of ancestors who in the army, navy, marine corps, or in official, state, or government service, assisted in establishing American Independence during the War of the Revolution. It aims to keep alive by various appropriate methods the patriotic spirit engendered by the founders of the Union. The local association has a strong, representative membership. Its officers for 1902–1903 are: President, Joseph T. Cook, M. D.; Vice-President and Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Charles B. Wheeler; Secretary, George W. Comstock.

CITY FRANCHISE VALUATIONS.

The total of the valuations fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners of special franchises in Buffalo is $13,164,430 for 1902, as compared with an aggregate of $13,063,398 for 1901, an increase of $101,320.

The following is a detailed list of these franchises:

Corporations.	1901.	1902.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company,	$22,566	$18,000
Bell Telephone Company,	645,000	650,000
Buffalo Creek R. R. Company,	31,890	16,500
Buffalo Gas Company,	1,924,350	1,920,000
Buffalo General Electric Company,	1,873,500	1,880,000
Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Company,	1,338,350	1,303,000
Buffalo Railway Company,	3,378,290	4,032,470
Buffalo Traction Company,	463,580	444,110
Cataract Power & Conduit Company,	519,398	587,000
Crosstown Street Railway Company,	1,824,675	1,419,750
Erie Railroad Company,	23,500	6,300
Lake Shore branch,	19,000	11,000
Erie County Natural Gas Fuel Company,	41,000	65,000
Frontier Telephone Company,	.....	25,000
International Bridge Company,	27,000	25,000
Lehigh Valley Railway Company,	85,000	55,000
New England Telegraph Company,	47,500	45,000
New York Transit Company,	15,300	15,000
New York Central Niagara Falls branch,	406,000	363,000
Ohio Street branch,	18,400	18,400
New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.,	120,000	80,000
People's Gaslight & Coke Company,	58,600	49,000
Standard Oil Company,	6,000	6,000
Western Union Telegraph Company,	124,500	126,500
Marine Elevator Company,	.....	1,100
Eastern Elevator Company,	.....	1,800
Spencer Kellogg Company,	.....	500
Totals,	$13,063,398	$13,164,430

COMMISSIONERS TO THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The following commissioners to represent the State of New York at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1904, were appointed by Governor Odell in June, 1902: Edward H. Harriman, Louis Stern, Louis Nixon of New York, William Berri of Brooklyn, Frank S. McGraw, Mrs. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Edward Lyman Bill of New Rochelle, Cyrus E. Jones of Jamestown, John C. Woodbury of Rochester, John K. Stewart of Amsterdam, James M. Callahan of Schenectady, and John Young of Geneseo.

* The necessary information in relation to this organization was not received in time for it to be placed with similar associations, on page 81.

GEORGE W. FARNHAM.

Chairman, Merchants' Exchange Committee on Conventions. Wholesale Boots and Shoes.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

The Buffalo Merchants' Exchange was incorporated April 14, 1882, and took possession of its present commodious quarters in the Board of Trade Building, January 1, 1884. Its object was to broaden the field of usefulness hitherto occupied by the Board of Trade, which was organized in 1844, and which for many years aimed to represent the commercial life of the city, but, owing to the growth and development of commerce and manufacture, it was believed that an organization should be formed that would represent the various commercial, industrial, and professional interests of Buffalo. The Board of Trade, of which R. H. Heywood was the first president, occupied suitable rooms at the corner of Prime and Hanover streets, where it remained until 1862, being then removed to the old Central Wharf. It continued to develop in importance as an important factor in promoting the interests of the city, and it became a necessity that a permanent home should be provided; and with that end in view steps were taken, in 1881, to secure a desirable site for the erection of a suitable building. In 1882 the erection of the present building was begun. It was formally dedicated and turned over to the Merchants' Exchange in January, 1884.

Naturally, the grain and transportation interests were the chief supporters of the Board of Trade, which furnished invaluable services to the city and State in its efforts for canal improvement, the reduction of tolls on the canals, and the final abolition of the toll system; the improvement of the harbor by the city and national governments, as well as providing funds necessary to secure a channel of the depth of twelve feet through the Saint Clair Flats: which channel has since been maintained and improved by the National Government. During the Civil War the Board of Trade was conspicuous for its loyalty and patriotism, furnishing material aid and support to the 100th Regiment of Volunteers, which it adopted, and liberally contributing to the Ladies' Sanitary Commission; its influence at Washington and Albany was most salutary in securing useful legislation relating to trade and commerce.

The officials of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, appreciating the future possibilities of the city, wisely continued the efforts of its predecessor for the maintenance and improvement of the Erie Canal, the harbor, and the various channels along the upper lakes to meet the increasing demands of commerce as well as to promote the natural advantages of Buffalo, and in advocating other public improvements necessary to promote the interests of manufactures and to encourage other industries to locate in our midst.

The Exchange also has taken an active interest in municipal affairs, it having been largely instrumental in securing most important public improvements; it maintains a Convention Bureau, which coöperate with local organizations in securing important gatherings to meet in our city; its Canal Bureau is maintained to promote the interests of the Erie Canal; the Freight Bureau has been of material assistance in securing and maintaining rates beneficial to Buffalo; its Committee on New Industries renders valuable aid to industries desiring to locate in the city, in securing capital and available sites, and in rendering other services required. To encourage trading with our wholesale merchants and manufacturers, the Exchange has recently inaugurated a plan of trade excursions to Buffalo, by which visiting merchants, upon complying with the rules adopted by it, may secure their transportation to Buffalo; through various other committees the organization seeks to promote the interests of its members as well as of the city.

The Exchange has attained a merited prominence amongst the commercial exchanges of the country. By reason of its position in the commercial world, frequent demands are made upon it to endorse and assist many propositions and projects, or legislative measures, apparently for the public good, but which, upon close investigation, are found to be to promote private interests.

ALFRED H. BURT.

President, Credit Men's Association. President, Allegany County Association
Head of firm of Burt & Sindele, Candy Manufacturers.

The officers, trustees, and members of the various committees have been citizens of high repute in the community, who have contributed much of their time and ability in promoting the industrial interests of the city. They have carefully conserved the prestige of the Exchange, and when called upon to express the sentiment of its membership, have taken action only after careful deliberation.

The officers of the Exchange for 1902 were: President, J. J. McWilliams; Vice-President, Leonard Dodge; Treasurer, John H. Lascelles; Secretary, F. Howard Mason. Chairmen of the principal committees: Arbitration, Arthur D. Bissell; Finance, Philos D. Cooke; Rooms and Fixtures, Leonard Dodge; Floor, John A. Seymour; Reference, Stoner W. Yantis; Transportation, Charles Kennedy; Real Estate and General Information, Richard H. Stafford; Membership, Henry J. Koch; New Industries, Ogden P. Letchworth; Conventions, George W. Farnham; Harbor and Canal, John J. H. Brown; Flour and Grain Inspection, James B. Devine; Grain, Dudley D. Irwin; Manufactures, Whitney G. Case; Banking, Robert L. Fryer; Groceries and Produce, Charles F. Bishop; Lumber, Luther P. Graves; Coal, Horace A. Noble; Live Stock, John Hughes; Hay, Henry V. Burns; Municipal Affairs, Robert B. Adam; Weighmaster, Junius S. Smith; Chief Inspector of Grain, John D. Shanahan; Superintendent of Building, Frederick Truscott; Secretary of the Bureau of Conventions and Industries, Curt M. Treat; Secretary of the Freight and Canal Bureau, George H. Raymond.

CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The business interests of Buffalo have been materially subserved by the work of the local branch of the Credit Men's Association, organized in 1899, the objects of which are to promote and combine the intelligence and influence of its members for protection against imposition, injustice, and fraud. In the Buffalo membership are included over one hundred of the leading wholesale and jobbing houses. The association has unquestionably done excellent service for its membership in various ways. The scope of its work is indicated by the committees selected, as follows: Interchange of Trade Information, J. C. Wagner of Granger & Co., Chairman; Credit Department Methods, W. M. Edwards of Pratt & Letchworth Co., Chairman; Improvement of Mercantile Agency Service, George W. Farnham, Chairman; Business Literature, R. M. Harding, Chairman; Investigation and Constitution, Frank Sibley, Chairman; Membership, G. F. Dominick of Jacob Dold Packing Co., Chairman; Legislation, M. E. Preisch of Alfred Haines & Co., Chairman; Entertainment, G. W. Farnham, J. J. Dolphin, R. M. Harding, S. C. Ryan. The officers for 1902 were: President, Alfred H. Burt of Burt & Sindele; Vice-President, U. L. Caudell of Barcalo & Boll; Secretary, J. J. Dolphin of the Iroquois Rubber Co.; Treasurer, Buell G. Tallman of Schoellkopf & Co. The President of the National Association is J. Harry Tregoe, Vice-President of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore; Secretary, William A. Prendergast, New York.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

The Buffalo Builders' Exchange is a substantial organization, made up of the leading representatives among the builders, contractors, and business associates of the city, and is the development of the idea which led to the creation, in 1867, of the Builders' Association of Buffalo. In 1887, this association became a member of the National Association of Builders, and it was deemed advisable to extend its scope, by admitting to membership representatives of all employ-

Chas. Berrick. J. H. Tilden (since deceased).

BUFFALO BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

Group of officers and members. From photograph taken early in 1902.

ing branches of the building trade. The Builders' Association Exchange was, consequently, organized in April, 1888, with a corporation stock of $5,000, in shares of $50 each, the term of its corporate existence being fixed at fifty years. In October, 1891, the capital stock was increased to $10,000. The membership is divided into two classes: corporate, limited to those engaged in the mechanical trades necessary to the erection of a building; and non-corporate, comprising firms or individuals carrying on in their own names branches of industry auxiliary to the mechanical trades. From May 1, 1888, the exchange was conducted in rooms in the Jewett building on Washington Street, between North and South Division streets, until the completion of the fine and well-equipped building now occupied, on the corner of Court and Pearl streets, September 6, 1892. This building, which has also extensive office accommodation for a variety of purposes, cost about $130,000, and $45,000 in addition was paid for the lot on which it stands. These are the property of, and are controlled by, the Builders' Exchange Association, the officers of which for 1902–3 are: President, H. C. Harrower; Vice-President, Henry Schaefer; Secretary, James M. Carter; Treasurer, Alfred Lyth.

The officers of the Builders' Association Exchange for 1902–3 are: President, Ballard I. Crooker; Vice-President, George W. Maltby; Secretary, James M. Carter; Treasurer, C. B. Jameson. Trustees: for one year, James S. Stygall, Christian Flierl, Frank C. Kempf; for two years, F. H. Grove, F. T. Coppins, Alfred Lyth; for three years, John W. Heinrich, Peter Ginther. The annual meeting occurs January 15, 1903.

OTHER EXCHANGES.

Information relative to the Lumber and Produce exchanges will be found in the department of Twentieth Century Buffalo relating to those branches of the city's commerce.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROFESSIONS.

In the following pages of Twentieth Century Buffalo are presented portraits of Buffalo men who are recognized as among the leaders in their chosen professions. The claim is not made that these men are superior in standing to their professional confrères, but simply that they are among the many worthy and able representatives of their class.

BENCH AND BAR.

Among the cities of the Union which have contributed a liberal quota to the galaxy of higher lights of the legal profession in the United States, Buffalo holds a not inconsequential position. Two of her prominent lawyers have occupied the White House — Millard Fillmore and Grover Cleveland — and a long list could be named of those who have attained to very distinguished positions in national affairs and in the administration and elucidation of the law and also served the people in various important capacities. Hon. William S. Bissell has adequately filled the office of Postmaster-General: and, while he has not been accorded definite honor, there are few men in his profession better known or more highly esteemed than John G. Milburn. The portraits herein published are those of men honored alike by the bench, the bar, and community, and worthy representatives of professional knowledge and ability, and of the highest type of citizenship. An honor roll which carries the names of Loren L. Lewis, George Wadsworth, Robert C. Titus, Charles A. Pooley, Ansley Wilcox, John Cunneen, Truman C. White, George A. Davis, Arthur W. Hickman, Henry W. Brendel, Fred Greiner, Louis W. Marcus, Samuel M. Welch, Jr., William H. Ticknor, Edward K.

Photo by Beach.

JOHN G. MILBURN.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Law firm of Rogers, Locke & Milburn.

Emery, Henry W. Hill, R. L. Cox, Edward E. Coatsworth, Herbert P. Bissell, George K. Staples, C. W. Hinson, John J. Hynes, A. J. Sigman, and John Van Arsdale assuredly merits general approval; and the claim to honorable recognition, among the younger members of the profession, cannot be denied to W. B. Wright, Jr., and F. S. Sidway.

Among the reputable patent attorneys of Twentieth Century Buffalo, James Sangster, the head of the firm of James Sangster & Co., is in the front rank, by virtue of his experience and thorough knowledge of the details of the very difficult business of securing said patents and handling the affairs of patentees.

ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

Buffalo is the headquarters of the Engineers' Society of Western New York, acting with the American Society of Civil Engineers, with the following officers for 1902–1903: President, Samuel J. Field; Vice-President, George H. Norton; Secretary, L. W. Dichmy; Treasurer, George B. Bassett; Librarian, W. A. Hoven; Director for three years, F. M. Kielland.

The experience and ability of George A. Ricker as a civil engineer is well known, by many notable engineering works in and about Buffalo. He is an able leader in his profession. His office is at 702 Ellicott Square.

As an engineer for handling high-grade steam plants and factory equipment on a large scale, Richard Radley is an expert of thorough qualification and long experience. He is special agent for a number of important engineering works. He has offices at 932 Ellicott Square.

Alfred E. Baxter, whose office is at 945 Ellicott Square, is recognized as an experienced and skillful milling, mechanical, and hydraulic engineer.

Combining a complete knowledge of all branches of construction, the services of Robert J. Reidpath are in continual demand as an architectural and structural engineer. He is widely recognized as a most competent authority on buildings of all kinds on a large scale. He has offices in the Mutual Life Building.

The officers of the Buffalo Chapter, American Institute of Architects, for 1902–1903, are: President, E. B. Green; First Vice-President, H. O. Holland; Second Vice-President, R. A. Wallace; Secretary, S. A. Whalen; Treasurer, M. G. Beierl.

Among the architects of Buffalo, George J. Metzger has long been in the front rank. His skill and good judgment is attested by the many public buildings and private residences erected after his designs and under his direction. He is the architect of the new armory for the 65th Regiment, N. G. N. Y. (See page 61.)

The firm of Esenwein & Johnson has a national reputation. Scores of fine buildings in Buffalo have been erected from their designs, among them the new Lafayette High School. (See page 28.)

OTHER PROFESSIONS.

John A. Miller, M. Sc., Ph. D., F. C. S., has a very extended experience and a most favorable reputation as an analytical and consulting chemist. He is the official chemist of the State of New York, and his laboratory in rooms 44 and 45 Lewis Block, on East Swan Street, are fitted up with the most accurate and delicate appliances known to modern science.

Dr. John T. Pitkin has devoted many years of study and practice to the application of electricity as an auxiliary to the orthodox medical treatments. He has a very complete outfit of X Ray apparatus, and a complete equipment of medico-electrical machines and instruments. His office and operating rooms are at 887 Ellicott Square.

Dr. J. T. Kinsler, whose offices are at 855–857 Ellicott Square, and who is Supreme Medical Examiner of the C. M. B. A. (see page 97), limits his practice to the especial treatment of diseases of the nose and throat.

Information relating to the new school of osteopathy and its Buffalo representatives will be found on pages 132 to 135.

CHARLES A. POOLEY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Admitted to the bar of Erie County, April, 1879.

GEORGE WADSWORTH.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Admitted to the bar in Connecticut, 1851; in Buffalo, 1852. City Attorney, 1860–1861.

WILLARD H. TICKNOR.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Assistant District Attorney, 1901-1902.

HERBERT P. BISSELL.

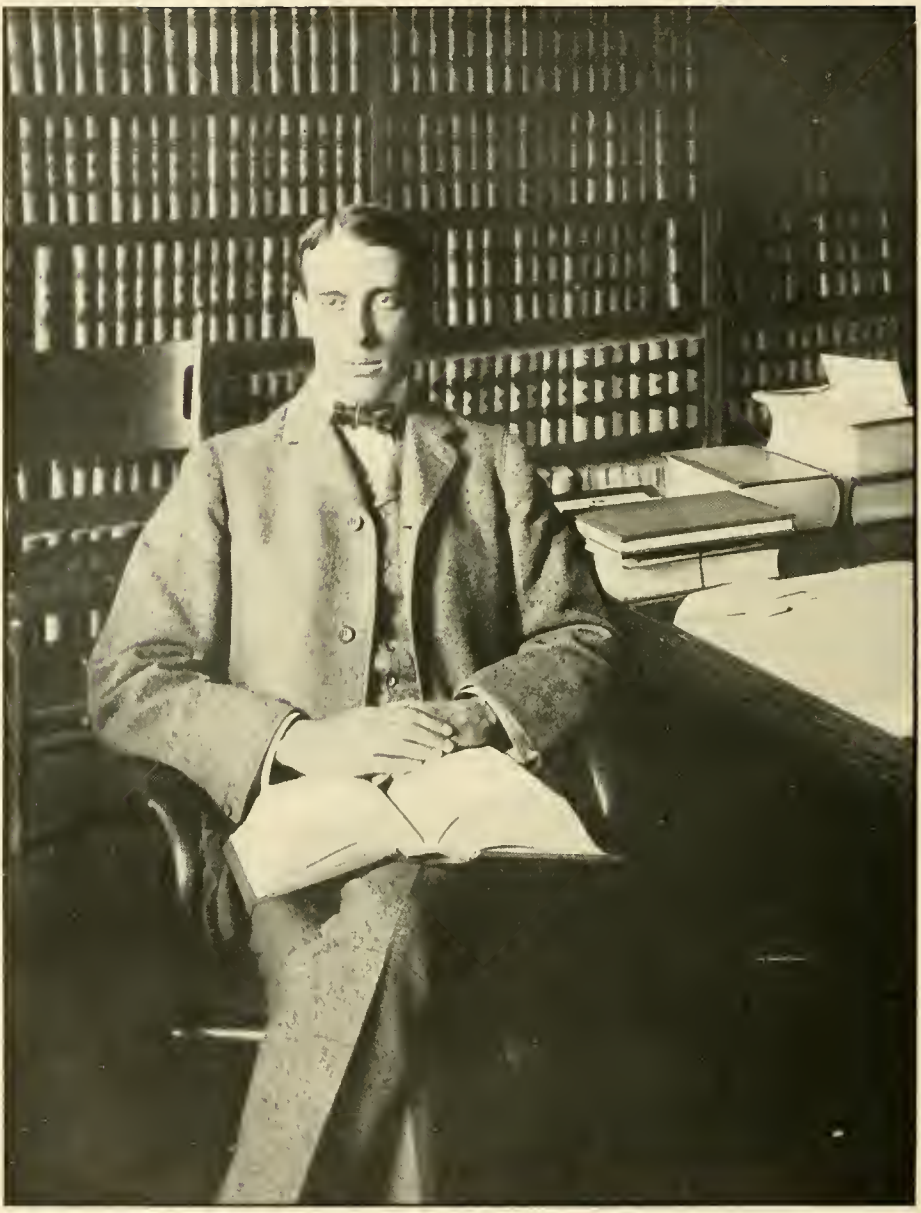
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Admitted to the bar of Erie County, April 1883.

JOHN A. VAN ARSDALE, LL. B.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Graduated from the law department, University of Michigan, June 26, 1892.

WILLIAM BURNETT WRIGHT, JR.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Admitted to the bar of Erie County, 1896.



FRANK S. SIDWAY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Admitted to the bar of Erie County, Oct. 17, 1894.

JAMES SANGSTER.

Firm of James Sangster & Co. Patent Attorneys and Agents.

GEORGE J. METZGER.
Architect.

ROBERT J. REIDPATH.
Architectural and Consulting Engineer.

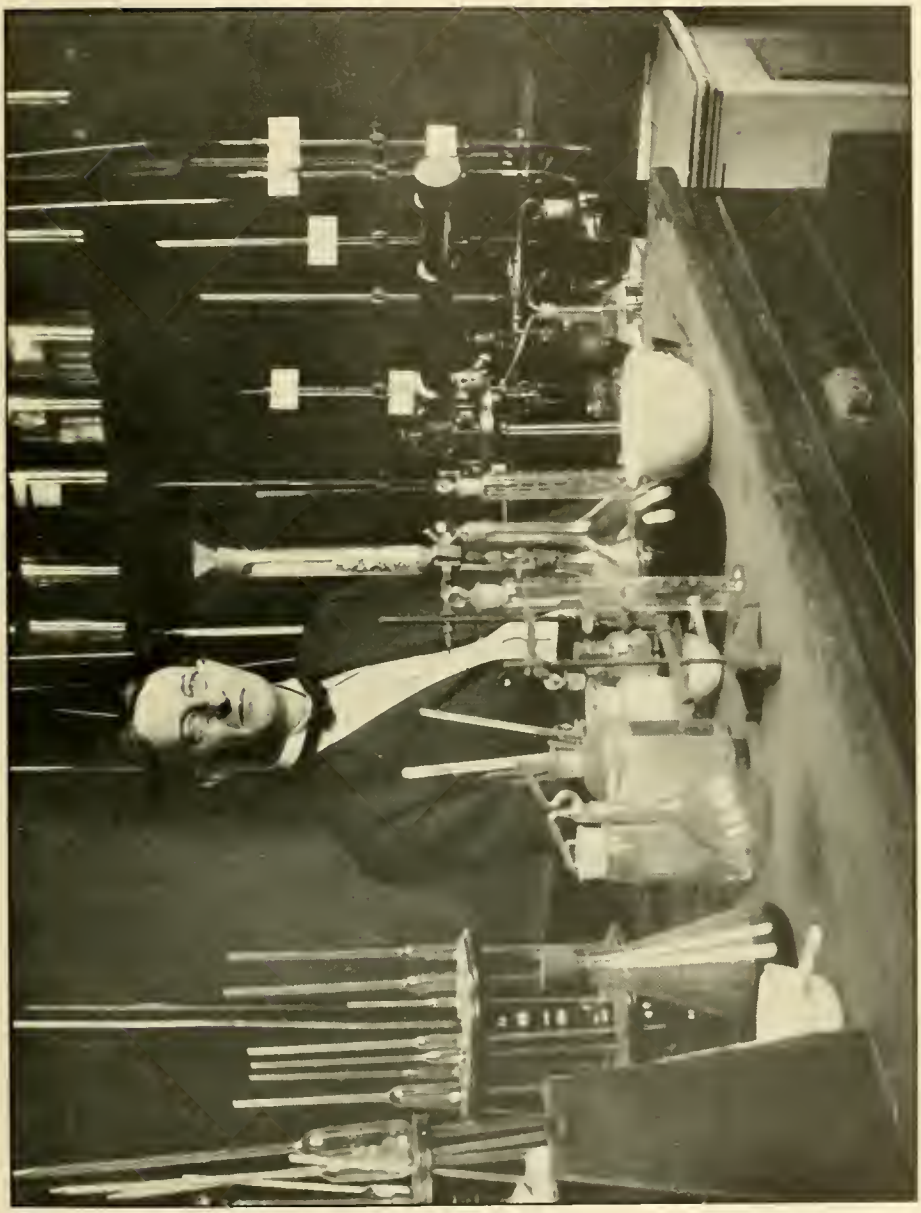
ALFRED E. BAXTER.

Milling, Mechanical, and Hydraulic Engineer.

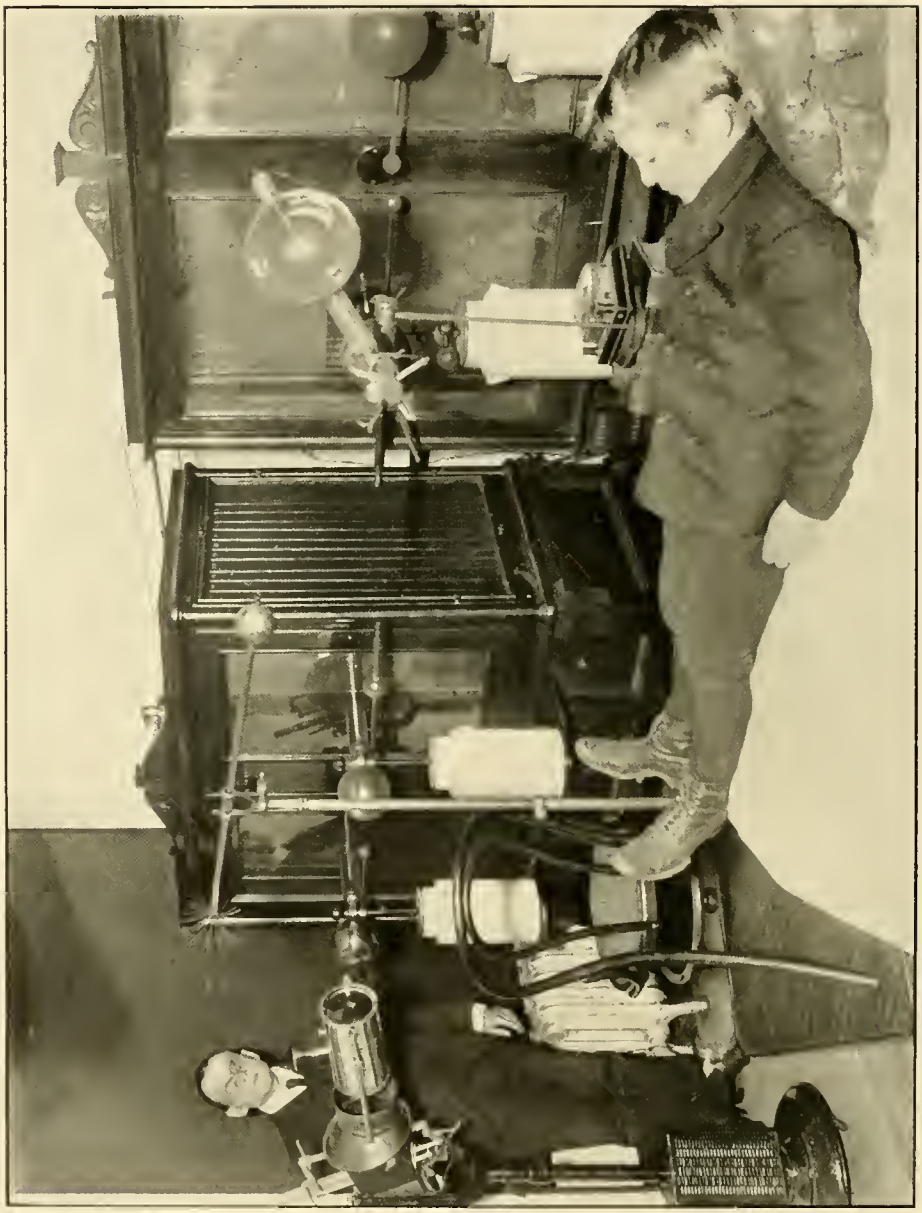
RICHARD RADLEY.

Civil Engineer. Steam Plant and Factory Equipment.

GEORGE A. RICKER, M. Am. Soc. C. E.
Chief Engineer, Niagara Gorge Railroad.



JOHN A. MILLER, M. Sc., Ph. D., F. C. S.
Analytical Chemist. Chemist to the State of New York.



DR. J. T. PITKIN.
X Ray and Electrical Treatment of Diseases.

DR. JAMES T. KINSLER.

Supreme Medical Examiner, C. M. B. A. Special Practice, Diseases of Nose and Throat.

W. A. CRAWFORD, D. O.

President, Buffalo Institute of Osteopathy. (See "New School of Osteopathy," page 133.)

THE NEW SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

The statutes of many States recognize Osteopathy as a "system, method, or science of healing." It was first reasoned out and put into practice in 1874 by Dr. A. T. Still of Baldwin, Kansas, upon the theory that disease is the effect of local or general disturbance of blood — that to excite the nerves, causes muscles to contract and compress venous flow of blood to the heart; and the bones are available as levers to relieve pressure on nerves, veins, and arteries. The idea, being founded on evident common sense, as well as being a reasonable scientific proposition, met with favorable consideration at the outset, and the sentiment in its favor has grown so steadily and so convincing, that those administering the osteopathic treatment are unquestionably entitled to rank with the professional healers who have so long been prominent in the ranks of the two great and much practiced "pathies." The name "osteopathy" is derived from the Greek words "osteon," a bone, and "pathos," suffering. Technically, it is a science, consisting of such exact, exhaustive, and verifiable knowledge of the structure and functions of the human mechanism, physiological and psychological, including the chemistry and physics of its own elements, as has made discoverable certain organic laws and remedial resources, within the body itself, by which Nature, under the scientific treatment peculiar to osteopathic practice, apart from all ordinary methods of extraneous, artificial, or medicinal stimulation, and in harmonious accord with its own mechanical principles, molecular activities, and metabolic processes, may recover from displacements, disorganizations, derangements, and consequent disease and regain its normal equilibrium of form and function in health and strength. The practice of healing by the osteopathic method is allied neither with the systems which attempt to cure by the use of drugs nor with those which claim to reach favorable results by massage treatment. Osteopathy recognizes a cause, and directs the treatment towards the cause. Bathing is good in a general way, but baths treat the whole surface to reach the affected point. Electricity stimulates nerve action, but it does not feed a nerve center. Osteopathy sends the blood to the nerve centers, so that they may be nourished, and frees the nerves from pressure, so that they may act unhindered. Osteopathy does not mean the treatment of the bones, as is sometimes supposed by the uninitiated, but the word applies not only to the derangement of bony parts, but as well to disturbed relations of ligaments, tendons, blood vessels, muscles, nerves, and, in fact, of any part of the physical system.

In an address recently delivered before the London Society of Science, J. Martin Littlejohn said:

"Osteopathy is now a subject of historical interest because in several of the sovereign States of the American commonwealth it has been legalized as a new and independent system of healing. * * * In this day and age, as never before, there is a demand for scientific Osteopathy. * * * The question to be discussed at this point, before a body of learned men, is not a question of expediency or of the practical needs of a practical system. The point of view from which we have to look at our system is from the standpoint of truth. We believe that when the system or science is tested by truth it will stand the test and come out triumphant.

"Much confusion exists in the minds even of learned men in regard to what Osteopathy is. Some consider it a crude form of manipulation or massage. Osteopathy is not manipulation and the science of Osteopathy is not the science of manipulation, first, because in the science of Osteopathy there is an independent diagnosis. No man makes an independent diagnosis by manipulation. We may have to manipulate in order to get at our diagnosis, but the diagnostic part of our science is not manipulation. Secondly, it is scientific manipulation that is employed in Osteopathic therapeutics, not secret, covert or mysterious, magnetic or mesmeric manipulations. Scientific manipulations are at the basis of Osteopathic therapeutics." * * *

In ordinary phraseology, Osteopathy may be said to be fixing what is out of fix with a full and comprehensive knowledge of the human body. Although given to the world as recently as 1885, there are already in successful operation ten recognized Osteopathic colleges and many institutes, where the new science is taught and practiced, for the treatment of a great variety of bodily disorders and local diseases. There are several large and well organized State associations and societies, and over 3,000 legitimate Osteopaths are established in various parts of the country, and Buffalo has already become a very influential center of Osteopathic study and practice. The Buffalo Institute of Osteopathy, located at 748, 750, 752 Ellicott Square, is one of the most important of the local establishments of the science, and is presided over by Dr. W. A. Crawford, who has been an ardent student of healing methods for many years, and who has a high personal business and professional reputation. Among other recognized Osteopaths in Buffalo are W. W. Steele, president of the New York Osteopathic Society, who has offices at 358 Ellicott Square; Charles W. Proctor, with offices at 835 Ellicott Square; and Edward G. Herbst, with offices at 682 Ellicott Square; each of whom is a reputable practitioner of the new school of healing.

W. W. STEELE, D. O.

(See "New School of Osteopathy," page 123.)

EDWARD G. HERBST, D. O.

(See "New School of Osteopathy," page 133.)

C. W. PROCTOR, D. O.

(See "New School of Osteopathy," page 133.)

WILLIAM F. GELSTON.

General Manager, Provident Loan Company. (See page 139.)

H. W. BUSH.

Superintendent of Buffalo Enrollment Offices of the International Correspondence Schools.
(See page 139.)

PROVIDENT LOAN COMPANY.

The Provident Loan Company, in the broadest and best sense, is one of the most practical of Buffalo's benevolent institutions. It was organized as a beneficent substitute for the unscrupulous and avaricious money-lending business which has made so many needy people poorer by chattel mortgage loans on furniture and personal property at most exorbitant rates of interest and by various iniquitous methods. The operations of the Provident Company have entirely supplanted these methods and established an equitable and honest system of loans, principally on household furniture in actual use, at reasonable fixed rates; these operations being carried on under the provisions of the Act of Legislature passed in 1895, fixing the rate of interest, charge for examination and filing, and limiting the amount of loans made on chattel mortgage, and amended in 1901, when the legal rate of interest was reduced from three per cent. for the first two months and two per cent. per month thereafter, to a uniform rate of two per cent. per month from the date of the loan. The rate for examination and filing is fixed by the same law at $1 for sums of $50 or less, and $2 for sums over $50. Loans not to exceed $200 are made for a month and renewed from month to month if desired, on payment by the borrower of at least five per cent. of the principal and interest for a month in advance. The methods of the Provident Company, which was incorporated August 25, 1895, have proven just and satisfactory. That a number of the most prominent of Buffalo's citizens were willing, from philanthropic motives, to become associated with this excellent institution is a sufficient evidence of its high character. The officers for 1902–1903 are: President, J. J. McWilliams; Vice-President, Robert B. Adam; Treasurer, S. M. Clement; Secretary, Ansley Wilcox. These gentlemen, with W. C. Cornwell, William H. Gratwick, Adam Cornelius, Seward A. Simons, Joseph P. Mayer, P. H. Griffin, and George H. Lewis, constitute the Board of Directors. The general management of the business of the company is in the experienced and competent hands of William F. Gelston, with offices at No. 223 Ellicott Square.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

The wonderful success which is attending the work of the International Correspondence Schools can only be attributed to the inherent merit of their method of teaching industrial science. These schools have been in existence eleven years, and the fact that their students have now the choice of over one hundred and thirty courses of study is a sufficient evidence of their educational value. These schools provide a simple and convenient system, whereby the uneducated, or partially educated, can acquire a good working knowledge of many important branches of technical instruction, thereby fitting them for advancement in business or professional life. In many ways the method of the Correspondence Schools is more effectual than that of ordinary schools and colleges, and the student is enabled to attain the very best results from individual effort, especially as the text-books provided are so carefully edited and arranged as to be of immediate available utility for the use of students who are already engaged in earning a living by some occupation from which they wish to advance, or from which they desire to progress, to something more congenial and profitable. The schools are managed by the International Text Book Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and capitalized at $3,000,000, with headquarters at Scranton, where they were founded by the originator, Thomas J. Foster, who is President of the company.

In 1891, Mr. Foster was editing THE COLLIERY ENGINEER AND METAL MINER (now MINES AND MINERALS). This periodical, which is the leading mining and metallurgical journal of this country, is occupied exclusively with discussions of mining methods and mine machinery. Realizing the desire of the coal miners for special instruction to help them pass the mine-law examinations, Mr. Foster prepared and advertised Correspondence Courses of Instruction in Coal Mining. No expense was spared to make the system thorough, clear, and concise, and it was instantly successful. From this modest beginning the International Correspondence Schools has rapidly grown until it is now the largest of the world's Training Schools.

The faculty of the Schools comprises a long list of principals of high standing in the educational branches they represent. District offices for the enrollment of students have been established in all the business centers of the country. That in Buffalo, located at 206 to 211 Ellicott Square, was opened two years ago by H. W. Bush, who is still in charge, having superintendence of a large district, comprising a considerable portion of western New York, northwestern Pennsylvania, and eastern Ohio. The enrollment at the Buffalo office has been very large, surpassing expectation, and showing a continual increase.

EDWARD H. BUTLER.

President of Associated Newspapers of Buffalo. Editor and Proprietor *Buffalo Evening News* and *Buffalo Sunday News*.

NEWSPAPERS.

The following information relating to the newspapers published daily in Twentieth Century Buffalo is derived from official sources:

MORNING PAPERS.*

BUFFALO MORNING EXPRESS. Established, 1846. Proprietors, The J. N. Matthews Company; President, G. E. Matthews; Editor, James W. Greene; City Editor, Frank M. O'Brien; Business Manager, C. F. Alward; Publisher, William M. Ramsdell. Circulation, daily, 30,000.

BUFFALO COURIER. Established, 1842, as the *Mercantile Courier*. Proprietor, William J. Connors; Managing Editor, Charles B. Smith; City Editor, L. D. Follett; Business Manager, W. S. Bennett. Circulation, daily, 50,000.

BUFFALO REVIEW. Established, 1883, as the *Mercantile Review*. Proprietors, The Buffalo Review Co. President, Charles F. Kingsley; Vice-President, Charles H. Webster; City Editor, James D. Wells; Business Manager, W. H. Brown. Circulation, daily, 16,000.

EVENING PAPERS.*

THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL. Established, 1835, as the *Daily Commercial Advertiser*. Proprietors, Jas. D. Warren's Sons; Editor, William E. Foster; City Editor, A. E. Richmond; Business Manager, W. H. Ellis. Circulation, daily, 13,000.

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS. Established, 1880. Proprietor and Editor, Edward H. Butler; Managing Editor, William McIntosh; Business Manager, J. Ambrose Butler; General Superintendent, W. P. Goodspeed. Circulation, daily, 75,000

THE BUFFALO EVENING TIMES. Established, 1883. Proprietor and Editor, Norman E. Mack; Managing Editor, Walter F. Nurzey; City Editor, J. C. V. Bowen; Business Manager, Thomas M. Clark. Circulation, daily, 30,000.

BUFFALO ENQUIRER. Established, 1891. Proprietor, William J. Connors; Managing Editor, Samuel W. Bolles; City Editor, W. A. Niver; Business Manager, W. S. Bennett. Circulation, daily, 30,000.

DEMOKRAT (German). Established, 1837. Proprietor and Editor, F. C. B. Held. Circulation, daily, 2,000.

FREIE PRESSE (German). Established, 1855. Proprietors, Reinecke & Zesch; Editor, Ottomar Reinecke. Circulation, daily, 2,000.

POLAK W 'AMERYCA (Polish). Established, 1887. Proprietor and Editor, Stanislaus Steiz.

SUNDAY PAPERS.†

THE ILLUSTRATED BUFFALO EXPRESS. Established, 1883 (see Buffalo Morning Express). Editor illustrated department, Brayton L. Nichols. Circulation, 55,000.

BUFFALO SUNDAY NEWS. Established, 1873 (see Buffalo Evening News). Editor illustrated department, George A. Applegarth. Circulation, 25,000.

BUFFALO COURIER. Established, 1885 (see Buffalo Courier, daily). Editor illustrated department, F. W. Clarke. Circulation, 40,000.

THE BUFFALO SUNDAY TIMES. Established, 1879 (see The Buffalo Evening Times). Editor illustrated department, Samuel Hippler. Circulation, 30,000.

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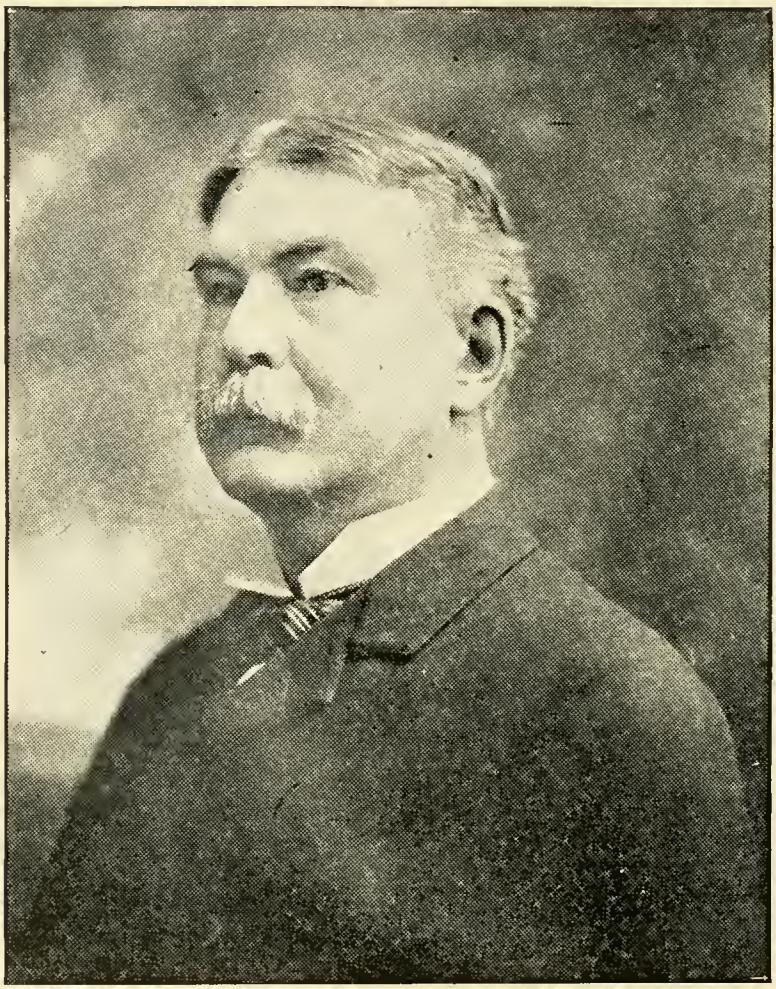
* One cent per copy except the Buffalo Commercial, which is two cents.
† All five cents per copy.



Reproduced from the *Sunday News*.

COL. DE ALVA S. ALEXANDER.

Representative, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congress. Reëlected to Fifty-eighth Congress.

(See page 143.)

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS OF BUFFALO.

The organization of Buffalo publishers, known as the Associated Newspapers of Buffalo, was effected in 1901. The members are: Edward H. Butler, President; George E. Matthews, Vice-President; Charles F. Kingsley, Secretary; William J. Connors, Treasurer; Norman E. Mack, William C. Warren, Ottomar Reinecke, F. C. B. Held.

AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

One of the most important especial businesses of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that controlled by the local office of the American Press Association, at 45 North Division Street. This office has been opened for over twenty years, during the last fifteen years of which William G. Brogan has been the manager. It supplies about 800 newspapers, of which forty are published daily, in a territory comprising the western half of New York State, northwestern Pennsylvania, the lake counties of Ohio, and the whole of Canada, with a comprehensive service of well-selected type matter, set up and supplied either in stereotyped form or in matrices, as required. This includes a complete daily news service in plate form and a great variety of attractively illustrated articles of an interesting and timely character. Much of the type matter used is set up here and a vast amount of stereotyping and matrix casting is also done at the Buffalo establishment, this being the distributing point for the entire territory named.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The telegraph news service furnished by the Associated Press is an all-important feature of modern journalism. The operation of the Buffalo office of the association, room 666, Ellicott Square, is a satisfactory illustration of the great scope, completeness and general efficiency of the service, not only for the local newspapers but also to a large territory, comprising Erie, Niagara, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and portions of Monroe, Wyoming, Livingstone, and Steuben counties, and to the whole of Canada. The Buffalo office is not only a distributing office for outside news, but also a receiving and distributing office for news of its adjacent territory. Henry A. Wells, formerly of Philadelphia, has been the correspondent in charge here since May 1, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

At the election held in this State, County, and City the following citizens of Buffalo were elected to represent the interests of their fellow citizens and the community in various official capacities:

REPRESENTATIVES, FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, UNITED STATES.

(Term of two years, beginning March 4, 1903.)

*William H. Ryan, Democrat, to succeed himself, as Representative of the Thirty-fifth District of New York State, by a plurality of 5,196 over J. M. Farquhar, Republican.

*De Alva S. Alexander, Republican, to succeed himself, as Representative of the Thirty-sixth District of New York State, by a plurality of 5,509 over O. L. Snyder, Democrat.

STATE TREASURER.

(Term of two years, beginning January 1, 1903.)

John G. Wickser (of Buffalo), Republican. Plurality in Erie County of 1,564, and of 11,541 in the State, over Geo. R. Finch, Democrat.

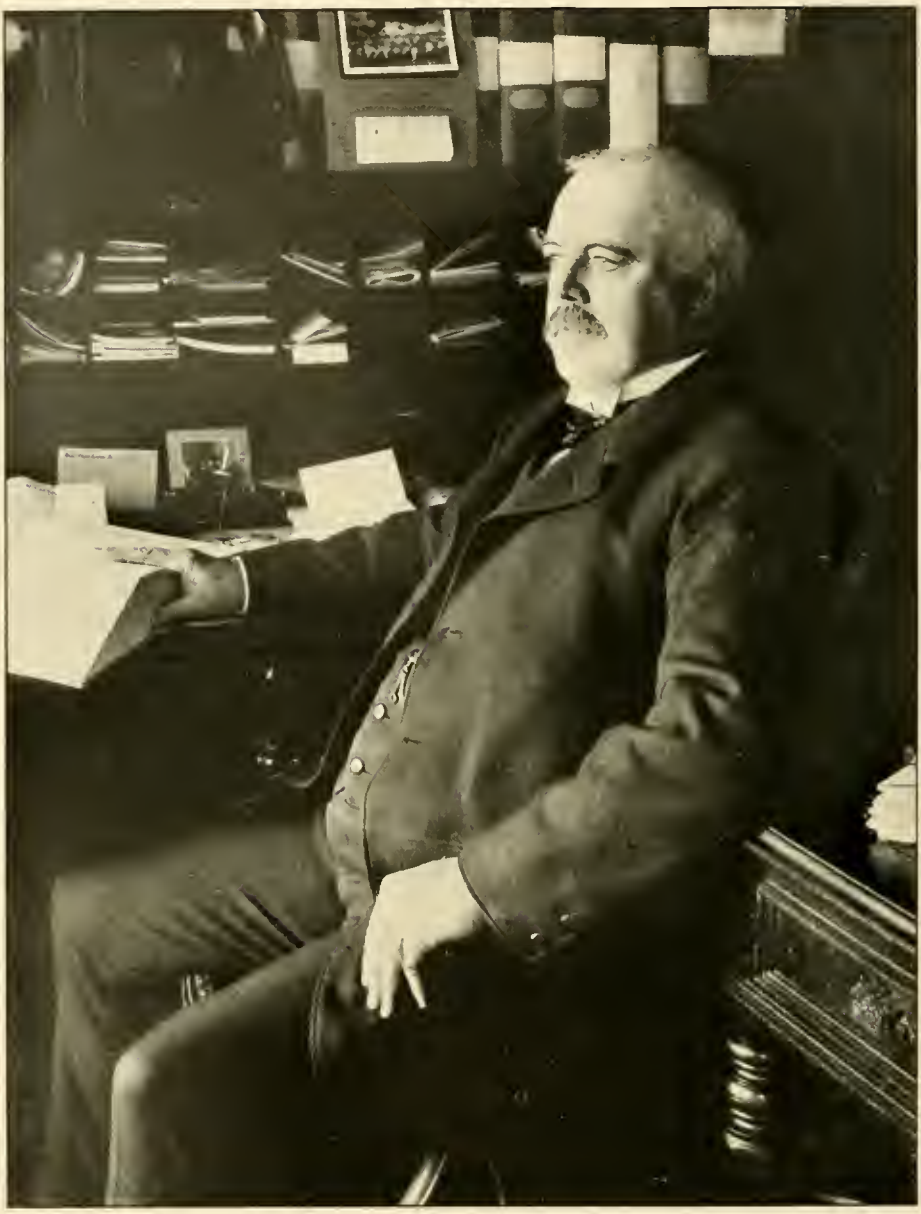
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(Term of two years, beginning January 1, 1903.)

John Cunneen (of Buffalo), Democrat. Plurality in Erie County of 1,298, of 2,419 in the City of Buffalo, and of 9,465 in the State, over Henry B. Coman, Republican.

* Reëlected.

(Continued on page 149.)



JOHN CUNNEEN,
Attorney General, State of New York. (See page 143.)

HON. HENRY W. HILL.

Senator, Forty-seventh District N. Y. State, 1901–1902, 1903–1904. (See page 149.)

HON. ROBERT LYNN COX.

Member of Assembly, Second District of Erie County, 1903. (See page 149.)

HON. CHARLES W. HINSON.

Member of Assembly, Fifth District of Erie County, 1903. (See page 149.)

Photo by Hall.

EDWARD E. COATSWORTH.

District Attorney, Erie County, 1903, 1904, 1905. (See page 149)

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 143.)

STATE SENATE.

(Term of two years, beginning January 1, 1903.)

** Henry W. Hill, Republican, to succeed himself, as Representative of the Forty-seventh District, by a plurality of 1,115 over W. F. Mackey, Democrat. (See page 145.)

* Samuel Ramsperger, Democrat, to succeed himself, as Representative of the Forty-eighth District, by a plurality of 2,553 over William Schneider, Republican.

* George A. Davis, Republican, to succeed himself, as Representative of the Forty-ninth District, by a plurality of 2,314 over E. H. Schwartz, Democrat. (See page 46.)

ASSEMBLY.

(Term of one year, beginning January 1, 1903.)

* John Bradley, Democrat, First District. Plurality of 2,650 over John J. Sullivan, Republican.

Robert Lynn Cox, Republican, Second District. Plurality of 3,701 over Geo. F. Schultz, Democrat. (See page 146.)

* Anthony F. Burke, Democrat, Third District. Plurality of 1,978 over Chas. J. Stroke, Republican.

Charles Lynch, Democrat, Fourth District. Plurality of 126 over William Metzger, Republican.

† Charles W. Hinson, Democrat, Fifth District. Plurality of 8 over C. F. Brooks, Republican. (See page 147.)

* George Reuhl, Republican, Sixth District. Plurality of 319 over B. Folsom, Democrat.

* John K. Patton, Republican, Seventh District. Plurality of 389 over W. H. Conboy, Democrat.

* Elijah Cook, Republican, Eighth District. Plurality of 1,005 over M. T. Curry, Democrat.

SHERIFF.

(Term of three years, beginning January 1, 1903.)

Harry M. Kaiser (of Buffalo), Democrat. Plurality in Erie County of 334 and of 1,781 in the City of Buffalo, over John T. Claris, Republican.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

(Term of three years, beginning January 1, 1903.)

Edward E. Coatsworth (of Buffalo), Democrat. Plurality in Erie County of 3,595 and of 4,514 in the City of Buffalo, over Edward O'Malley, Republican. (See page 148.)

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* Reëlected.

** HON. HENRY W. HILL.

Hon. Henry W. Hill first served in the State Senate of 1901–1902, after having been for five consecutive years Member of Assembly. During the seven years he has represented the City of Buffalo at Albany he has been remarkably successful in promoting measures of especial interest to the community. Among the appropriations secured from the State, largely as the result of his efforts, were: Deepening the channel in Erie Basin, $80,000; Historical Society building, $100,000; McKinley monument, $100,000; 74th Regiment armory, $400,000; 65th Regiment armory, $550,000, and many others of great importance. He has rendered very effective legislative services for Erie Canal improvements and other matters affecting the commerce of Buffalo; for the free library, reducing expenses of collecting back taxes, etc.

† HON. CHARLES W. HINSON

Hon. Charles W. Hinson served a term in the Assembly in 1867; and was Judge of the Municipal Court, 1892 to 1899.

Photo by Hall.

HON. EDWARD K. EMERY.

Erie County Court Judge, 1896 to 1901 inclusive. Reëlected. Term expires December 31, 1907. (See page 51.)

ERIE CANAL.

The traffic season of the Erie Canal in 1902 began April 24th, a week earlier than in 1901, and closed December 4th, four days later. During that time merchandise was brought to Buffalo on the canal, from the seaboard and towns adjacent to the waterway, to the value of $25,946,995, and the value of grain and other commodities transported eastward amounted in value to $14,902,504, a very good showing as compared with 1901. (See page 47.)

The shipments from Buffalo by the Canal reached 509,568 tons, and total receipts aggregated 318,783 tons. The shipments were distributed as follows:

Lumber, feet, 14,290,641; staves and heading, pounds, 399,000; wheat, bushels, 9,640,250; rye, 660,817; corn, 1,081,905; barley, 2,104,165; barley malt, 310,133; oats, 2,695,122; flaxseed, 39,239,904; pig iron, pounds, 19,617,000; domestic salt, pounds, 3,280,000; iron and steel, pounds, 324,000; other merchandise, pounds, 24,228,000; stone, lime, and clay, pounds, 1,990,000; bituminous coal, pounds, 5,664,000; sundries, pounds, 2,964,000.

The receipts were: Lumber, feet, 2,461,474; wood pulp, pounds, 1,905,880; ashes, pounds, 2,986; lard, tallow, and lard oil, pounds, 6,566,834; hides, pounds, 12,225; barley, bushels, 34,600; oats, bushels, 2,500; potatoes, bushels, 200; hemp, pounds, 512,650; clover and grass seed, pounds, 464,960; flaxseed, pounds, 2,240,640; oil meal, pounds, 26,500; pig iron, pounds, 292,000; foreign salt, pounds, 896,000; sugar, pounds, 89,554,999; molasses, pounds, 1,522,970; coffee, pounds, 4,976,376; iron and steel, pounds, 2,797,550; merchandise, pounds, 111,094,163; stone, lime, and clay, pounds, 302,514,827; phosphate, pounds, 15,404,166; iron ore, pounds, 6,310,281; sundries, pounds, 75,008,029; domestic spirits, gallons, 26,500. The total number of clearances for the season were 3,275, as compared with 3,406 in 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The following information was derived from the annual report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, omitted from the division of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO devoted to the City Government. (See page 19.)

STREETS.

July 1, 1902, there were within the city limits 338¼ miles of paved streets, of which there were: asphalt on concrete, 210½ miles; asphalt on stone, 15 miles; stone on sand, 93½ miles; stone on concrete or old stone, 6¾ miles; brick, 9 miles; macadam, 3½ miles.

The first smooth paving laid in Buffalo by the Barber Asphalt Co. was on Bryant Street and Linwood Avenue, in 1882, a total of 25,596 square yards. Since that time, this company has laid in Buffalo, to January 1, 1901, 3,187,676 square yards of its Trinidad asphalt paving, or about 212 miles of roadway 26 feet wide, more than double the amount laid in any other city in the United States.

For the fiscal year 1901–1902, the amount expended for repairing asphalt pavements was $50,971.50; and for repairing stone pavement, $11,350.12.

The cost for the repairs of asphalt paving from 1885 to June 30, 1902, amounted to $603,620.30.

The cost of street cleaning for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, was $150,811.00.

The cost of lighting the streets and public buildings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, was $333,250.70. There were 2,583 electric lights and 5,820 gas lamps.

WATER.

The city acquired the nucleus of the present plant, the value of which is estimated at $9,000,000, which includes the largest pumping station in the world under one roof, with the capacity of nine pumps of 187,000,000 gallons per day, 6,880 horse-power, from the Buffalo Water Works Company, in 1868, at a cost of $705,000. In 1868 the population of Buffalo was 100,000, with an average daily water consumption of 4,000,000 gallons, or 40 gallons per capita; in 1901, with a population of 400,000, the average daily consumption was 114,442,205 gallons, or 285 gallons per capita.

There are 495 miles of water main in use, with 66,560 taps and 4,677 fire hydrants. From July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, the water pumped amounted to 41,416,924,200 gallons; and from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, 44,338,119,370 gallons. The largest amount pumped in a single day was on June 6, 1902, 157,966,940 gallons. The average daily pumpage, 114,442,205 gallons, or 285 gallons per capita, is largely in excess of the water supplied in any other city in the world.

Plans have been prepared and approved for an additional station with a minimum capacity of 200,000 gallons.

The disbursements for the water supply, 1900–1901, were: for maintenance and repairs, including interest,

WILLIAM S. RISELAY.

Secretary and Treasurer, Buffalo Gas Light Co. (See page 153.)

salaries, clerical work, etc., $432,843.43; extensions and improvements, $41,917.49; as compared with $670,543.40 and $56,385.06 for 1901–1902. The receipts for the year 1901–1902 were estimated to amount to $700,000.

The city's bonded indebtedness for its water department, June 30, 1902, was approximately $3,700,000.

The sale of the Jubilee Water Works, on Delaware Avenue, was postponed until the spring of 1903.

BUILDINGS.

The total expenditure for new buildings and the repair and maintenance of old buildings, owned by the city, for the year 1901 was $490,638.95, and for the first six months of 1902, $105,691.61, making a total for the eighteen months ending June 30, 1902, of $596,330.56. Up to that date about half the amount of the contracts on three new school buildings had been paid. These contracts were: No. 24, Fillmore Avenue and Best Street, $89,187.08; No. 52, Bird Avenue and Berry Street, $83,934.94; and Lafayette High School, Lafayette Avenue and Baynes Street, $352,944.00. A new school building, No. 21, on Hertel Avenue, near Delaware Avenue, to cost about $52,000, will be erected in 1903.

For the erection, alterations, and maintenance of school buildings the city has expended: in 1898, $289,548.01; 1899, $334,981.28; 1900, $469,714.00; 1901, first six months, $81,607.67; July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, $448,160.10.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, 1,409 building permits were issued. The estimated value of buildings erected or begun during that period was $4,886,789.00, as compared with $6,636,494.88 in 1896; $4,798,805.92 in 1897; $4,908,334.35 in 1898; $3,932,870.45 in 1899; $5,102,657.44 in 1900 (year of Pan-American Exposition construction); and $1,954,006.12 for the first six months of 1902.

SEWERS.

Sewers were ordered during the year 1901–1902, the work to be done by June 30, 1903, to the amount of $72,898.70, the most important being extension from Albany Street, through Hampshire and Ferry streets, to Elmwood Avenue, to cost $55,900.00.

DREDGING.

The amount expended for dredging in the Buffalo River, City Ship Canal, and the Peck Slip, 1901–1902, was $28,439.13.

THE CITY'S GAS SUPPLY.

Adequate information concerning the coal and electricity provided for domestic use in the city will be found in Part Two of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO. Here are some facts relating to the city's gas supply:

MANUFACTURED COAL GAS.

An adequate and reliable supply of manufactured coal gas is and will long continue to be a necessity of modern communities. It has been the chief illuminant of Buffalo, both for public and private purposes, for more than half a century, it having been first manufactured and distributed here in 1848. The Buffalo Gas Company now controls the entire coal gas industry of the city. It has a plant, amply equipped, valued at about $15,000,000. Its works at Genesee and Jackson streets are provided with the most modern appliances, operated upon the most scientific methods, and its entire business is conducted upon strictly commercial principles. The company is now supplying 16,000 customers, in addition to filling its contract with the city for about 5,900 lamps at 80c. per 1,000 cubic feet. It also furnishes coke to a large number of customers and also heaters for many who use its gas product for heating purposes. The rate charged to private consumers is $1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The funded indebtedness of the company, due October, 1947, is $5,900,000. The original local companies were the Buffalo Gas Light Company, organized in 1848; The Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Company, organized in 1870; the Buffalo Oxygen and Hydrogen Gas Company (afterwards the Citizens' Gas Company), organized in 1871; and the Buffalo City Gas Company, organized in 1897 to succeed the Citizens' Gas Company, organized in 1873. All the gas companies were merged into the Buffalo Gas Company, when that corporation was formed under the laws of the State of New York, October 12, 1899; except the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, which the Buffalo Gas Company, however, also controls. As the business of the new corporation is conducted on modern business methods so also is the manufacture of the gas it supplies. The President of the company, Alexander C. Humphreys of New York, is one of the very highest authorities in the world on matters relating to the manufacture and distribution of coal gas. The Vice-President, Robert L. Fryer of Buffalo, is president of the Manufacturers and Traders Bank. A very large share of the management of the company's affairs necessarily devolves upon the Secretary and Treasurer. Both these offices are most efficiently filled by William S. Riselay,

GEORGE P. ROSE.

Buffalo Manager, Acetylene Apparatus Manufacturing Co. (See page 155.)

who has had a lifetime experience with gas companies and who is familiar with every phase of the business. Messrs. Humphrey, Fryer, and Riselay have as associates on the directorate of the company: Stephen Peabody, Frederick Strauss, R. C. Pruyn, Pascal P. Pratt, J. Edward Addicks, Franklin D. Locke, J. Frank Allee, and H. L. Clark. The chief offices are at 186 Main Street.

NATURAL GAS.

Natural gas for fuel, heating, and, to some extent, for lighting purposes is one of the necessities of life in Twentieth Century Buffalo. It was first brought to the city in 1886 from the Pennsylvania fields. To these have, from time to time, been added supplies from various points in Erie County, and from across the Niagara River in Canada. The supply is controlled by the Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Company, which also leases the property of the South Buffalo and Erie County Gas companies. The Buffalo company supplies over 20,000 consumers. The original rates charged were 35 cents per 1,000 cubic feet gross, 25 cents net. The rates in 1902 were 32 cents gross, 30 cents net. The officers of the company are: President, Daniel O'Day; Vice-President, J. M. Towl; Secretary and Treasurer, John McManus; General Manager, E. Strong; Superintendent, C. T. Sloan. The offices of the company are in the Coal and Iron Exchange building.

ACETYLENE GAS.

When coal gas was first introduced for illuminating purposes it was met by the prejudices of the ignorant and the opposition of those interested in the manufacture and sale of candles. In turn, inconsiderate obstruction was placed in the way of kerosene lamps, and later of electric illumination. It was, therefore, to be expected that when a new illuminant, acteylene gas, was put before the public to supersede coal gas and electricity it would meet with interested opposition. It had, too, to pass through the experimental stages before its now acknowledged excellent qualities could be satisfactorily demonstrated. Its practical and economical value has been fully established. Its method of manufacture is as simple as its application is free from difficulty or danger, being less harmful than natural gas or electricity, unless these are installed with the greatest care. Acetylene gas is produced by the contact of water with carbide of calcium. Carbide of calcium is a fusion of coke and lime, by a very strenuous chemical-electric process. Acetylene gas light is the nearest approach to sun light of any artificial substitute yet discovered. Although only ten years have elapsed since the invention of effective methods for producing carbide, so rapid has been the increase in the demand that not only has the capacity of the large carbide works at Niagara Falls been recently doubled, but a new plant on even a more extensive scale has just been installed at Sault Ste. Marie. A great impetus was given to the use of acetylene gas by the fine display made at the Pan-American Exposition, and Buffalo has very properly been selected as an important distributing point, both on account of its central position and because of the fame it has achieved in connection with recent electrical developments. In the production of a great variety of apparatus for the satisfactory use of acetylene gas a vast amount of capital, scientific skill, and mechanical ingenuity have been brought into play, with the result that a beautiful, strong, white, but soft, light is now produced and manipulated with the greatest possible facility. Extensive factories are in operation manufacturing generators, lamps, fixtures, burners, regulators, meters, and other requisite paraphernalia. The new illuminant has developed the special talent and general ability of many energetic young men. It has served to bring to the front, as the Buffalo manager of the extensive operations of the Acetylene Apparatus Manufacturing Company, Mr. G. P. Rose, who is the alert manager of the extensive establishment which the company has recently fitted up at Nos. 145, 147 Ellicott Street, which will be used as the base of supply not only for the City of Buffalo but for the important surrounding territory. Mr. Rose has a thorough knowledge of all the requirements for the successful use of acetylene gas light, and under his direction this branch of the company's business is certain to become one of its most important distributing points.

POSTSCRIPT.

Such occurrences or changes, etc., worthy of note, since the foregoing pages were printed are set forth below, in order to bring the record of Twentieth Century Buffalo for 1902 up to the latest date possible:

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Thomas F. Crowley, chosen Chairman of the Board of Assessors. His term, with that of George Stauber, expire December 31, 1903. After that date, Board of Assessors will comprise only E. G. Volz, term expires December 31, 1907; Nicholas Mock and A. J. Beyer, terms expire December 31, 1905.

THOMAS F. CROWLEY.

Chairman, Board of Assessors, 1902-1903. Funeral Director. (See page 155.)

BOARD OF TRADE MORTGAGE.

A majority of the stockholders of the Board of Trade voted to give a mortgage of $85,000 on its property at West Seneca and Pearl streets to the Erie County Savings Bank. The mortgage is to become due in the fall of 1903, and to bear interest at four per cent.

ADDITION TO POST-OFFICE.

Contract for the construction of a shed over the driveway at the mailing entrance to the Buffalo Federal building, at $11,284, awarded by the United States Treasury Department. Work to be completed by May 1, 1903.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK.

Chester W. Chapin, of the law firm of Chapin & Chapin, appointed by County Clerk Price to fill the position of deputy county clerk, left vacant by the death of Frank P. Marquis.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. George A. Davis, appointed Trustee of the State Normal School, and Edward H. Butler, elected President of the Board of Trustees, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Thomas Lathrop.

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

Hon. Wilson S. Bissell elected Chancellor of the University of Buffalo, to succeed Hon. James O. Putnam, resigned. George Gorham elected Vice-Chancellor, to succeed Wilson S. Bissell.

DEPUTY COMPTROLLER.

Arthur B. Christey appointed Deputy Comptroller by City Comptroller Heerwagen, to succeed Frank T. Moulton, resigned.

LAWYERS' CLUB.

William H. Hotchkiss elected President, to succeed Wallace Thayer. Thomas H. Noonan reëlected Secretary and Treasurer. Trustees, 1902-1903: Wallace Thayer, Jacob J. Stein, C. K. Robinson, Lyndon D. Wood, Willard W. Saperstone, Louis B. Hart.

CHESS CLUB.

At the first annual election of officers of the Queen City Chess Club, in November, 1902, the following officials were elected: President, T. N. Wilcox; Vice-President, G. C. Fox; Secretary, G. L. Burgess; Treasurer, P. H. Meyer; Trustees, Dr. A. E. Bennett, A. E. Rupprecht, Charles McMichael.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Mutual Benefit Association of the Buffalo Public Library, organized to provide benefits in case of illness or death of members. President, Walter L. Brown; Vice-President, Lucia T. Henderson; Secretary, Mary J. Briggs; Directors, John Krieg, Claude G. Leland, and Harriet A. Beach; Treasurer, William P. Reed, treasurer of the library.

BUFFALO CLUB DIRECTORS.

Whitney G. Case, John L. Clawson, Walter J. Donaldson, John H. Lascelles, Thomas R. Lockwood, John W. Robinson, and Pendennis White, elected Directors of the Buffalo Club for a term of three years.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Between May 1st and November 30th Buffalo received $577,661.38 as its share in the revenue derived from the sale of liquor tax certificates, etc., in Erie County.

S. F. P. O. C. T. A.

Frank H. Goodyear and Archibald M. Hazard reëlected, and Clinton B. Gibbs, George R. Howard, and Mrs. F. Hyatt Smith elected Directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

HARRISON N. VEDDER.

Commodore, Buffalo Yacht Club, 1903. Fire Insurance. (See page 160.)

ESTIMATES FOR BUFFALO.

The Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress estimates for the year ending June 30, 1904, for: Improving the lake entrance to Buffalo Harbor, $250,000; keepers' dwelling at north end of Buffalo Breakwater lights, $5,500; keepers' dwelling at Horseshoe Reef lights, $5,500; keepers' dwelling at Buffalo light house depot, $3,500.

WELLAND CANAL.

The season of navigation of the Welland Canal for 1902 closed Monday, December 15th.

COMMANDANT OF SOLDIERS' HOME.

Joseph E. Ewell of Buffalo elected Commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Bath (see page 90).

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the close of 1902, Henry P. Emerson, Superintendent of Education, reported: The total number of pupils registered in the public schools last term was 60,149, distributed as follows: Teachers' Training School, 49; high schools, 2,985; primary and grammar schools, 55,795; kindergartens, 1,164; truant school, 156. The average daily attendance was 42,945, distributed as follows: Teachers' Training School, 44; high schools, 2,532; primary and grammar schools, 39,763; kindergartens, 580; truant school, 29.

The number of teachers employed in the day schools was 78 men and 1,200 women, a total of 1,278. As nearly as could be ascertained, there were 70 parochial or private schools, with a registration of 21,772 children.

The school census of Buffalo, taken in November, under the supervision of truant officer, Charles F. Reif, showed that the total number of children in the city of a school-going age, between four and eighteen years, is 86,573. The census was taken by about sixty numerators in sixteen days. The work cost $2,388. The Common Council appropriated $2,400 for it.

FARMERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The officials of the Niagara and Erie County Farmers' Protective Association for 1903 are: President, Henry Kramer; Vice-President, John F. Bauer; Treasurer, John Neubecker; Secretary, Jacob Blum; Executive Committee, Henry Kramer, Brauer, Neubecker, Martin Killian, and Frank J. Busi.

NIAGARA FRONTIER LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the Niagara Frontier Landmarks Association for 1903 are: Chairman, Trueman G. Avery; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. John Miller Horton; Secretary, George D. Emerson; Treasurer, Philip S. Smith; W. Caryl Ely, Director, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Mrs. Mary N. Thompson.

THE SCRIBBLERS.

The officials of the Scribblers for 1903 are: President, Miss Marian De Forest; Vice-President, Mrs. Courtland C. Manning; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Edward C. Hawks; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James B. Parke; Treasurer, Dr. Amelia Earle Trant; Programme Committee, Mrs. Felix Kessel, Miss Jane Meade Welch; Chairman House Committee, Mrs. Godfrey L. Carden.

GUARD OF HONOR.

The officials of the Guard of Honor Society for 1903 are: President, Charles Wallace; Vice-President, George Coates; Secretary, R. C. Hill; Assistant Secretary, Frank Codd; Financial Secretary, A. C. Commer; Treasurer, Thomas Grimshaw; Marshal, Alfred Walmsley, Jr.; Chaplain, A. N. Commer; Trustee, John Codd; Sunday School Superintendent, F. E. Williams; Assistant Superintendent, William Koehler; Secretary, Carrie Holzwarth; Treasurer, Thomas Codd; Librarian, C. Z. Holzwarth.

MUSICIANS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The officials of the Musicians' Protective Association for 1903 are: President, Henry Marcus; Vice-President, Charles Kuhn; Secretary, John Buchar; Treasurer, H. G. Duge; Executive Committee, Marcus Schwert, Valentine Schup, A. W. Andrle, Fred. Seemann, Fred Frank, John Richardson, William H. Bartley.

ERIE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

The officers and committees of the Erie County Bar Association for 1903 are:

President, Simon Fleischmann; Vice-President, Louis L. Babcock; Treasurer, Charles L. Bullymore; Secretary, James L. Quackenbush.

BUFFALO RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the Buffalo Retail Liquor Dealers' Association are: President, George M. Mullen; Vice-President, George J. Bohn; Recording-Secretary, Harry Asmus; Financial Secretary, Joseph Phillips; Treasurer, John Glasser; Conductor, Julius Goettleman; Warden, William Dryer; Trustees, Daniel O'Grady, seven years; Ignatz Speich, six years; George J. Bohn, five years; Frank Tramp, four years; Michael Roll, three years; George Hoener, two years; Joseph Schilling, one year.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.

The officers of the Buffalo Yacht Club nominated for 1903 are: Commodore, H. N. Vedder; Vice-Commodore, G. W. Maytham; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Thomas; Measurer, F. D. Wood; Fleet Surgeon, E. P. Hussey, M. D.; Directors, William F. White, L. F. Kendall, G. D. Hayes, S. C. Ryan; Regatta Committee, W. H. Annowski, Walter Hayes, R. A. Heussler.

SOCIETY FOR BEAUTIFYING BUFFALO.

The officials of the Society for Beautifying Buffalo for 1903 are: President, Dr. Matthew D. Mann; Vice-President, Charles D. Pardee; Secretary, John H. Coxhead; Treasurer, Francis Almy; Directors, for one year, A. J. Elias, Edmund Hayes, E. B. Green, E. A. Kent, Francis Almy, Dr. M. D. Mann; for two years, W. O. Chapin, O. P. Letchworth, William A. Joyce, R. P. Coxe, Isadore Michael, Carlton Sprague; for three years, C. W. Pardee, Henry A. Richmond, T. Guilford Smith, George Cary, R. W. Pomeroy, John H. Coxhead.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

George P. Keating, Clerk of the United States District Court, appointed a United State Commissioner by Judge Hazel.

BUFFALO KENNEL CLUB.

The officers of the Buffalo Kennel Club, a new organization for 1903, are: President, George Bleistein; First Vice-President, William J. Lautz; Second Vice-President, Dr. V. Mott Pierce; Secretary, Harry Yates; Assistant Secretary, Edward P. Sharp; Treasurer, De Witt Clinton.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The officers of the Genesee Conference Epworth League for 1903 are: President, D. L. Tuttle, Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, Ora Pickard, North Tonawanda; Recording Secretary, Grant A. Rodman, Hornellsville; Treasurer, G. M. W. Bills, Rochester. The officers of the Buffalo District for 1903 are: President, Rev. Price A. Crowe; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Babel; Recording Secretary, Burton Kester; Treasurer, George T. Cooke.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The officers of the Buffalo Assembly of Christian Endeavor for 1903 are: President, Homer T. Kerr; Secretary, Frank C. Welter; Treasurer, Joseph C. Dale.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

Joseph L. Whittet, appointed Civil Service Commissioner by Mayor Knight, in the place of Joseph E. Ewell, resigned to accept position of Commandant of Soldiers' Home at Bath.

COST OF GRADE CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, December 22d, the statement was made that the cost of the entire grade crossing plan completed, with the exception of some additional consequential damages, was: Land taken, $275,379.22; structures (completed and to be completed), $819,667.32; consequential damages to date, $757,875.64; administration expenses to date, $176,420.45, making a total to the city of $2,059,342.63. The railroads' share of the expense is as follows: Land taken, $540,452.53; structures, $3,557,241.33; consequential damages, $705,979.87, making a total of $4,803,673.73 for the railroads, and a grand total of $6,863,016.36. The final grand total will not exceed $7,000,000.

Twentieth Century Buffalo.

PART TWO.

Edition of 1902-1903.

ANDREW LANGDON.

President of the Buffalo Historical Society. Donor to the City of Buffalo of the Statue of David.
(See pages iv and 239; also page 79, Part One.)

EXPLANATORY.

The original plan of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO, as outlined on page five, Part One, contemplated the publication of the first annual edition, that of 1902–1903, immediately after the completion of the fiscal year of the municipality, June 30, 1903. Owing to the severe and prolonged sickness of the compiler, it was impossible to carry out this plan, the publication being, for the reason named, unavoidably and unexpectedly delayed. The same reason will account for a seeming lack of continuity in some portions of the work. It is believed, however, that notwithstanding these untoward conditions the first edition of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO, as a whole, will be found worthy of acceptance as a reliable compendium of information concerning the municipal, financial, industrial, commercial, and general public interests of Twentieth Century Buffalo, and that it will be a valuable initial volume of reference upon all matters comprehended in its pages. It is intended that the edition of 1904 and subsequent annual editions will follow up these matters and thus provide a permanent and continuous record for official, professional, and business use.

RICHMOND C. HILL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December, 1903.

STATUE OF DAVID.

A most valuable addition to the attractions of Twentieth Century Buffalo's finest public pleasure ground, Delaware Park, is a gigantic statue, a replica in bronze of Michael Angelo's famous work, "David," which was set up in the fall of 1903. This fine example of classical statuary is the only copy in this country of the original which stood in the Plaza in Florence for 400 years and which is now in the Academy of Fine Arts. The bronze is seventeen feet in height and its granite pedestal and base about nine feet. The statue weighs 4,000 pounds and the die on which it rests about 38,000 pounds. This magnificent work of art was cast in Naples and was presented to the city, through the Board of Park Commissioners, by Andrew Langdon, President of the Buffalo Historical Society.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO.

EDITION OF 1902-1903.

CONTENTS OF PART TWO.

BANKING — INVESTMENTS — NEAR-BY GOLD FIELDS — ARIZONA MINES — MERCANTILE AGENCIES — REAL ESTATE — INSURANCE — ELECTRICAL EVOLUTION — TELEGRAPH SERVICE — TELEPHONE SERVICE — TRANSPORTATION — MOTOR CARRIAGE TRANSPORTATION — CARRIAGE BUILDERS — ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM — LAKE TRAFFIC — IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES — COPPER SMELTING — METAL WORKERS, MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS — HARDWARE — COAL — LUMBER — LIVE STOCK — GRAIN AND FLOUR — ICE — INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS — THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE — THE MANUFACTURERS' CLUB — INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE — WHOLESALERS, JOBBERS, AND SUPPLY HOUSES — CONTRACTING AND BUILDING — VARIOUS IMPORTANT BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS — DEPARTMENT STORES — MILLINERY AND CLOTHING — DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS — LEADING PHARMACISTS — GROCERS AND CONFECTIONERS — LEADING HOTELS — CORRECTIONS AND OMISSIONS — REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE: COUNTY OFFICERS, MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, CITY OFFICIALS, COUNCILMEN, ALDERMEN — REGISTERED VOTERS — APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR — POSTSCRIPT — REVIEW AND OUTLOOK.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Adams, C. F., Co.,	219
Adams, J. F.,	187
Aldermen,	235
Allen Carpet Cleaning Co.,	222
American Buffalo Robe Co.,	171
American Embossing Co.,	111
American Warehousing Co.,	25
Appointments by the Mayor,	235
Arizona Mines,	23
Baker, H. H., & Co.,	181
Banking (all banks),	1
Bank of Buffalo,	5
Beals & Co.,	111
Bean, Schermerhorn & Co.,	99
Belden, Duane E.,	35
Bell Telephone Co.,	52
Berkshire Life Insurance Co.,	115
Bernhardt, Herman,	191
Betts, Chas. M., & Co.,	139
Bickford & Francis,	157
Blackhall Manufacturing Co.,	111
Blehden, Victor R.,	165
Bowen, A. H.,	41
Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency,	25
Brady, E. L.,	229
Bramhall, Deane & Co.,	109
Braun, Rudolph,	255
Breakwater, The New,	241
Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co.,	93
Buffalo Artificial Limb Co.,	179
Buffalo Candy Co.,	175
Buffalo Cement Co.,	199
Buffalo Cigar Co.,	175
Buffalo Commercial Insurance Co.,	41
Buffalo Creek Railroad,	59
Buffalo Dental Manufacturing Co.,	179
Buffalo Eastbound Passenger Committee,	63
Buffalo Emery Wheel Co.,	163
Buffalo Fire Office,	41
Buffalo Freight Committee,	67
Buffalo General Electric Co.,	47
Buffalo German Insurance Co.,	37
Buffalo Joint Inspection Bureau,	69
Buffalo Lighting Co.,	163
Buffalo Loan T. & S. Deposit Co.,	9
Buffalo Lounge Co.,	157
Buffalo Mill Supply Co.,	183
Buffalo Pie Bakery,	175
Buffalo Pitts Co.,	103
Buffalo R. R. Passenger Com.,	63
Buffalo R. R. Representatives,	61
Buffalo Regalia Co.,	167
Buffalo Savings Bank,	11
Buffalo School Furniture Works,	135
Buffalo Smelting Works,	97
Buffalo Specialty M'f'g Co.,	163
Buffalo Typewriter Exchange,	207
Buffalo Westbound Passenger Committee,	63
Buffalo Wire Works,	107
Builders' Exchange,	195
Builders' Planing Mill,	133
Building Operations,	195, 239
Burnham's — Carting,	71
Burns, William,	71
Burt & Sindele,	177
Canal Forwarders,	89
Capewell Horse Nail Co.,	114
Carriage Builders,	75
Catholic Institute,	243
Central Railway Clearing House,	69
Central Railway Club,	63
Chamber of Commerce,	151
Chester's Steam Dyeing Works,	222
Citizens' Bank,	9
City Finances and Taxes,	236
City Officials,	233
Clubs and Societies, various,	245
Coal,	117
Coal Companies and representatives,	119, 121, 125
Columbia National Bank,	4
Conley, M. A.,	217
Conrad Motor Carriages,	75
Consolidated Telephone Co.,	53
Contracting and Building,	195
Contractors, Various,	195–199
Copper Smelting,	97
Corrections and Omissions,	231
Coulson, William,	224
Councilmen,	233
County Officials,	233
Courier Co.,	169
Crabbs Mercantile Agency,	27
Crosby Co., The,	109
Custom House,	241
Davis & Wright,	203
Day, Alvin W., & Co.,	204
Deck Brothers,	103
Denny, H. St. John,	17
Denton, Cottier & Daniels,	211
Denton, Robert,	211
Department of Education,	237
Des Moines Incubator Co.,	159
Diamond Rubber Co.,	181
Dickinson, T. & E., & Co.,	215
Driscoll & Fletcher,	107
Dun's Mercantile Agency,	25
Dyeing and Cleaning,	222

INDEX. — (*Continued.*)

PAGE.

Eagle Iron Works, . . . 99
Electrical Evolution, . . . 41
Electrical Terms, . . . 49
Electric Corporations, . . . 47
Electric Line Projects, . . . 79
Electric Railway Systems, . . . 77
Electric Storage Batteries, . . . 47
Elevators, Grain, . . . 145
Elevators, Steel, . . . 145
Empire Metallic Bedstead Co., . . . 109
Erbes, P. Philip, & Sons, . . . 204
Erie County Savings Bank, . . . 11
Erie Fire Insurance Co., . . . 41
Excise Department, State, . . . 241
Excursion Boats, . . . 89
Express Companies, . . . 69
"Express" Travel Department, . . . 67
Ey, August, . . . 227

Farrar & Treffts, . . . 101
Fast Freight Lines, . . . 67
Fidelity Tea Co., . . . 226
Fidelity Trust Co., . . . 9
Fine Arts Academy, . . . 243
Fire Underwriters' Ass'n, . . . 37
Fisher, Smith & Co., . . . 189
Fisk Rubber Co., . . . 183
Fix, Charles, J., . . . 114
Fleischmann & Co., . . . 193
Flour Mills, . . . 145–149
Frees, C. A., . . . 179
French Steam Dyeing, . . . 222
Frisch Brothers, . . . 216
Frontier Telephone Co., . . . 53
Fox & Lamond, . . . 222

Gager's Candy, . . . 227
Gavin, Joseph E., . . . 21
Genealogical Society, . . . 243
George, J. J., . . . 187
Georger, Julius W., . . . 185
German-American Bank, . . . 7
German-American Brewing Co., . . . 177
German Bank, . . . 7
Gianelli, A. Z., . . . 193
Gibson & Son, . . . 187
Glenn, O. J., . . . 71
Grace Mining Co., . . . 21
Grade Crossing Improvements, . . . 239
Grain and Flour, . . . 143
Great Atlantic and Pacific T. Co., . . . 226
Great Gorge Route, . . . 81
Gresz, J. M., . . . 205
Grosvenor Library, . . . 241
Guaranteed Storage System, . . . 27

Haefner, A., . . . 215
Hall, Edward F., . . . 209
Hamill, D. L., . . . 187
Hardware, . . . 111
Hartford Rubber Works, . . . 181
Hayden & Twohey, . . . 224
Hayes, Harold P., . . . 223
Hedge, Geo. F., Son & Co., . . . 211
Heeman, L., . . . 215
Hengerer, The Wm., Co., . . . 217
Henry & Missert, . . . 189
Hill, Dr., . . . 227
Historical Society, . . . 239
Hofeller, E. D., . . . 201
Hohl, Louis C., . . . 219
Holmes, E. & B., . . . 107
Homestead Savings & Loan Ass'n, . . . 13
Hood & Gould, . . . 226
Hoo-Hoo, Order of, . . . 133
Hosmer, Eli T., . . . 223
Hotel Broezel, . . . 229
Hotel Iroquois, . . . 229
Howard Iron Works, . . . 99
Howlett, F. C. & Co., . . . 181
Hoyler, A. H., . . . 216
Hubbs & Howe, . . . 185
Humane Society, . . . 243

Ice, . . . 149
Industrial Importance, . . . 155
Industrial Statistics, . . . 154
Institute of Bank Clerks, . . . 13
Internal Revenue Department, . . . 241
International Traction Co., . . . 79
Insurance, . . . 35

PAGE.

Investments, . . . 17
Iron and Steel Industries, . . . 89
Iroquois Tailoring Co., . . . 219

Jobbers, . . . 179
Johnson, J. W., . . . 205
Jones Brothers, . . . 73
Jungling Box Works, . . . 173

Kasting, William F., . . . 189
Kellogg, Spencer, . . . 159
Kener, Edward, Jr., . . . 115
Kenyon, H. R., Co., . . . 217
Keystone Manufacturing Co., . . . 107
Keystone Warehouse Co., and Keystone Transfer Co., . . . 73, 248
King & Eisele, . . . 167
King Spring Co., . . . 75
Krull, S. J., . . . 183
Kulp, J., & Son, . . . 71
Kurtzmann, C., & Co., . . . 173

Lackawanna Steel Plant, . . . 93
Lafayette Hotel, . . . 229
Lake Carriers' Association, . . . 85
Lake Lines' Association, . . . 81
Lake Traffic, . . . 81
Lake Transportation Lines, . . . 85
Lamy, Charles, & Sons, . . . 225
Lang's Brewery, . . . 177
Lautz Bros. & Co., . . . 159
Lee, William H., . . . 204
Library, Public, . . . 241
Liemberner, F. C., . . . 223
Life Underwriters' Association, . . . 57
Live Stock, . . . 141–143
Local Freight Agents' Association, . . . 69
Lock, E. J., . . . 224
Loeser, W. L., . . . 159
Lumber, . . . 125
Lumber Companies and Dealers, . . . 127, 129, 131

Machinery Manufacturers, . . . 99
Maltby, George W., & Son, . . . 201
Manhattan Spirit Co., . . . 159
Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, . . . 5
Manufacturers' Club, . . . 153
Marine National Bank, . . . 1
Masonic Life Association, . . . 37
Mauer, L. E., . . . 229
McKinnon Dash Co., . . . 161
McLennan Paint Co., . . . 155
McNair, E. O., . . . 17
McNutt, Randolph, . . . 179
Meadville Distilling Co., . . . 189
Medical Society, Erie County, . . . 243
Meister, Charles F., . . . 205
Members of Assembly, . . . 233
Metal Workers, . . . 99
Meyer, A. F., . . . 175
Meyer Wagon Works, . . . 77
Miller, C. W., Transfer Co., . . . 69
Moersfelder, Edwin, . . . 111
Mohn & Hunter, . . . 233
More, George E., . . . 185
Motor Carriage Transportation, . . . 73
Murray, Harry, . . . 224

Natural Sciences, Society, . . . 243
Near-by Gold Fields, . . . 21
Neff, E. N., . . . 222
Neubeck, L. N., . . . 213
New York Central Live Stock Yards, . . . 141
New York Central Ticket Agency, . . . 67
Niagara Carting Co., . . . 71
Niagara Falls and Lockport Service, . . . 79
Nuse, Frank P., . . . 216
Nussbaumer, J. G., . . . 209

Oliver, W. W., M'f'g Co., . . . 109
Our Own Delivery, . . . 69

Packard, Mark, . . . 125–231
Passenger and Freight Stations, . . . 55
Penfold, C. C., . . . 165
Pension Agency, . . . 241
People's Bank, . . . 3
People's Furniture Co., . . . 206
Personal Property Assessments, . . . 237
Pharmacists, . . . 223
Phillips, William A., . . . 209
Pierce, G. N., Co., . . . 75

INDEX. — (*Continued.*)

	PAGE.
Point Abino Sand Co.,	201
Pollock, R. E., Co.,	169
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.,	51
Post-office,	241
Postscript,	237-239-241-243-245
Pratt & Letchworth,	99
Queen City Artificial Limb Co.,	173
Queen City Engineering Co.,	103
Race & Kinsley,	179
Radley, Richard,	231
Railroad Companies, Various,	55-57
Real Estate,	27
Rebstock, Rachel,	213
Reciprocity League,	245
Registered Voters,	235
Reid, J. J.,	41
Reimann Brothers,	115
Representatives of the People,	233
Retail Grocers' Association,	225
Review and Outlook,	247
Rick, F. F., & Co.,	215
Rix, William,	219
Rogers, Brown & Co.,	97
Rohlfs, Charles,	171
Roty, Anthony,	114
Royal Arcanum,	231
Ruckel, J. H., & Son,	101
Ryckman's Wines,	191
Sangster, James, & Co.,	231
Schmitt, A.,	114
Schmitz, John H.,	77
Schneider, Frank,	216
Schoellkopf & Co.,	161
Schoellkopf's Sons,	157
Schwartz Optical Co.,	206
Scott, William,	213
Security Safe Deposit Co.,	13
Serret & Svensson,	169
Shabacker & Vittel,	117
Shantz, J. Y., & Son,	163
Sheridan, J. A.,	211
Sherwood Manufacturing Co.,	101
Singer Sewing Machine Co.,	209
Smiler, Lewis,	239
Sons of the Revolution,	243
Soverhill & Willett,	114
Staple and Special Industries,	155
Steam Railway Connections,	53
Sterling Furniture Co.,	206
Steul & Thuman,	139
Stewart Heater Co.,	107
Street Railway History,	77
Supply Houses,	179
Surveyor General (Lumber),	139
Taylor & Crate,	139
Taxes and Taxation,	237
Telegraph Service,	49
Telephone Service,	51
Third National Bank,	7
Thompson, N. J., & Co.,	185
Thorn Cement Co.,	199
Tindle & Jackson,	133
Tonawanda Iron Works,	97
Transportation,	53
Transportation Club,	63
Treble, C. A.,	226
Tresselt, W. F.,	227
Tug Lines,	89
Uebbing, John,	205
Ullman, M.,	159
Underwood Typewriter,	207
Union Passenger Depot,	55
United States Canning Co.,	191
United States Headlight Co.,	165
United Trades and Labor Council,	245
Vanderbilt Freight Bureau,	67
Vanderbilt Lines, Ticket Office,	67
Wagner Co., Typewriters,	207
Wagner, John,	216
Walbridge & Co.,	113
Walbridge, C. E.,	113
Walsh & Steele,	21
Walz, Henry J.,	183
Watkins, L. K.,	226
Weber, Otto,	189
Webster, E., Son & Co.,	149
Weed, C. A., & Co.,	220
Werner, George, & Sons,	177
Western N. Y. Car Service Ass'n,	69
Western Savings Bank,	11
Western Union Telegraph Co.,	49
Whitmier & Filbrick Co.,	203
Whittet, Barrett & Co.,	101
Wholesale Houses,	179
Wilcox, R. F. & Co.,	135
Williams Typewriter Co.,	207
Wireless Telegraph Station,	51
Wolsley, J. A.,	204
Wright, A. J.,	17
Ziemer, Henry & Co.,	225
Zimmerman, C. D.,	213

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE.
Statue of David,	iv
Marine Bank Building,	opp. 1
Kulp's Heavy Truck Wagon,	70
Buffalo Automobiles,	74
Types of Lake Steamers,	82, 83, 84
Map of Steel Plant Location,	91
Works of Pratt & Letchworth Co.,	100
Works of Buffalo Pitts Co.,	102
Buffalo Pitts Threshers,	104
Buffalo Pitts Traction Engine,	105
Plant of Stewart Heater Co.,	106
Works of American Cabinet Co.,	135
N. Y. Central Live Stock Yards,	140
The Dakota Elevator,	144
Soap Works of Lautz Bros. & Co.,	158
Works of American Buffalo Robe Co.,	171
Store of T. & E. Dickinson & Co.,	214
Store of C. A. Weed & Co.,	218
Hotel Iroquois,	229
Hotel Broezel,	229

PORTRAITS.

	PAGE.
Andrew Langdon,	ii
Joseph T. Jones,	2
Clarence W. Hammond,	4
John N. Scatcherd,	6
James A. Roberts,	8
Robert S. Donaldson,	10
Michael Nellany,	12
A. J. Wright,	14
E. O. McNair,	15
John H. Smith,	18
John H. Casler,	19
William H. Warhus,	20
George A. Sanborn,	22
Henry J. Wilkes,	25
John R. Moynihan,	26
J. Thomas Harp,	28
Seymour P. White,	30
Duane E. Belden,	31
W. H. Johnson,	32
George T. Robinson,	33
Alfred H. Aird,	34
Albert F. R. Arndt,	36
F. L. A. Cady,	38
Nelson O. Tiffany,	39
Oliver J. Eggert,	40
Charles A. Georger,	40
James J. Reid,	43
Allen H. Bowen,	43
Charles R. Huntley,	44
Joseph P. Devine,	46
William A. Sawyer,	48
Henry M. Watson,	50
A. E. Robbins,	52
Harry Parry,	58
Henry T. Jaeger,	54
E. F. Knibloe,	56
Fred P. Fox,	60
Robert F. Kelley,	60
W. H. Underwood,	62
C. S. Blackman,	62
W. U. Tunison,	64
Charles A. Coon,	64

(Continued on page viii.)

	PAGE.
Charles A. Brunn,	65
Earl N. Blood,	66
Blake P. Frazer,	66
Charles W. Miller,	68
George N. Pierce,	72
W. Caryl Ely,	76
Bert L. Jones,	78
Henry C. French,	80
C. C. McCain,	86
W. M. Lowrie,	86
Frank W. Everett,	88
Walter Scranton,	90
William A. Rogers,	92
Frank H. Goodyear,	94
Charles W. Goodyear,	94
Maurice B. Patch,	96
Ogden P. Letchworth,	98
William H. Crosby,	108
Charles D. Blackhall,	110
Charles E. Walbridge,	112
Horace A. Noble,	116
Dell L. Tuttle,	118
Harry Yates,	120
Mark Packard,	122
Frank P. Weaver,	123
William D. Ward,	124
John S. Noyes,	126
Knowlton Mixer,	128
Henry M. Poole,	130
Thomas Tindle,	132
Loren M. Hewit,	134
Edward C. Shafer,	136
Henry Steul,	137
C. H. Stanton,	139
John Hughes,	142
F. J. Weber,	146
George Urban, Jr.,	147
Edward H. Webster,	148
Leonard Dodge,	150
M. F. Bowen,	152
Charles J. McLennan,	154
John Russ,	156
Lachlan McKinnon,	160
Oliver Cabana, Jr.,	162
Victor R. Blehdon,	164
Edward A. Eisele,	166
George Bleistein,	168
Charles Rohlfs,	170
Louis S. Kurtzmann,	172
R. A. Brown,	174
Wadsworth J. Zittel,	176
Dr. Theodore G. Lewis,	178
Howard H. Baker,	180
Robert Loder,	182
William H. Howe,	184
William F. Kasting,	186
Henry P. Werner,	188
J. Lloyd Jones,	190
Alexander Hoegl,	192
Charles E. Williams,	194
Charles Mosier,	196
William Summers,	196
William S. Grattan,	197
Alfred W. Thorn,	198
Edward D. Hofeller,	200
Charles F. Filbrick,	202
The late C. M. Whitmier,	203
J. George Nussbaumer,	208
Robert Denton,	210
William Scott,	212
William A. Rix,	218
George H. Woolley,	228
Frederick O. Murray,	232
Louis J. Kengott,	234
Walter J. Shepard,	234
Thomas Murphy,	236
Clark H. Hammond,	236
Lafayette L. Long,	238
John H. Price,	238
William Germann,	240
John J. Smith,	240
Dr. H. H. Bingham,	240
John F. Barth,	240
Neil McEachren,	242
Thomas Stoddard,	244
Simon Fleischman,	244
Charles J. Fix,	246
Frank J. Moore,	246

MARINE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.—Corner of Main and West Seneca streets. (See page 1.)

BANKING.

The early bankers of Buffalo, by scrupulous conservatism, served a good purpose in maintaining a steady equilibrium of the public credit of this community; but a new policy has become necessary by the new conditions in Twentieth Century Buffalo. This includes consolidation and expansion.

During the years 1902 and 1903 there were five bank consolidations in Buffalo and one failure, the latter that of the City Bank, which went out of existence on July 1, 1901. The Niagara Bank of Buffalo had its affairs taken in charge by the Bank of Buffalo on July 5, 1901. The other consolidations and their dates were: Metropolitan Bank of Buffalo to German Bank, August 12, 1901; Merchants Bank of Buffalo to Manufacturers and Traders Bank, April 29, 1902; Buffalo Commercial Bank to Marine Bank of Buffalo, May 1, 1902; Union Bank of Buffalo to German Bank, June 3, 1902. The Fidelity Trust Company assumed the business of the Empire Savings Bank to close up its affairs.

The records of the Buffalo Clearing House Association show that while on May 1, 1901, the banks in the clearing house system had a capitalization of $4,050,000, which was decreased to $3,100,000, May 1, 1902, the total resources of the reduced number of banks were increased from $47,825,676, May 1, 1901, to $49,365,216, May 1, 1902. January 1, 1903, a sum of more than One Hundred and Ten Million dollars was on deposit in Buffalo financial institutions, comprising, amount in Clearing House Banks, $46,300,000; in the Savings Banks, $55,000,000; in Trust Companies, $8,000,000; in Savings and Loan Associations, $11,000,000.

The officials of the Buffalo Clearing House Association, formerly the Bankers' Association, organized in 1890, for 1902-1903 are: President, E. C. McDougall; Vice-President, A. D. Bissell; Treasurer, H. T. Ramsdell; Secretary and Manager, Jesse C. Dann; Treasurer, H. W. Burt. The supervisory work of the association and the general control of the financial situation, as far as the affairs of banks comprising the association are concerned, are in the hands of the Clearing House Committee, S. M. Clement, Marine National Bank, Chairman; E. A. Georger, German Bank; N. Rochester, Third National Bank; C. W. Hammond, People's Bank; R. L. Fryer, Manufacturers and Traders Bank. Arbitration Committee, Joseph Block, George F. Rand, Charles E. Clark.

The increase of capitalization and other items of expansion and the history and present condition of the various banking institutions of the city are indicated in the individual notices which are hereinafter given.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK.

The Marine National Bank is the most important financial institution of Twentieth Century Buffalo. Its history, covering more than half a century, has been one of unimpeded conservative progress. It has steadily grown in importance and developed in strength with the expansion of the general business affairs of Buffalo. It was chartered as a State bank in August 1, 1850. Its affairs have always been conducted on strictly business principles. Whenever an enlargement or improvement in its methods have become desirable, the enlargement or improvement has been promptly made. Necessarily, materially increased facilities for conducting business have from time to time been required and have been liberally provided. As a result, the bank is to-day magnificently equipped in every department. Its financial condition is in the very highest degree satisfactory, its officials are men of wide commercial experience, thoroughly acquainted with all the requirements for conducting the various branches of the banking and safe deposit business on the lines of modern methods; its staff is well trained and complete, and its material outfit both attractive and commensurate with the present requirements.

The Marine Bank as a State bank had grown to be the largest bank in the State outside of New York City; but the management realized that the commercial development of Twentieth Century Buffalo was bringing the business interests of the city into close touch with the large financial centers of the country, where the largest and strongest banks were the national banks. Accordingly, April 1, 1902, the institution so long and so favorably known as the Marine Bank, became the Marine National Bank. This was rapidly followed by another progressive move. May 1st the important business of the Buffalo Commercial Bank was absorbed, making an extensive addition to the volume and scope of the Marine's affairs.

JOSEPH T. JONES.

Director, Manufacturers and Traders and People's Bank. Railroad President, Financier, and Oil Operator.

This was preliminary to another progressive step, taken June 17, 1902. The bank had been interested in the $40,000,000 Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company's Stony Point Plant ever since that institution was contemplated. In fact, J. J. Albright, one of the bank's most influential directors, had been mainly instrumental in bringing the plant to Buffalo. On the date named the capital stock of the bank was increased, representatives of the company becoming stockholders and some of them added to the bank's directorate, which now comprises: J. J. Albright, Edmund Hayes, George L. Williams, Frank H. Goodyear, E. H. Hutchinson, Stephen M. Clement, George B. Mathews, Charles H. Keep, Walter Scranton, Moses Taylor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles W. Goodyear, William H. Gratwick, Wm. Henry Hotchkiss, and J. H. Lascelles.

The officers are: President, Stephen M. Clement; Vice-President, John J. Albright; Cashier, John H. Lascelles; Assistant Cashiers, Henry J. Auer and Clifford Hubbell.

The capital of the bank is $230,000, surplus $1,300,000.

The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the bank, November 25, 1902:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Time Loans,	$4,632,990.95	Capital Stock,	$ 230,000.00
Call Loans,	5,273,623.91	Surplus and Profits,	1,610,182.69
Cash on hand and with Banks,	3,130,660.09	Circulation,	50,000.00
U. S. Government and other Bonds,	1,982,776.52	Deposits,	13,382,368.78
U. S. Treasurer,	2,500.00		
Banking House and Lot,	250,000.00		
	$15,272,551.47		$15,272,551.47

THE MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS NATIONAL BANK.

The Manufacturers and Traders National Bank of Buffalo, since its organization in 1856, has been regarded as one of the strongest financial institutions, not only of the city but of the State. Each succeeding year of its half century of existence as a State bank has seen it grow more vigorous and stable. It secured a charter as a National Bank April 1, 1902, and now (January 1, 1903) has a capital of $1,000,000, a surplus of $1,000,000, undivided profits of over $300,000, and is the strongest bank in the State of New York outside of the metropolis.

The officials of the bank are: President Robert L. Fryer; Vice-President, Franklin D. Locke; Cashier, Harry T. Ramsdell; Assistant Cashiers, Samuel Ellis, Henry W. Root, Walter Aspinwall. Directors: Pascal P. Pratt, Robert L. Fryer, Franklin D. Locke, William Hamlin, John J. McWilliams, Robert K. Root, Joseph T. Jones, George V. Forman, Samuel Rea, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Levi C. Weir, H. Sellers McKee, Henry Tatnall, W. Caryl Ely, and Harry T. Ramsdell.

The following is a statement of the condition of the affairs of the bank, November 25, 1902:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts,	$ 5,589,083.96	Capital,	$ 1,000,000.00
Stocks and Bonds,	1,381,480.00	Surplus and Profits,	1,309,727.85
Banking House and Lot,	250,000.00	Circulation,	50,000.00
Cash on Hand and with Banks,	2,145,952.43	Deposits,	10,006,788.54
	$12,366,516.39		$12,366,516.39

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF BUFFALO.

The People's Bank is to Twentieth Century Buffalo all that the name implies. It is a substantial banking institution, doing a very extensive banking business on sensible business principles under the supervision of business men who have a full knowledge of the financial requirements of their customers. The commercial and industrial "people" of Buffalo, through the reliable medium of the People's Bank, are enabled to conduct their banking business promptly and effectually. It has had nearly fourteen years of steady growth and unvarying prosperity. Daniel O'Day, its President until 1903, ranks high in the world of finance, his name on the directorate being a guaranty of the bank's solidity. The active operations of the bank are mainly supervised by Arthur D. Bissell, now President, and Clarence W. Hammond, Second Vice-President and Cashier, both of whom have been associated in operating the bank's business since its organization, May 20, 1889. Their fellow directors are: Wilson S. Bissell, of the law firm of Bissell, Carey & Cooke; Joseph T. Jones, capitalist and oil producer; Charles F. Bishop, ex-mayor of Buffalo; John Hughes, of the extensive live stock concern of Swope, Hughes, Waltz & Benstead; Joseph Seep, of the Standard Oil Company; Vice-President, C. R. Huntley, Manager of the Buffalo General Electric Company; E. G. S. Miller, brewer; and William Richardson, capitalist, a remarkably sturdy aggregation of business men. Edward J. Newell is the Assistant Cashier, and the force employed in the different departments is made up of men selected for their experience and reliability. These departments in which, by the way, courtesy to the public is a strictly enforced rule, include those devoted to the caring for deposits, discounting commercial paper, negotiating loans, handling United States bonds, issuing travelers' and commercial letters of credit, and whatever may be properly demanded by customers in the line of banking upon modern lines. The quarters of the bank proper are well located and conveniently arranged. In addition, a separate room, appropriately fitted up, has been provided for meetings and the transaction of business matters without impediment by the rush of affairs in the main office. The time may come when the Directors may determine to remove to a more pretentious edifice, but so long as the present favorable conditions exist the People's Bank will continue to do business at the old stand in Washington Street near Seneca. The capital stock of the bank is $300,000, and the surplus and undivided profits are

CLARENCE W HAMMOND.

Second Vice-President and Cashier, People's Bank of Buffalo.
Member of Clearing House Committee.

$100,000. The excellent condition of the bank's affairs was emphatically demonstrated in the quarterly statement made at the close of business December 4, 1902, as called for by the New York State banking department, as follows:

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Discount and Time Loans,	$992,066.72		Capital Stock,	$ 300,000.00
Demand Loans,	778,018.20	$1,770,084.92	Surplus and Undivided Profits,	130,302.20
Stocks and Bonds,		322,590.72	Dividends Unpaid,	195.00
Real Estate and Mortgages,		46,058.97	Deposits,	2,487,752.55
RESERVE.				
Cash,	$247.829 34			
Cash with Banks,	390,085.80			
U. S. and City of Buffalo Bonds,	141,600.00	779,515.14		
		$2,918,249.75		$2,918,249.75

COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK.

The Columbia National Bank, after ten years of steady growth, it having been established May 19, 1892, has attained high rank among the local banks of Buffalo and is steadily growing in favor among the business men of the city. January 1, 1903, the Directors, desiring to strengthen still further its already sturdy financial standing and to keep pace with its rapidly increasing business, asked the shareholders to pay into the surplus fund an amount equal to the capital stock of $200,000. This was promptly and unanimously done, thus giving the bank a working capital of $680,000, placing the bank fourth in point of surplus on the list of local banks. An increase in the value of the bank's shares from $115 to $350 was the natural consequence. A recent change in the board of directors added materially to the strength of the institution.

The officers of the bank for 1903 are: President, George F. Rand; First Vice-President, Seymour H. Knox; Second Vice-President, William H. Granger; Cashier, Louis H. Gethoefer; Assistant Cashier, S. T. Nivling. Directors: James Crate, Harry Yates, John D. Larkin, William H. Granger, John Cunneen, Seymour H. Knox, James S. Thompson, George Wadsworth, J. Boardman Scovell, John L. Clawson, J. F. Schoelkopf, Jr., Dexter P. Rumsey, and George F. Rand.

The Columbia National Bank is designated as a depository of the United States, New York State, Erie County, and the City of Buffalo.

The following is the statement of the bank's affairs made November 25, 1902:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts,	$1,324,435.79	Capital Stock,	$ 200,000.00
United States Bonds,	380,000.00	Surplus Fund,	280,000.00
Other Bonds,	302,025.00	Undivided Profits,	4,978.17
Cash and Due from Banks,	637,117.83	Circulation,	200,000.00
		Deposits,	1,958,600.45
	$2,643,578.62		$2,643,578.62

BANK OF BUFFALO.

The first bank was opened in Buffalo in 1829, but did not last long. The Bank of Buffalo, which followed it, began business September 6, 1831; but this, also, was not successful. Another establishment, in no way connected with either of these premature pioneer ventures, but taking the name The Bank of Buffalo, has had a much more favorable experience. It began business in 1873, with a capital of $300,000, and has always maintained a prominent place among the financial institutions of the city. It has occupied its present handsome building, erected at a cost of $150,000, since 1894. Sherman S. Jewett was its first President, retiring in 1892, when he was succeeded by John N. Scatcherd, who was followed, in 1896, by the present incumbent, Elliott C. McDougal, who had manifested his fitness by faithful and capable service as Cashier. The present Cashier is John L. Daniels, and George Meadway is his assistant. The Directors are: Edwin T. Evans, Henry C. Howard, Elliott C. McDougal, Charles W. Pardee, Robert K. Root, Laurence D. Rumsey, John N. Scatcherd, George Urban, Jr., Charles R. Williams.

The following condensed statement, made from the official report of December 4, 1902, shows the excellent condition of the bank's affairs:

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans,		$4,475,025 79	Capital,	$500,000.00	
Overdrafts,		302.96	Surplus,	500,000.00	
Cash and Bonds,		1,771,980.71	Undivided Profits,	97,415.55	
Cash on Hand,	$343,180.14				$1,097,415.55
Cash with Banks,	771,500.57		Deposits,		5,349,893.91
Bonds,	657,300.00				
Banking House and Lot,		200,000.00			
		$6,447,309.46			$6,447,309.46

Photo by Hall.

JOHN N. SCATCHERD.

Director, formerly President, of Bank of Buffalo. Director, Third National Bank. Formerly President of Merchants' Exchange. Wholesale Lumber Dealer.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

The Third National Bank, organized February 14, 1865, has maintained a steady growth, corresponding with the expansion of the business interests of the city. It has always been regarded as a reliable banking institution and has unfailingly retained the confidence of its customers and of the public on all occasions. The original capital of $250,000 was increased to $500,000 in July, 1898. It occupied temporary quarters in the vicinity of its present location, but has permanently occupied the premises on the southeast corner of Main and Swan streets since 1868. Charles A. Sweet was President of the bank for more than twenty-one years, from August 25, 1881, to October 1, 1902, when he resigned on account of ill health. His successor, Nathaniel Rochester, has been on the working force of the bank for the same length of time, as general bookkeeper from 1881 to January 3, 1885, when he was made Assistant Cashier, being rapidly promoted, January 22, 1885, to the cashier's desk. The other officials of the bank are: Vice-President, Loran L. Lewis; Cashier, George A. Drummer; Assistant Cashier, Ben. C. Ralph. The Directors are: Spencer Clinton, Charles D. Marshall, Howard H. Baker, William B. Hoyt, George S. Josselyn, John M. Satterfield, Charles M. Clarke, Robert Keating, Loran L. Lewis, Charles A. Sweet, Nathaniel Rochester, John N. Scatcherd, and M. F. Windsor.

The following excellent showing was made in the official report of the condition of the bank, November 25, 1902:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts,	$1,821,675.39	Capital Stock,	$ 500,000.00
United States Bonds,	240,000.00	Surplus Fund,	100,000.00
Stock and Other Securities,	317,359.13	Undivided Profits,	30,760.22
Bonds,	436,715,56	National Bank Notes,	123,550.00
Real Estate and Furniture,	71,189.26	Deposits,	2,017,784.46
Cash and Due from Banks,	375,797.98	Rediscounts,	199,226.00
U. S. Redemption Fund,	12,665.48		
Suspense Account,	5,799.48		
	$2,971,319.68		$2,971,319.68

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.

The German-American Bank, always a prosperous institution, was organized in May, 1882, by Henry W. Burt and others. It began business on the west side of Main Street, adjoining the Western Savings Bank building, but, in 1893, occupied its present excellent quarters on the southwest corner of Main and Court streets, having purchased the property. Mr. Burt was practically its first cashier and the foster father of the institution, and on the death of George Sandrock, in 1901, he was elected President, and to him the success of the bank is largely due. The other officials are: Vice-President Jacob W. Diehl; Cashier, Edward A. Weppner, who was assistant cashier for fifteen years; Assistant Cashier, William L. Koester. The Directors are: Henry W. Burt, Jacob W. Diehl, Loran L. Lewis, Charles Greiner, Edward G. S. Miller, August Baetzhold, Michael Nellany, Joseph Kam.

The showing made in the official report, December 4, 1902, indicates the excellent condition of the business of the bank. The following is a condensed statement:

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts,		$ 938,040.69	Capital Stock,	$ 200,000.00
U. S. and other Bonds,		1,344,890.61	Surplus Fund,	130,000.00
Banking House and Lot,		150,000.00	Undivided Profits, Less Expenses	
Other Real Estate,		10,570.00	Paid,	26,958.67
Bonds and Mortgages,		35,859.20	Deposits,	3,024,889.59
Reserve:				
Cash on Hand,	$186,338.53			
Cash with Banks,	716,149.23			
		902,487.76		
		$3,381,848.26		$3,381,848.26

GERMAN BANK.

For more than thirty years, since 1871 in fact, the German Bank has done a large and continually augmenting business, especially in the interest of German-American citizens. It began business in the basement of a building on the southwest corner of Main and Court streets, but has occupied its present quarters in the German Insurance Company's fine building, on the northeast corner of Main Street and Lafayette Square, since that structure was erected in 1876. The officers of the bank are: President, Eugene A. Georger, who succeeded his father, F. A. Georger, after his death, in 1898; Vice-President, Robert F. Schelling; Cashier, Paul Werner. The Directors are: Eugene A. Georger, John Hauenstein, Jacob Dold, Robert F. Schelling, John P. Diehl, Adolph Machwirth.

An excellent showing was made of the condition of the bank in the official report, September 6, 1902, of which the following is a condensed statement:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts,	$4,677,040.92	Capital Stock,	$ 100,000.00
Bonds,	270,250.00	Undivided Profits,	478,694.39
Bonds and Mortgages,	150,361.32	Deposits,	5,717,296.32
Real Estate,	46,870.00		
Cash on Hand and in Banks,	1,151,468.47		
	$6,295,990.71		$6,295,990.71

HON. JAMES A. ROBERTS.

Financier, Second Vice-President Buffalo Loan, Trust, and Safe Deposit Co.
Formerly State Comptroller.

CITIZENS BANK.

The Citizens Bank of Buffalo, chartered in 1890, with a capital of $100,000, is one of the most substantial and prosperous financial establishments of a like character in the country. The bank erected and owns its own building, located on the corner of William and Sherman streets, in the heart of the great industrial eastern portion of the city, adjacent to iron works, tanneries, packing houses, the stock yards, and other important manufacturing and commercial institutions, with which it has extensive business relations. The bank is fully equipped with modern facilities in every department, with an efficient working force. The solidity of the bank is attested by the fact that its stock commands a remarkably high rate in the money market. It has an unusually strong directorate, comprising Christian Klinck, William F. Wendt, Jerome I. Prentiss, Dr. D. W. Harrington, William Simon, Nathaniel W. Norton, G. Fred. Zeller, Melvin Dunning, Julius Binz, Edwin Sikes, Joseph Block. The officers for 1902–1903 are: President, Joseph Block, a position he has filled since the bank's organization, of which he was mainly responsible; Vice-President, G. Fred. Zeller; Cashier, Henry J. Block. An excellent showing was made by the official report made December 4, 1902:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans,	$1,472,220.07	Capital,	$ 100,000.00
Cash, Bonds, Due from Banks,	410,864.11	Surplus,	100,000.00
Bonds, Mortgages, Real Estate, etc.,	71,795.00	Undivided Profits,	70,151.03
		Deposits,	1,684,879.18
	$1,954,879 18		$1,954,879.18

BUFFALO LOAN, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

The Buffalo Loan, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company began business January 16, 1883, and was especially chartered by act of the State Legislature, May 12, 1881. It was the first safe deposit company established in the city, and has always attracted a large volume of business, it being well equipped with especial facilities. It occupies secure and convenient quarters on the ground floor of the German Insurance building, on the northeast corner of Main Street and Lafayette Square. Its officers for 1902 03 are: President, George Urban, Jr.; First Vice-President, James H. Degraff; Second Vice-President, James A. Roberts; Secretary, Charles E. Clark. Trustees: George Urban, Jr., James A. Roberts, William C. Russell, Charles Berrick, Ambrose Spitzmiller, Edwin G. S. Miller, Henry W. Box, William Zimmerli, James H. Degraff, John Esser, Frederick Persch, Daniel O'Day, John N. Scatcherd, Valentine P. Young, L. Franklin Messer, Charles E. Clark. Its fire and burgler proof vaults are in charge of William J. Wolfe, formerly superintendent of police.

The official statement of the condition of the company, made January 1, 1903, showed:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on Hand and in Banks,	$ 734,790.07	Capital Stock,	$ 200,000.00
United States and Other Bonds,	414,064.86	Due Depositors,	3,069,231.09
Bonds and Mortgages,	728,354.44	Dividends Unpaid,	6,231.00
Collateral Loans,	1,483,128.51	Taxes and Expenses Accrued,	1,875.79
Vaults,	5,000.00	Undivided Profits,	88,000.00
	$3,365,337 88		$3,365,337.88

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY.

The Fidelity Trust Company, as its name implies, is not a discount bank, but a banking institution, receiving the deposits of its customers at interest, acting as custodian of various trust funds, and also as the reserve agent for State banks. It was organized by George V. Forman and other prominent financiers, in 1893, beginning business May 11th. It was at first known as the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Company, but its present title was adopted later, as more fitting. Since its organization it has occupied quarters on the ground floor of the Erie County Savings Bank building. In February, 1903, it removed to its own splendid office building on the northwest corner of Main and Swan streets, erected at a cost of about $750,000. The officers of the company for 1902–1903 are: President, George V. Forman, a position he has held from the organization in 1893; Vice-President, George L. Williams; Second Vice-President, Robert L. Fryer; Secretary, Edward D. Wheeler; Assistant Secretary, Edgar A. Taylor. Trustees: George L. Williams, R. K. Root, George L. Lewis, Robert W. Pomeroy, James E. Ford, Pascal P. Pratt, Charles A. Sweet, George C. Greene, H. D. Kirkover, George B. Mathews, Willis O. Chapin, Howard A. Forman, A. W. Morgan, Loran L. Lewis, Henry M. Watson, Joseph P. Dudley, Trueman G. Avery, Robert L. Fryer, Franklin D. Locke, Harry Hamlin, George C. Gordon, George V. Forman. Executive Committee: Franklin D. Locke, Chairman, George L. Williams, George V. Forman, Charles A. Sweet, Loran L. Lewis, Henry M. Watson.

The official statement of the business of the Company, made January 1, 1903, showed:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on Hand and in Banks,	$1,250,581.70	Capital Stock,	$ 500,000.00
Demand Loans,	2,289,359.65	Deposits,	7,784,183.00
Bonds and Mortgages,	1,846,534 22	Surplus, Net Earnings,	600,000.00
Other Bonds,	2,887,599.85		
Real Estate (New Bank Lot),	610,107.86		
	$8,884,183.28		$8,884,183.28

ROBERT S. DONALDSON.

Secretary and Treasurer, Erie County Savings Bank. Thirty-five years in service of bank.

BUFFALO SAVINGS BANK.

The record of the Buffalo Savings Bank antedates by several years those of its two sister institutions, the Western Savings Bank and the Erie County Savings Bank, having been organized May 9, 1846, and beginning business July 6, 1846, in a small room on the corner of Main and Erie streets. Since then it has enjoyed more than half a century of continued prosperity and continually expanding importance. May 1, 1852, it occupied its own building on the west side of Main Street, near Court Street, which, however, was destroyed by fire January 25, 1865. The next home of the bank was a new building on the northeast corner of Washington Street and Broadway, occupied from May 1, 1867, to March 11, 1901, when, to meet the requirements of a greatly increased volume of business, a transfer was made to the beautiful and commodious building now occupied, at the intersection of Main, Huron and Genesee streets, erected at a cost of about $450,000. The officers of the bank for 1902-1903 are: President, Spencer Clinton, elected in 1899; First Vice-President, G. Fred. Zeller; Second Vice-President, Robert Keating; Attorney, Charles D. Marshall; Secretary, Edward G. Becker, who has been in the service of the bank for twenty-one years, twelve years as receiving teller, nine years as assistant secretary and promoted to the secretaryship October 6, 1902; Assistant Secretary, J. J. Ehrlich. Trustees: Spencer Clinton, G. Fred. Zeller, Robert Keating, John P. Diehl, William H. Glenny, Josiah Letchworth, Seth S. Spencer, Edward P. Beals, Frank Georger, E. G. S. Miller, George Bleistein, Charles E. Walbridge. The importance of the transactions of the bank and the extent of its business is shown by the official report made January 1, 1903, a condensed statement of which showed 37,460 depositors:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds, Mortgages, Securities, Real Estate (market value),	$20,736,014.70	Due Depositors,	$19,829,641.80
Cash on Deposit and on Hand,	1,070,430.02	Surplus,	2,212,214.24
Interest Due and Accrued,	235,471.32		
	$22,041,856.04		$22,041,856.04

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.

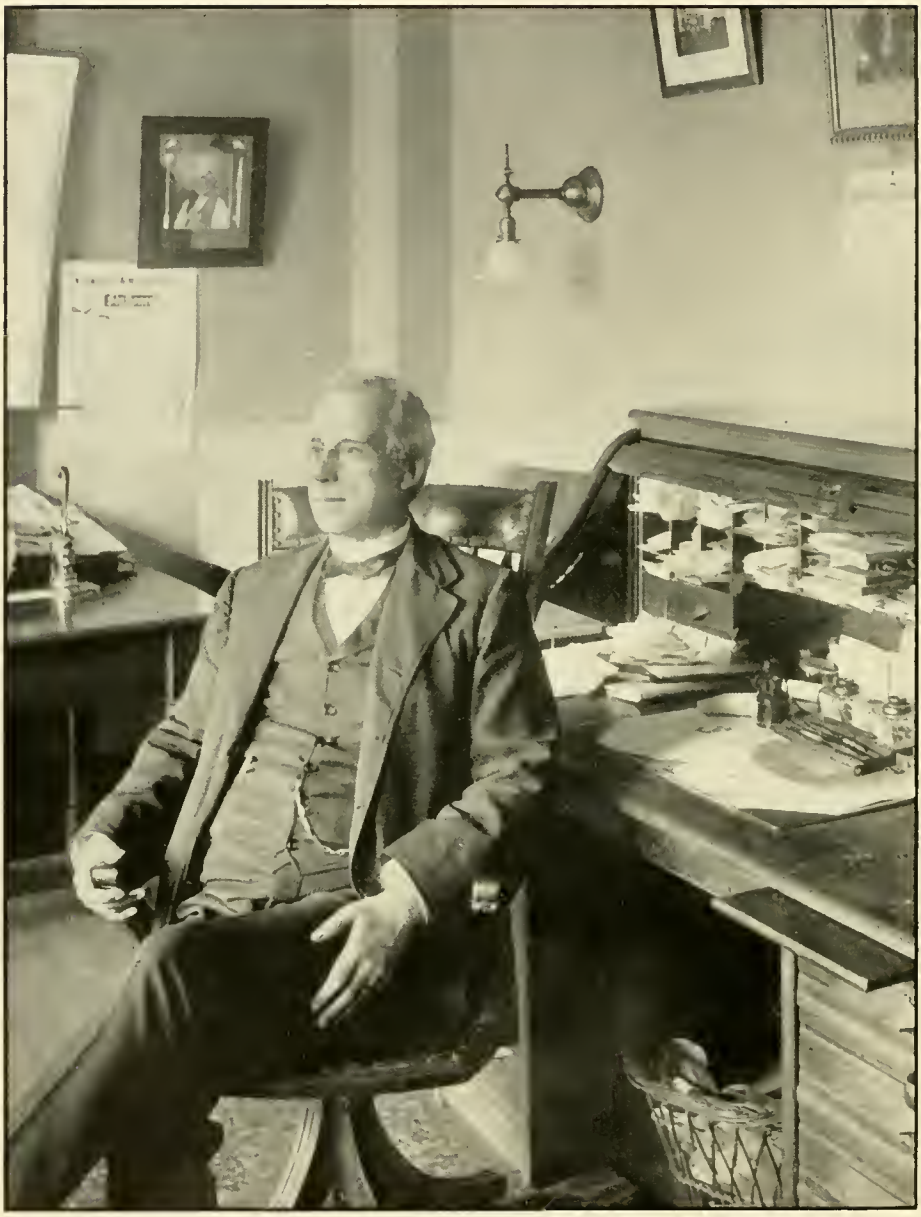
For more than half a century the Western Savings Bank has been recognized as one of Buffalo's soundest financial institutions. Established July 31, 1851, under authority of the laws of the State, to receive and care for the savings of "tradesmen, clerks, mechanics, laborers, minors, servants, and others," it has faithfully and efficiently fulfilled its mission, by investing its funds in the securities provided by law, for the use, interest, and advantage of its depositors. The bank opened for business August 25, 1851, on Seneca Street, near Main Street. In 1855 the bank was removed to No. 11 Genesee Street, and, in 1859, was again removed to the corner of Main and Mohawk streets, where it continued until 1872. Then a final removal was made to its present quarters, northwest corner of Main and Court streets, in a building which it erected and owns. The bank's record is the best record of its financial stability. Its officers have always been honored citizens, and its working force men of the strictest integrity. Its officers for 1902-1903 are: President, Albert J. Wheeler, who has served in that capacity since February 5, 1896; First Vice-President, Henry Erb; Second Vice-President, Leonard Dodge; Attorney, John W. Fisher; Secretary and Treasurer, Franklin W. H. Becker, who has been in the service of the bank since September, 1884, and has filled the responsible position he now occupies since December 1, 1886. Trustees: Isaac Giershofer, Henry Erb, Henry Zipp, Albert J. Wheeler, Howard H. Baker, Charles F. Bishop, Henry E. Boller, William Hengerer, Leonard Dodge, William F. Wendt, John W. Fisher, Franklin W. H. Becker, Charles G. Worthington.

The official report of the condition of the bank, made January 1, 1903, is a most favorable statement. It showed 8,762 depositors:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds, Mortgages, Securities, Real Estate,	$5,994,752.47	Due Depositors,	$6,025,801.82
Cash on Deposit and on Hand,	546,974.52	Surplus,	573,856.96
Interest Due and Accrued,	57,931.79		
	$6,599,658.78		$6,599,658.78

ERIE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

The Erie County Savings Bank will soon complete a half century of remarkable growth and prosperity, it being recognized as one of the best institutions of its kind in the country. It was incorporated in 1854, beginning business at the southeast corner of Main and North Division streets, but removing to the corner of Main and Erie streets, now occupied by the building of the American Express Company, where it remained for many years. It gained the confidence of the thrifty people of the city and its business grew amazingly. Its surplus increased in a corresponding ratio, assuming such proportions that it was resolved to invest in a new building. The fine lot at the junction of Main and Niagara streets, intersected by Church and Pearl streets, was purchased for $185,000 and thereon was erected, at a cost of about $1,000,000, the handsome and most substantial granite structure in which it now does its enormous business, with 66,073 depositors (January 1, 1903). This superb building, which has been occupied by the bank since June, 1893, has also a large amount of extra office accommodation, which is always in demand. The bank is there housed and equipped with the most modern appliances and facilities. Its management has always been steadfastly conservative and strictly in the best interests of its depositors. Its various officials have always been men of the very highest reputation for intelligence and integrity. The officers for 1902-1903 are: President, David R. Morse, in which capacity he has acted since September 4, 1899; First Vice-President, James H. Lee; Second Vice-President, Oliver J. Eggert; Attorney, Henry Ware Sprague; Secretary and Treasurer,



MICHAEL NELLANY.

President, Homestead Savings and Loan Association. (See page 13.)

Robert S. Donaldson, who has been associated with the operation of the bank for thirty-five years, during nearly half of which time he has held the responsible position he now most efficiently fills. Trustees: David R. Morse, Alfred P. Wright, Charles Greiner, James H. Lee, Henry M. Watson, Oliver J. Eggert, James Sweeney, George L. Williams, Dexter P. Rumsey, Robert S. Donaldson, Joseph P. Dudley, James R. Smith, William A. Rogers, G. Barrett Rich, John J. McWilliams. The leading position the bank holds among other institutions of the same character may be readily inferred from the figures given in the official report, made January 1, 1903:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds, Mortgages, Securities, Real Estate, market value, . . .	$31,663,449.02	Due Depositors, ...	$31,457,044.21
Cash on Deposit and on Hand, .	2,692,807.02	Surplus, ...	3,269,409.27
Accrued Interest, ...	370,197.44		
	$34,726,453.48		$34,726,453.48

SECURITY SAFETY DEPOSIT COMPANY.

An area of more than 7,000 square feet of the southwest portion of the basement of the Ellicott Square office building is devoted to the purposes of the Security Safety Deposit Company, the outfit of which comprises two vaults for the storage of specie, currency, securities, and valuable papers, in the largest of which is ample space for 6,000 individual safes, and two vaults for the storage of valuable household effects, silverware and furs, which are fully protected by refrigerating methods from damage by moths or other insects. The equipment, which cost over $130,000, and was eighteen months in construction, was ready for business December 1, 1900. The very latest appliances for security, including a complete system of time locks have been installed. The officials of the company, which is capitalized at $150,000, are: President, John H. Cowing; Vice-President, C. H. Keep; Treasurer, George R. Teller. Directors: Wilson S. Bissell, J. H. Cowing, William Endicott, Jr., William H. Goodwin, Charles W. Goodyear, William H. Gratwick, Charles H. Keep, Henry J. Pierce, Jacob F. Schoelkopf, Jr., Carleton Sprague, George R. Teller, Charles R. Teller, and Frederick Truscott, who is Secretary of the company and Manager of the business, having occupied that position from the outset.

INSTITUTE OF BANK CLERKS.

The officers of the Buffalo Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks for 1903 are: President, Ralph Croy, Bank of Buffalo; Vice-President, M. S. Hall, 2d, Fidelity Trust Co.; Secretary, L. L. Williams, Manufacturers and Traders National Bank; Treasurer, A. J. Duerr, Bank of Buffalo.

THE HOMESTEAD SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Most beneficent institutions to the wage earner and others in moderate circumstances are well organized and discreetly managed local savings and loan associations, as distinguished from so-called national associations, organized principally for the purpose of providing large salaries for officers and agents and collecting large revenues, a very considerable per centage of which is required to pay those salaries and to meet the heavy expenses of fine offices, elaborate advertising, etc. The "locals," on the other hand, are managed on strictly coöperative principles, and only a very inconsiderable portion of the receipts is devoted to any other purpose than that of assisting members, the expenses being reduced to a minimum. A model of this kind is the "Homestead" of Buffalo, organized nearly twenty years ago. The thirty-seventh annual report of this admirable association, issued June 30, 1902, tells a wonderful story of thrift, careful management, and most gratifying results. On that date 42,422 shares were in force. The assets amounted to over $600,000, of which about nearly $500,000 was represented by loans on first mortgages of the most unquestionable character. In fact, the securities held by the association are in the very highest degree "first class," on approved real estate only. The operations of the association have enabled hundreds of shareholders to secure homes and to pay for the same in a remarkably short time and at a cost approximately the same as that of ordinary rental. The running expenses of the association are nominal, the report showing that out of a total disbursement of $238,822.26 only $2,380.54 was paid out "for rent, salaries, and sundries." The associations of the Homestead type afford a most convenient and absolutely secure method of aggregating small savings, and they enable their shareholders to own their own homes on a very simple and strictly equitable coöperative plan. The list of directors of the "Homestead" is made up of fifteen most reputable and responsible citizens, among them Postmaster, Fred Greiner; County Treasurer, W. H. Daniels; and George Troup, Superintendent of Forest Lawn Cemetery. The officers are: W. H. Daniels, Treasurer; Charles H. Rodgers, Secretary; Frank Hammond, Vice-President; and Michael Nellany, President. Mr. Nellany's high standing in the community and the multiplicity of his business interests especially fit him for this office. It brings him no financial recompense, but he finds his reward in the honor attached to the position and the satisfaction he gathers from the knowledge he has of the great practical good accruing to many of his fellow citizens from the operations of the association.

A. J. WRIGHT.

Member of the New York Stock Exchange—Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and other securities. (See page 17.)

E. O. McNAIR.

Banking, Investments, Stocks, Securities. (See page 17.)

H. ST. CLAIR DENNY.

High Class Investments, Stocks, Securities. (See page 17.)

INVESTMENTS.

One of the most important facts in connection with the increasing favor with which Twentieth Century Buffalo is regarded by outsiders is the high repute of her bonds in the investment market, and the high premium rates at which they are eagerly bought by investors in municipal securities. Her Grade Crossing and School bonds are very rarely sold to foreign purchasers, the local savings banks being large buyers at better rates than rule even in cities like New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. Any issue of bonds backed by the municipality are considered the most solid of investments, "gilt edge," in fact, and consequently the credit of Buffalo is as good as that of any city in the United States.

In the line of investments Buffalo itself is very cautious. There is abundant money always ready to promote local interests, but a decided conservatism is manifest when it comes to floating schemes which savor of speculation or which belong to what is known as the Industrial Class.

Many cities go wild over speculative investments, such as mining stocks, and the stock of western and foreign corporations, big and little, but capital in Buffalo shows little liking for these lines and it is with difficulty, except in especially meritorious instances, that they can be floated here. There is, on the contrary, a decided preference for local securities, a condition which indicates a staunch faith in the city and a confidence in her stability. As a result, there is no city in the United States that exceeds Buffalo in possibilities for future growth and prosperity.

The majority of her securities, municipal or manufacturing, are held at home, and in the few exceptions where they are held abroad they are being rapidly bought up by local capitalists and investors. As an instance, the bulk of the $40,000,000 invested in the Lackawanna Steel Company's mammoth plant at Stony Point, the largest in the world, is held in Buffalo. The stock of the International Traction Company, although controlled by foreign capital, is a favorite with local investors and is being bought largely here. The same is true of the stock of the Niagara Falls Power and Conduit Company.

Buffalo's spirit of conservatism is due to sad experience. The financial crash of 1836–37, precipitated by President Jackson and hastened and magnified locally by the downfall of Benjamin Rathburn, was a severe lesson, which was still further impressed on the business men of Buffalo by the panic of 1857. Again, in 1873, the well remembered financial panic which marked the close of the reign of prosperity immediately following the Civil War, gave another blow to any speculative spirit that may have existed. These adverse experiences had much to do with the creating of this conservatism. Another factor contributing to these conditions is the large German-American population, which, as a rule, manifests a marked conservatism. A large amount of capital is held by this class of citizens, amassed by hard work, thrift, saving, and careful investments, and for them speculation has no attraction.

The result of this care in selecting avenues for investment has been that, while there are few phenomenally rich men in Buffalo, the list of those who rank above the million mark is quite a large one, and the percentage of business failures is smaller than in any other city of its size in the United States.

There are in Buffalo several firms and individuals, confining themselves to the legitimate sale of high-grade investment securities, holding high rank in the financial world and enjoying the confidence of investors in gilt-edge stocks.

A. J. WRIGHT.

The only member of the great New York Stock Exchange living in Buffalo is Albert J. Wright, manager of the important financial firm of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., whose offices are at 36–38 Erie County Savings Bank Building, and who is recognized as one of the most experienced and reliable stock market operators in the State.

H. ST. CLAIR DENNY.

H. St. Clair Denny, whose offices are at 548 Ellicott Street, operates extensively in stocks and bonds of recognized corporations, having a large clientage, by whom his excellent judgment is thoroughly recognized. Mr. Denny has had a long experience and enjoys exceptional advantages in his especial line of investment.

E. O. McNAIR.

E. O. McNair, one of the leading representatives of this line of business, is the senior member of the firm of E. O. McNair & Company, of which William M. Tenney is the junior member, doing business in handsome offices at No. 203 Ellicott Square. Mr. McNair has been engaged in banking and the handling of investment securities for the past thirty years, and there is no man in the line who has a wider experience or who enjoys a higher reputation for sterling integrity and a thorough knowledge of every detail connected with the markets. He is a representative citizen of Twentieth Century Buffalo.

JOHN H. SMITH.

Manager, Dun's Mercantile Agency. (See page 25.)

JOHN H. CASLER.

President, Grace Mining Company, Limited. (See page 21.)

WILLIAM H. WARHUS.

Secretary, Grace Mining Company, Limited. (See page 21.)

JOSEPH E. GAVIN.

General business aptitude and the experience gained while Comptroller of the City of Buffalo have placed Joseph E. Gavin in the front rank of local financiers. He has established an extensive brokerage business and handles for a high-class clientage the very highest grade of securities, especially the bonds of various municipalities. The bonds he offers are mostly held by discount banks, savings banks, insurance companies, and executors of estates. His careful methods have gained for him a most enviable reputation among investors. His offices are at 24 West Swan Street.

BONDS AND BONDING.

In the conduct of business affairs, bonds of various kinds are a necessity. There are the bonds given by municipalities and corporations guaranteeing the payment at stated periods of principal and interest on moneys advanced for different purposes, and there are bonds required to guarantee the fidelity or responsibility of employees, or for the fulfillment of contracts. Among the most experienced and reliable bond agents in Buffalo is the firm of Walsh, Steele & Co., of which Edward F. Walsh and John F. Steele are the active members. This reputable concern buys and sells high-class financial securities, and also represents the well-known United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md., which company bonds officers and employees of financial institutions, fraternal societies, manufacturers, corporations, and others requiring this kind of security. The firm has full power of attorney to execute bonds of every description immediately on application. It has convenient and well-appointed offices at 29, 30, and 31 White Building.

NEAR-BY GOLD FIELDS.

The experience gained by those interested in gold mining during the past few years has been productive of most favorable results, both in the line of improvements and economies in producing and marketing the ores and in the manipulation of the financial operations which are an initial necessity to mining enterprises. Comparatively few people in Twentieth Century Buffalo are aware of the importance of this city as a center for the exploitation of rich enterprises, especially those which have for their field of operation the vast mineral empire which begins almost at our very doors. The marvelous mineral wealth of Canada, the extent of which is as yet only faintly comprehended by the general public, is attracting great attention from practical miners in all parts of the world, and the most eminent authorities predict that, in the near future, Canada will rank with California, British Columbia, and the Klondike as one of the great gold-producing centers of the world. The officials of the United States Government have assayed many samples of Canadian ore and have pronounced the quartz of the most valuable character. Reliable information as to the true character of any particular mining territory is readily obtainable and the interests of judicious investors are now safeguarded under the present system in many ways not considered in former times of reckless mining speculation. Consequently, there is far less skepticism than formerly in regard to mining enterprises, and the unjust condemnation of mining prospects without fair enquiry and exploitation is a rare occurence in these more enlightened times.

Among the many enterprises of which Buffalo is the controlling center, the following is selected as worthy of further investigation :

EAGLE LAKE REGION.

An important undeveloped region extends along the north shore of Lake Superior, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with Eagle Lake as a center. This region is most favorable to the prospector and miner, for the reason that glacial action has laid bare the solid rock formation, rendering the work of getting the ore comparatively easy, with an unfailing supply of water, unlimited timber for building and fuel, and cheap labor easily procurable, and with admirable transportation facilities. The ore is almost entirely free milling, making this region preëminently the poor man's mining country of the world. Eagle Lake was brought into mineral prominence but a short time ago, when vast deposits of nuggety ore, rich in the yellow metal, were discovered on the claim owned by John H. Casler of Buffalo. Samples of this ore were sent to the Government Assay Office and astonishing returns were made, showing a yield as high as $4,000 a ton. Realizing the value of his claim, Mr. Casler at once formed the Grace Mining Company, Limited, for the purpose of developing this wonderful territory, incorporated under the Ontario Mining Companies Incorporation Act, with a capital stock of 1,000,000 shares of the par value of $1 each. The company has offices at Ridgeway, Ont., and at 578 Ellicott Square, this city. The officers are : President, John H. Casler; Vice-President, B. Franklin Raze; Secretary, William H. Warhus. (See pages 18 and 20.)

GEORGE A. SANBORN.

President, Palace Gold and Copper Company. (See page 23.)

ARIZONA MINES.

Arizona in recent years has come into great prominence as a gold-producing State. The report of the United States Treasurer for 1901 said that "the greatest relative increase in gold production, amounting to sixty-three per cent., is noticed in Arizona." In Buffalo, as at other important investment points, Arizona mining properties are attracting especial attention among investors.

Concerning the "Vast Possibilities of Arizona Fields," the *Western Trade Journal* recently said editorially:

Arizona has been clearly marked out by nature to become the world's greatest and most profitable mining section. It was as a mining country that the territory first achieved prominence, and as such it is now fast forging ahead towards first place as the leading State in the production of gold and copper, not to speak of silver and a long and varied list of other metals.

With the mineral wealth of Arizona inmeasurable, those interested can reasonably expect that the careful expenditure of every dollar in mine development should be returned from ten to twenty fold, and in many cases in this section the proportion of increase has been much greater. And the average Arizona company of repute (for there are those of no repute) are ready to be a protection to investors in behalf of honest and legitimate mining. As a much-cited increase in value and production, albeit an exceptional one, it may be said that the world famous United Verde Mine at Jerome, Yavapai County, twenty miles from Prescott, the greatest producer in the greatest gold and copper producing district in the world, about seventeen years ago was sold for less than $30,000, and it is now producing many millions worth of copper, gold, and silver every year, while $200,000,000 would be considrered a low value of it, estimated by its annual production.

The *Western Trade Journal* has had occasion recently to speak in favorable terms of several of the Arizona mining companies, and to recommend the stocks of those companies as safe and profitable investments. It is, therefore, a satisfaction to be able to add one more promising Arizona Mining Company to the list of reliable corporations. We refer to The Palace Gold and Copper Company, capital stock $3,000,000, par value of shares $1.00 each, fully paid and non-assessable. Incorporated under the laws of Arizona. This company has secured a very broad and valuable perpetual charter. The holdings of the company consist of the following properties: The Gold Hill, Gold Standard, Sunlight, Songbird, Ruth, Ola, Nina, Lutia, Biglow, Carbonate Queen, Umpire, South Tip Top, Christy, Ruby, Scarlet, and Union mines. All are in Maricopa and Yavapia counties, Arizona, in the rich mineral zone, in which also is located the United Verde, the richest mine in the world; the Congress Mine, which has produced $6,000,000 in gold; and the famous Vulture Mine, with a production of over $13,000,000 in gold. The Palace Company is in a very rich mineral field, surrounded by producing mines. The stock of this company is backed by sixteen valuable mining properties of free-milling gold ore, copper, silver, and lead, with good shipping facilities and water supply. It now offers for sale a limited amount of full paid, non-assessable stock (par value of $1.00 each) for twenty-five cents per share, in order to provide additional funds to construct mills and get to producing bullion, and for other purposes of the company. The Palace Gold and Copper Company is the parent company, and a person holding stock in it holds an interest in any and all of its properties, and in every sub-company which may later be started. A quarter of a million dollars' worth of ore is now opened up in the mines of this company, including the value of ore on the dumps ready for the mill.

The Board of Directors of The Palace Gold and Copper Company comprises Hon. Charles F. Ainsworth, ex-Attorney General of Arizona, and President of The Home Savings and Trust Company, Phoenix, Arizona; Colonel Wm. Christy, President of the Valley Bank, Phoenix, Arizona; Dr. W. H. Ward, Superintendent Territorial Asylum, Phoenix, Arizona; C. M. Clark, President of the Goodrich Exploration and Development Company, Phoenix, Arizona; D. Ainsworth, a prominent Mining Engineer of Phoenix, Arizona; Hon. T. T. Powers, Speaker of the Territorial House of Representatives, and President of the Acme Smelting and Refining Company, Phoenix, Arizona; Geo. A. Sanborn, financiering and mining, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward Appleyard, Superintendent Wm. Broadhead & Sons, Worsted Mills, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. C. H. Twinn, Physician, Akron, N. Y.; Charles K. Minor, for many years Paymaster and General Agent Falls Brook R. R. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Ernest W. Clement, Buffalo, N. Y., Secretary of the Majestic Gold and Copper Company of Arizona; H. C. Covell, former New York State Bank Examiner, Buffalo, N. Y.; Burdette E. Strong, President of the Strong Veneer Company, Gerry, N. Y.; Dr. C. H. W. Anel, Physican and Surgeon, Buffalo, N. Y.; and C. E. Cobb, Lumber Manufacturer, and President of the Sherman Electric Light Works, Sherman, N. Y.

In mining enterprises the investors must rely upon the reports of the engineers as to the properties, and the reputation and the character of the officers and directors of the mining company as to the honest handling of the funds in a legitimate manner for the benefit of the stockholders. Now is the time to secure stock while it may be had for 25 cents per share, as only a very limited number of shares of the parent company will be offered the public. This will be a big dividend payer.

Address all communications, and for such particulars as this free and unsolicited editorial fails to make plain, to Geo. A. Sanborn, President of The Palace Gold and Copper Company, 1104 5 Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

In a report of his visit and inspection of this property, A. P. Bevier, of Elmira, N. Y., the well-known mining engineer and expert, said: All these claims are well mineralized and show copper and gold. The Sunlight, Songbird, and Ruth make a fine showing for the amount of development done and, without doubt, will make a good paying investment. Gold Hill and Gold Standard show for themselves, and should open up good paying mines.

HENRY J. WILKES.

President, American Warehousing Company. (See page 25.)

AMERICAN WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

The system of warehousing merchandise of various kinds, introduced into Buffalo recently by the American Company, commends itself emphatically to business men, because of the manifest advantages offered, especially because the goods "warehoused" under the plan do not lose their productive value in a financial sense, as is the case with ordinary storage. The company issues its warehouse receipts for all kinds of marketable goods, raw or manufactured, wherever located, and these receipts are negotiable documents, recognized as of collateral value for financial purposes, commanding the lowest rate of interest when offered as loan securities. Further, the holders are often enabled to make sales by affording storage pending shipment, saving cartage and storage elsewhere and also avoiding extra expense for insurance. Sales can also be discounted pending shipment of goods, and goods can be promptly delivered whenever a release is desired. The system is applicable to almost every line of business, and contracts for warehousing are only made for such time as may be desired. The general offices of this company are at 820 Prudential Building. The officers are: President, Henry J. Wilkes; Treasurer, Nathaniel Rochester; Secretary, O. G. Spann.

DUN'S MERCANTILE AGENCY.

The Buffalo department of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. is one of the substantial and indispensable commercial institutions of the city, controlling not only the extensive local business, but having supervision over a large territory along the northern tier of Pennsylvania and the southern tier of New York State, with sub-agencies at Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Elmira, and Utica, N. Y., and at Erie, Pa. The agency was first established in Buffalo by John H. Smith, who is still the manager here, in 1866, beginning business in the Spaulding Exchange, Main Street and the Terrace. It was removed a few years later to rooms in the Washington Block, in the building now occupied by the Buffalo Express. In 1879 it was transferred to the Chapin Block on Swan Street, where it remained until its present quarters, the Dun Building, on the corner of Swan, Pearl, and Erie streets, were completed in 1894. The Dun Company has an interest in this building, but its principal owner is John R. Smith, their representative, who has built up the business in this section to its present vast proportions. The agency furnishes its subscribers reliable business information, protecting them in many ways, determining credit, publishing comprehensive trade reports, and making collections in a thoroughly systematic and effective manner.

BRADSTREETS.

The business interests of Buffalo and its tributary territory could not be satisfactorily sustained without the aid of commercial credit auxiliaries, of which Bradstreets is the oldest and financially the strongest organization of its kind in this country. The Bradstreet business was established in New York City in 1849, and during the more than half a century of existence its operations have attained to prodigious proportions and are of incalculable value to business men. It provides an efficient and prompt system of mercantile reports and is regarded as an authority in all matters relating to commercial credit. The Buffalo branch, after it was established, was located from time to time in different parts of the city, until the completion of the Ellicott Square building in 1896, when it made its headquarters in room No. 516. April 1, 1897, Major Robert M. Harding was appointed manager of the Buffalo office, where he still remains in charge, having control of a very large and important district, comprising Erie, Niagara, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus counties in New York State; and Erie, Crawford, Warren, and McKean counties in Pennsylvania. In addition to mercantile reports, the Bradstreet publishes most valuable books of reference, issues letters of introduction to its subscribers, assisting them also in the recovery of debts, but does not undertake regular collections. Bradstreet's Weekly Journal of Trade, Finance, and Public Economy is recognized as a standard publication in its class.

JOHN R. MOYNIHAN.

Representing Security Warehousing Company of New York. Member of Buffalo Civil Service Commission. (See page 27.)

H. W. CRABB'S MERCANTILE AGENCY.

H. W. Crabbs has established a well-organized and reliable Mercantile Agency, with central offices at 468 Ellicott Square, providing an efficient service available throughout the world. The business entrusted to this agency is absolutely safe, as its representatives are under ample bonds of the National Surety Company. Only the legitimate commercial claims of reputable manufacturers, wholesalers, and banks are handled, and the methods employed by the agency in making collections are entirely businesslike and have proven eminently satisfactory. They include an effective tracer plan and an interchange of ledger experiences. Fred J. Blackmon is the counsel of the agency. The collection department is well equipped, reaching results that have proved very satisfactory to subscribers.

GUARANTEED STORAGE SYSTEM.

The Security Warehousing Company of New York, formerly the Merchants and Manufacturers Warehousing Company, is represented in Buffalo by John R. Moynihan, one of the Civil Service Commissioners of the city, as District Manager for the territory comprising New York, Pennsylvania, Canada, the chain of lakes, and the iron ore and lumber regions of Michigan and Wisconsin. The company issues guaranteed storage warrants upon merchandise for which loans have been made, which warrants are cash assets for collateral purposes, negotiable and transferable, thus making them available for the sale and exchange of raw or manufactured products. By the company's system the manufacturer can dispose of his property and still hold it in warehouse at its place of manufacture, thus saving storage, cartage, damage in handling, etc. The manufacturer, producer, dealer or owner, who wishes to use his capital, applies for a loan, the Warehousing Company inspects the goods, raw or manufactured, and determines their quality and quantity, which form a basis for the loan. A lease of the premises on which these products are stored is then taken by the company, and such premises become the Warehousing Company's warehouse. Guaranteed storage warrants are then issued to the owner, on which he can secure a sum equivalent to the value of the goods, less a certain percentage, which is held to provide for market fluctuations in the particular commodity. These storage warrants are registered with and guaranteed by the National Surety Company, and are negotiable at any bank in the United States. Should the owner desire to sell or withdraw any part of the goods from the warehouse, he presents his check for the amount required to the holder of the warehouse receipt, and the goods are shipped, subject to his order, without delay. Associated with Mr. Moynihan in the business of the district office, which is located at 47 and 49 Pearl Street, is Robert B. Fuller, who is thoroughly familiar with the details of this especial business.

REAL ESTATE.

Legitimate transactions in real estate are reliable indicators of general commercial conditions. Real estate approaches nearer the security of a government or municipal bond than any other form of investment, and ordinarily yields about twice the income. In one case the real estate is owned and in the other real estate is the basis of security. Then, too, real estate values approximately increase in the same rates as the population. With the rapid increase of population in Buffalo there has been a corresponding increase in real estate values, more or less, according to special local conditions. The various influences which have aided, and are now contributing to, the growth of the city and to the expansions of her industrial and commercial interests are plainly set forth in appropriate departments of this edition of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO, including the recognition of their advantages of location, etc., by outside capitalists, and the extensive advertising resulting from the Pan-American Exposition. A conservative estimate places the real estate transactions in Buffalo during the year 1902 at $25,000,000. That real estate values consequently will materially increase is better realized, perhaps, abroad than at

J. THOMAS HARP.

Real Estate firm of J. Thomas Harp & Son. Alderman 25th Ward. (See Page 29.)

home. An outside investor to the extent of $300,000 in Main Street property was quoted as saying, "I am satisfied Buffalo has a great future. It is one of the best cities in the country in which to buy real estate as an investment." A well-known real estate authority was recently quoted, in the *Toledo Blade*, as saying:

"The main obstruction to local buying is the feeling of the citizen that he should be able to secure property at the same price that it was offered him three or four years ago, and he is unable to pay what the owner asks because it happens to be an advance on those figures. But the outside buyer comes in, seizes the opportunity, and nine times out of ten the foreign buyer gets the best, because he is not hampered. The City of Buffalo affords the best illustration of the truth of what I have said on this point. Outsiders have bought nine-tenths of the desirable property which came on the market of their city right under the eyes of the conservative capitalists, who permitted it to slip away from them simply because they did not admit its positive value."

The disasters which resulted from the speculative period in Buffalo, 1888 to 1893, are being forgotten and their ill effects are rapidly passing away, giving place to a healthier and more steadfast condition of affairs. There is a decided renewal of real estate activity in Buffalo, with very few feverish symptoms. The "speculation" in real estate is cold blooded business, and the building operations are strictly upon business principles, chiefly as the result of the cool judgment of outsiders who have calmly looked over all the conditions. Buffalo people will in time realize what these outsiders have already become cognizant of—namely, that Buffalo's manifold advantages will in the near future command for her vastly increased importance in all branches of commercial and industrial enterprise. Her charms as a residential center are already so well known as to need but occasional reiteration.

As heretofore intimated, especial conditions have given an especial impetus to real estate values in certain localities; although, of course, the values of property centrally located for business purposes have had a steady and uniform upgrowth.

Perhaps the most marked improvement and the most active operations in real estate affairs in Buffalo during 1902 have been those in the south and southeastern portions of the city, due in a large measure to the mammoth enterprises of the Lackawanna Steel Company, the Susquehanna Iron Company, and other great industrial concerns in South Buffalo and vicinity; but also, in some little degree, to the grade-crossing improvements, described elsewhere in this edition of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO, to the beautifying of the public park system in that section, and to the marked increase in residential accommodations, paving streets, car communications and other facilities. The improvements of the Buffalo River, soon to be made by the city, and the completion of the Breakwater by the Steel Company, will afford miles of dock frontage and hundred of acres of land for business purposes.

In the business section of the city a number of big transfers of property were made in 1902, and on all the main streets business blocks were being erected, remodeled, and enlarged, a guarantee of increased business activity.

Among the prominent real estate men of Twentieth Century Buffalo is J. Thomas Harp, whose office is located at Nos. 309-311 Mooney-Brisbane building. Mr. Harp not only handles a large amount of improved and unimproved property in the north and east sections of the city, but is an extensive owner. He is a native of Macon County, Mo., where he spent the first eighteen years of his life on his father's farm. He came to Buffalo about twenty-six years ago, entering the employ of the Pratt & Letchworth Company, remaining about eleven years, when he started in the real estate and insurance business, achieving phenomenal success. He is the representative of the 25th Ward in the Board of Aldermen, where he has made an enviable reputation for his ability, sterling honesty, and faithfulness to duty, and his progressive, practical methods. Mr. Harp is an enthusiastic horseman and owns several speedy thoroughbreds. He is also a large breeder of Belgian hares and Angora cats, the Erie County Rabbitry, operated by his sons, being one of the best known in the United States, its products proving prize winners wherever exhibited.

Among others who have given the subject of real estate values and local development consideration, none have studied the situation more carefully than W. H. Johnson, always a pioneer in matters pertaining to the development of the Niagara Frontier. He is a firm believer in the great industrial destiny of Buffalo. He is an encyclopædia of information as to Buffalo's facilities, and has collected a marvelous array of statistics, regarding which he is always ready to be consulted at his office, 215 Mutual Life building.

Another citizen of the same class is George T. Robinson, who is especially interested in the growth of South Buffalo and the environs of the Lackawanna Steel Company's mammoth plant. Mr. Robinson has offices in the Erie County Savings Bank Building.

SEYMOUR P. WHITE.
Investments and Real Estate.

DUANE E. BELDEN.

Niagara Falls Real Estate and Investments. (See page 35.)

W. H. JOHNSON.
Real Estate and Investments. (See page 29.)

GEORGE T. ROBINSON.

South Buffalo and General Real Estate and Investments. (See page 29.)

ALFRED H. AIRD.

Western New York Manager, New York Life Insurance Company. (See page 35.)

BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS.

The proximity of Buffalo to Niagara Falls and the great industrial progress of both localities give promise of a very close community of commercial interests. Keen observers confidently predict that before the first half of the twentieth century is completed a gigantic industrial city will occupy the entire Niagara Frontier, which is but little greater in extent than the territory now covered by the City of Chicago and its recently annexed suburbs. Be that as it may, it is certain that Twentieth Century Buffalo is to a very large extent indebted to the wonderful electrical developments at the Falls, referred to in detail elsewhere, for her present manufacturing activity and general business prosperity. The growth of the City of Niagara Falls itself during the past decade has been even more phenomenal than that of Buffalo, and as a community the improvement and development in many ways have been most remarkable. The city has, of course, benefited immensely by the electrical developments, in which $32,000,000 are invested, and which have so far resulted in the production of 85,000 horse power, with 300,000 horse power under construction and 500,000 horse power projected, making her truly the electrical focus of the civilized world, and, consequently, the probable industrial center of America, over forty millions of dollars being already invested in manufacturing enterprises there, of which electricity is the essential element, the products of which already exceed $25,000,000 per annum. It follows, therefore, that it is a city where investments in real estate can be made with absolute safety and with certain profitable results, both for manufacturing and residential purposes. In addition to its inexhaustible electrical power resources, the City of Niagara Falls has all the requisites for a modern commercial city, and is certain to attract judicious investors. These, of course, desire reliable information on the subject. Among others who have long been ardent believers in the future greatness of Niagara Falls, and who have been alert observers of the improving conditions, none have been more careful students and none are more competent to give information and advice as to investments than Duane E. Belden, who, while his heart may be said to be at Niagara Falls, has his office in Buffalo, in the Mooney-Brisbane building. In all matters relating to Niagara Falls, TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO heartily commends its readers to Mr. Belden.

INSURANCE.

Twentieth Century Buffalo offers a wide field for the operation of the various lines of legitimate insurance business, although it is not an insurance center in the sense that it is the headquarters of the home offices of many important insurance corporations. For 1901, Buffalo stood tenth in the list of leading cities in life insurance payments, the total paid for the year being $1,792,504. Among Buffalo citizens reported as carrying large amounts of life insurance in 1902 were the following:

C. Lee Abell, $50,000; Herbert P. Bissell, $100,000; Wilson S. Bissell, $50,000; Whitney G. Case, $50,000; S. M. Clement, $55,000; Spencer Clinton, $100,000; J. H. Costello, $50,000; Alex Curtiss, $100,000; M. M. Drake, $100,000; G. Bliss, $60,000; H. Exstein, $111,000; George V. Forman, $516,400; Howard A. Forman, $60,000; H. C. French, $125,000; W. H. Gratwick, Jr., $50,000; C. Goodyear, $85,200; Frank H. Goodyear, $65,000; C. W. Hammond, $50,000; Richard Hammond, $50,000; Charles Hayes, $75,000; Edmund Hayes, $75,000; A. E. Hedstrom, $100,000; William Hengerer, $150,000; H. H. Hewitt, $150,000; A. W. Hickman, $50,000; Nelson Holland, $100,000; C. D. Howard, $125,000; George R. Howard, $150,000; W. B. Hoyt, $100,000; Joseph M. Kertz, $66,000; C. Klinck, $65,000; S. H. Knox, $50,000; F. C. M. Lautz, $50,000; Andrew Langdon, $100,000; Franklin D. Locke, $100,000; Frank S. McGraw, $80,000; L. E. McKinnon, $108,000; E. O. McNair, $50,000; J. J. McWilliams, $100,000; Matthew D. Mann, $100,000; Truman J. Martin, $150,000; Joseph B. Mayer, $50,000; Joseph Metz, $50,000; Edward Michael, $125,000; James Mooney, $56,000; Charles W. Pardee, $50,000; H. J. Pierce, $100,000; P. P. Pratt, $65,000; J. W. Putnam, $50,000; F. B. Robins, $200,000; George P. Sawyer, $75,000; Carlton M. Smith, $50,000; James R. Smith, $125,000; T. Guilford Smith, $82,000; George Sowerby, $50,000; C. A. Sweet, $100,000; George Urban, Jr., $100,000; W. C. Warner, $110,000; Edward Webster, $50,000; G. T. Williams, $50,000; A. J. Wright, $75,000; Henry Yates, $220,000.

All the principal life insurance companies are represented by branch offices or special agents here. The New York Life Insurance Company maintains two offices here, one in the Ellicott Square building and the other in the Mooney-Brisbane building, with A. F. Aird as Manager. The life insurance in force in this great company, January 1, 1903, amounted to $1,553,628,026. The amount paid in cash for new insurance during 1902 was $302,798,229, and the amount returned to policy holders and beneficiaries in matured endowments, dividends, and death losses was $30,595,838.

The old established, conservative and always reliable Berkshire Life Insurance Company is represented by Major Albert F. R. Arndt, one of the most reputable, respected, and experienced men in the life insurance business, who has made Buffalo his headquarters as General Agent of the company since 1898. His offices are at 720 Ellicott Square.

Photo by Hall.

ALBERT F. R. ARNDT.

General Agent, Berkshire Life Insurance Company. (See page 35.)

ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The Buffalo Association of Fire Underwriters was incorporated in 1841, "to inculcate just and equitable principles in the business of insurance; to establish and maintain uniformity among its members in policies and contracts of insurance; and to acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable information relative to the business in which they are engaged." The officers for 1902–1903 are: President, F. L. A. Cady; Secretary, Charles L. Gurney; Treasurer, Nathaniel P. Hall. The association has supervision over technical matters in connection with local fire insurance, including the official inspection of buildings, electric light, and power installation. The offices, 94 Dun Building, are in charge of W. J. Frederick, Manager of the association.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Life Underwriters' Association of Western New York has been organized for several years. Its headquarters are at 503 D. S. Morgan Building, and its officers for 1903 are: President, George N. Smith; First Vice-President, P. M. Bredel; Second Vice-President, F. E. Lahey; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles H. Guthrie. H. E. Crouch, of 922 Ellicott Square, is the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

MASONIC LIFE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

Among the organizations providing life insurance, in various forms and transacting business by various methods, the Masonic Life Insurance of Western New York occupies a prominent and unique position. The advantages it offers for life insurance protection are available for only one class of members, which are strictly restricted to the Masonic fraternity. In fact, it is now the only Masonic life insurance association in the world into which Freemasons alone are admitted to membership. Other restrictive associations have been organized and flourished for a time, but the barriers to membership have from time to time been set aside until the organizations have entirely lost their distinctive character. The Masonic Life Association of Western New York was incorporated in 1872, and has been conducted with steady success and continually increasing strength for thirty years. From time to time changes, suggested by experience and careful study of conditions and probabilities, have been made from the original plan, with the result that to-day its system is governed by principles endorsed by the very highest authorities on life insurance and approved by a satisfactory comparison with the plans in operation in the most substantial associations in the world. While a strictly business organization in its method, its plan appeals to the nobler sentiments of the fraternity. Its aim is to furnish the family of every deceased brother Mason an indemnity at his death sufficient to place them beyond the possibility of want and to extend a helping and sympathetic hand, not only to the widow and orphan but to a brother while living, should he become totally disabled. It is now providing this admirable kind of protection to the amount of $17,000,000. During the thirty years of its existence it has paid out over $3,500,000 to disabled members or to the beneficiaries of deceased members, without delay and without question. In that time only five claims have been contested, and in no case has the association not been upheld by the courts of last resort. The claims have been paid in full, in many cases immediately on proof of death, and in no instance in more than the legal limit of ninety days. A steadily increasing reserve fund of now more than $130,000 is provided to meet any emergency, and the entire operations of the association have been emphatically approved by the State Insurance Department. The membership is scattered all over the world, but the majority is located in the Eastern and Central States. In Buffalo there are more than 1,800 members, which is a very good evidence that its strength and reliability is appreciated by those who have the best opportunity of scrutinizing its affairs. Insurance is provided for sums of $1,000 to $5,000, and the premium rates have been fixed upon an absolutely equitable basis. The interests of the members are carefully safeguarded and the current affairs of the association are supervised by officers chosen from among the members, who are all citizens of high standing in the community. The President is Hon. Erastus C. Knight, Mayor of Buffalo; the First Vice-President is Dr. Walter D. Greene, Health Officer of the City of Buffalo, and George Clinton is the Second Vice-President; and George P. Wilkins, of the firm of Johnson & Wilkins, is the Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of fifty good Free and Accepted Masons, located in Buffalo and at important points in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the District of Columbia. A large share in the administration of the affairs of the association necessarily devolves upon the Secretary and Manager, Nelson O. Tiffany, a position he has filled most efficiently for nineteen years. With such a record of promptness, reliability, and stability, the Masonic Life Association of Western New York is manifestly entitled to the confidence and endorsement of every member of the craft.

BUFFALO GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

There are in Buffalo several home companies carrying on the business of fire insurance. The principal of these is the Buffalo German Insurance Company, located in the German Insurance building, which is owned by the company, on the corner of Main Street and Broadway. This successful corporation was organized in 1867. January 1, 1868, its statement showed: assets, $118,738.88; net surplus, $4,593.94; losses paid previous year, $25,705.96. January 1, 1903, thirty-six years later, its annual statement showed: assets, $2,148,377.11; net surplus, $1,480,929.30; losses paid since 1868, $5,244,504.61. The company is one of the most substantial and reliable in the country. It is acting under the safety fund law of the State of New York, has a special reserve fund of $200,000 deposited with the State insurance department, and has a guarantee surplus fund of $200,000, as required by law. Its officers for 1902–1903 are: President, Oliver J. Eggert; First Vice-President, Jacob Dold; Second Vice-President, John G. Wickser; Secretary, Charles A. Georger; Assistant Secretary, Fred. C. Haupt; Directors, O. J. Eggert, W. Hellriegel, John P. Diehl, George Goetz, Albert Ziegele, Jr., George Urban, Jr., Eugene A. Georger, Jacob Dold, H. C. Persch, L. P. Adolff, A. Cornelius, M. Hausauer, J. G. Wickser, J. Hauenstein, Chas. Boller, E. B. Eggert, H. P. Houck, Charles Groben, E. G. S. Miller, Frank Noell. Charles J. Herbold is general agent and John S. Bell and E. F. Clark, special agents.

Photo by Hall.

F. L. A. CADY.

President, Buffalo Association of Fire Underwriters. (See page 37.)

NELSON O. TIFFANY.

Secretary, Masonic Life Association of Western New York. (See page 37.)

OLIVER J. EGGERT, President. CHARLES A. GEORGER, Secretary.

Buffalo German Insurance Company. (See page 37.)

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Buffalo Commercial Insurance Company, organized by the late Philip Becker, twice mayor of Buffalo, began business April 16, 1896, and has been managed since its organization by its secretary, George H. Hofheins, formerly with the German Insurance Company from 1873. The offices are in the German Insurance Building. The President is John G. Wickser, State Treasurer, who was chosen to the position on the death of his uncle, Philip Becker. The other officers of the company are: First Vice-President, John P. Diehl; Second Vice-President, Oliver J. Eggert; Assistant Secretary, Edwin B. Eggert; Directors, John G. Wickser, Adam Cornelius, George W. Goetz, William G. Houck, William J. Beyer, John P. Diehl, Jacob Dold, Albert Ziegele, Sr., Henry E. Boller, John Bensted, George Urban, Jr., Oliver J. Eggert, Charles Groben, Edward L. Koons, George W. Schmidt, Eugene A. Georger, George M. Hausauer, Frank Kraft, Charles Berrick, Louis P. Adolff, Jr. The annual statement of the company, January 1, 1903, was as follows: Cash capital, $200,000; reserved, $153,066.98; assets, $420,599.41, showing a net surplus over all liabilities of $67,532.43.

GONE OUT OF BUSINESS.

The business of the Erie Fire Insurance Company was transferred to the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, and in November, 1902, E. R. O'Malley was appointed by the courts to wind up the affairs of the Erie Company.

BUFFALO FIRE OFFICE.

The Buffalo Fire Office, now located at 11 West Seneca Street, was organized in 1900 and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York to do an insurance business in fire, accident, liability, and plate glass risks, with a capital stock of $15,000. The office represents a number of substantial companies, including the Alliance of England, Allemannie of Pennsylvania, Commercial of Buffalo, Newark Fire of New Jersey, Indianapolis Fire of Indiana, Niagara of New York, Milwaukee Fire of Wisconsin, Northwestern Underwriters of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Mechanics of Wisconsin, Teutonia of Louisiana, New Jersey Plate Glass of New Jersey, and Pacific Mutual accident department of California. The management of the fire office is in the hands of men of long experience and high standing. The President of the company, however, is Mrs. F. A. Cook, widow of an old insurance man. She assumed the business on the death of her husband in 1885, and continued it until the present concern was organized. The Vice-President and Treasurer is D. F. Churchill, who has had twenty years' experience, and for a long time in association with the late Fayette A. Cook, whose son, Charles B. Cook, also for many years connected with his father's business, is Secretary of the fire office.

REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE.

A man who has been able to carefully study by the light of long experience the pros and cons of an important subject should be well qualified to advocate either side thereof. Such has been the professional training of A. H. Bowen, who after a long and honorable service with important insurance corporations, some years ago determined to place his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the other parties interested. In other words, Mr. Bowen now represents the insured and undertakes in their behalf the adjustment of losses by fire. Having an intimate knowledge of all the details, the methods of insurance companies, the intricate legal and commercial points involved, and, at the same time, the respect of those naturally arrayed against him in making settlements, he is enabled to thoroughly protect the interests of his clients. In this he has been remarkably successful, indeed, he has achieved a most enviable celebrity throughout the insurance world. There are others who are working along the same line, but none have secured such uniformly satisfactory results. His profession is unique, so also is his remarkable power and tact, practicing for the benefit of the people as against the fire insurance corporations. Mr. Bowen has very handsome and artistically furnished offices in the Erie Savings and Loan Association Building, on Erie Street.

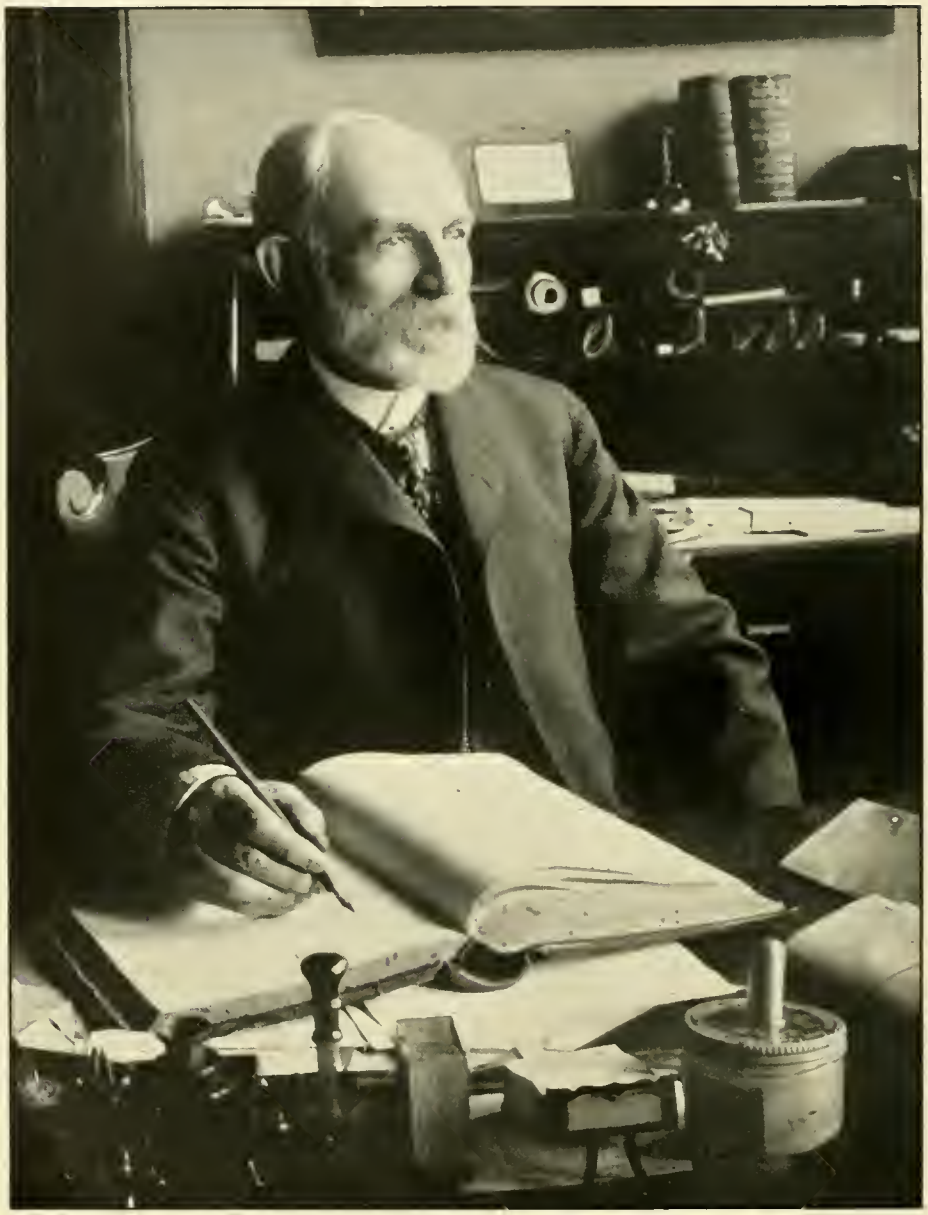
REPRESENTS THE COMPANIES.

Personally and professionally there is no more popular man in the city of Buffalo than Captain James J. Reid, the insurance adjuster. His services in the settlement of fire losses are in constant demand by the various insurance corporations who are familiar with his ability, his integrity, and thorough knowledge of all the details of his profession. His offices are at 501 Marine Bank Building.

ELECTRICAL EVOLUTION.

As heretofore stated, the electrical evolutions on the Niagara Frontier, in recent years, have been an indispensable factor in securing Buffalo's present commercial and industrial prosperity, and the developments now in progress will certainly insure Buffalo's supremacy as a great manufacturing and mercantile center.

October 4, 1890, ground was broken for the Niagara tunnel electrical power development, by the Cataract Construction Company, a corporation organized to finance and carry out the



JAMES J. REID.

Fire Insurance Adjuster for the Companies. (See page 41.)

ALLEN H. BOWEN.

Fire Insurance Adjuster for the People. (See page 41.)

CHARLES R. HUNTLEY.

General Manager, Buffalo General Electric Company. (See page 47.)

plans of the Niagara Falls Power Company, incorporated under the laws of the State, March 31, 1886. The power house was erected, the tunnel — to carry off the waters from the wheel pits, passing from the upper river to the lower, below the Falls — was completed and the first of the many power generating turbines set in motion January 25, 1894. December 2, 1895, the terms of a franchise for the introduction of electric power within the corporation limits of the City of Buffalo was approved by the Common Council, and January 14, 1896, these terms were accepted by the Niagara Falls Power Company, the contract being assigned to the Cataract Power and Conduit Company, a Buffalo corporation, June 24, 1896. A line was constructed to Buffalo for the transmission of electric power generated at Niagara Falls to Buffalo, it being completed January 12, 1897.

The Niagara Falls Power Co.'s present plant is generating 50,000 horse-power. Its capacity will be quadrupled within two years. The Albright-Ontario Power Company, operating on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls, contemplates a development of 300,000 to 400,000 horse-power. The Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company at Niagara Falls is generating considerable power for local purposes and may increase its capacity. The Albright Company will supply 100,000 horse-power for the Lackawanna Steel Company's plant at Stony Point.

There will be in all an immense supply of electrical power available for industrial purposes in Buffalo, but the supply is not likely to exceed the demand if the present development continues on the scale now indicated by existing conditions and prospective enterprises. At present about 25,000 horse-power comes to Buffalo from the Falls on the cables of the Cataract Power and Conduit Company, having a capacity for 30,000 horse-power, and is being supplied to the following:

Jewett Refrigerator Works, Buffalo General Electric Co., International Railway Co., Schoellkopf & Co., Great Northern Elevator Co., Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Electric Grain Elevator, Buffalo Dry Dock Co., Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg R. R., Barcalo & Boll Manufacturing Co., King Spring Co., Empire Bridge Co., Iron Elevator & Transfer Co., American Agricultural Chemical Co., Buffalo Spring & Gear Co., Dohn, Fisher & Beyer, McKinnon Dash Co., Harry Yates, Standard Plaster Co., The J. N. Matthews Co.—The Matthews-Northrup Works and the *Buffalo Express*— New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Mugridge Baking Co., Estate of J. F. Schoellkopf, J. I. Prentiss & Co., W. W. Oliver Co., Pratt & Letchworth, National Battery Co., William M. Faux, Proprietor American Hotel, Acme Steel and Malleable Iron Works, Great Eastern Elevator, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., Edward Elsworth & Co.'s H-O Mills, Black Rock Post-Office, Buffalo Tin Can Company, Noble & Drake, Charles G. Curtiss Co., Patrick Malone, Sidney Shepard & Co., New York Car Wheel Works, Jacob Dold Packing Co., E. & F. Glor, Henry Messinger, Proprietor Elmwood Hotel, Buffalo Elevating Company, U. S. Custom House at International Bridge, Taylor Signal Co., John Kam Malting Co., U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Works, Lappin Brake Shoe Co., Duffy Bros. & Nellis, Buffalo Cereal Co., Snow Steam Pump Works, American Radiator Works, Buffalo Foundry Co., Cumpson-Prentiss Coffee Co., The Diamond Mills, The Cataract Refining and Manufacturing Co., The Iron Elevator and Transfer Co., The Wood & Brooks Co., The Buffalo Pitts Co., The Buffalo Break Beam Co.

Arrangements have been made to double the capacity of the Cataract Power and Conduit Company in Buffalo.

RATES FOR ELECTRIC POWER.

The rates for power supplied in Buffalo by the Cataract Power and Conduit Company are:

Two thousand two hundred volt alternating current delivered on premises of customer.

The unit is the kilowatt-hour, equivalent to 1¼ horse-power hour.

Service charged for maximum power called for per month, $1.00 per unit or kilowatt. Equals $0.75 per horse-power.

For	1,000	units	or	less	per	month	.02	per unit.
"	excess	over	1,000	up to	2,000	units	.015	"
"	"	"	2,000	"	3,000	"	.012	"
"	"	"	3,000	"	5,000	"	.01	"
"	"	"	5,000	"	10,000	"	.008	"
"	"	"	10,000	"	20,000	"	.0075	"
"	"	"	20,000	"	40,000	"	.007	"
"	"	"	40,000	"	80,000	"	.0066	"
"	"	"	80,000			"	.0064	"

Example.— An 80 horse-power motor running 10 hours per day, taking 80 horse-power at times as a maximum, but averaging throughout the day about 60 horse-power, would in 25 days per month consume current as follows: 60 x 10 x 25, equaling 15,000 horse-power hours, or, reduced to units, 15,000 x 746-1,000, equaling 11,200 units.

The charge per month for this, by the above table, would be made up as follows:

Charge for service, demand of 80 horse-power	@ .75	$ .60
Charge for power:		
10,000 units	@ .008	.80
1,200 units excess over 10,000	@ .0075	.09
Total charge per month		$1.49

As usually calculated by the consumer, dividing the total operating expense by the rated horse-power, this charge is equivalent to $22.35 per horse-power per annum.

Persons desiring to use large quantities of power are invited to negotiate for special contracts, based on the special conditions and requirements attending their use of the power.

Photo by Hall.

JOSEPH P. DEVINE.

Vice-President and General Manager, National Battery Company. (See page 47.)

BUFFALO GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Buffalo General Electric Company is supplying light and power by its arc light system. It has contracted with the City of Buffalo for street lights at the rate of $75 per lamp, for a period of five years. It is furnishing a number of customers for lighting, and also power for minor purposes. Among them are the following :

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Alling & Cory, Philip Becker & Co., Becker Paint & Glass Co., Buffalo Mirror & Beveling Co., Buffalo Forge Co., Bell Telephone Co., Buffalo Post-office, Buffalo Lounge Co., Colonial Flats, W. A. Case & Son, J. W. Clement, N. Dilfer & Son, Deck Bros., D., L. & W. R. R., Emergency Hospital, German Hospital, Glasgow & Co., Gillette & White, Gugina Bros., Henry Hirshman, Howard Iron Works, Hubbs & Howe Co., J. H. Knepper & Son, Kellogg Steel & Iron Co., I. P. Little Electrical Construction and Supply Co., W. L. Loeser, Julius Levi, Charles Lamy, Ladue & Tate Mfg. Co., D. Y. Leslie, H. A. Meldrum Co., D. E. Morgan, Son & Allen Co., Morrison & Risman, T. J. O'Brien, Oppenheimer & Co., Plimpton, Cowan & Co., John C. Post's Sons, O. P. Ramsdell, Sweet & Co., Spangenchal & Co., Siegrist & Fraley, Milton Schroeder & Co., Buckingham Apartment, A. Victor & Co., Wood & Co., Washburn-Crosby Co., American Express Co., *Buffalo Enquirer*, Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo Theater Co., County Hall and Jail, J. L. Hudson Co., L. V. R. R. Co., N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., Lafayette Theater, Teck Theater, Lyceum Theater, D. McLeod, B. H. Phillips, Postal Telegraph andCable Co., J. L. Saperston, Shea's Theater, *The Times*, *The Buffalo Review*, Rudolf Wagner.

ELECTRIC CORPORATIONS' OFFICIALS.

The officials of the Niagara Falls Power Company are : D. O. Mills, President ; Edw. A. Wickes, First Vice-President ; William B. Rankine, Second Vice-President and Treasurer ; F. L. Lovelace, Secretary ; W. Paxton Little, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer ; W. A. Brackenridge, Resident Engineer ; H. W. Buck, Electrical Director.

The officials of the Cataract Power and Conduit Company are : D. O. Mills, President ; George Urban, Jr., First Vice-President ; Charles R. Huntley, Second Vice-President and General Manager ; DeLancey Rankine, Secretary and Treasurer ; H. B. Alverson, Superintendent.

The officials of the Buffalo General Electric Company are : Daniel O'Day, President ; George Urban, Jr., First Vice-President ; Charles R. Huntley, Second Vice-President and General Manager ; D. T. Nash, Secretary and Treasurer.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES.

Although the Niagara Frontier is the greatest electrical center of the industrial world, except in one instance, it has not so far attracted the favorable attention of manufacturers on a large scale of electrical apparatus or of machinery constructed especially for electrical uses. The exception, however, is a notable one.

The National Battery Company in June, 1901, established in Buffalo an extensive and most complete plant for the extensive manufacture of storage batteries of the National and Sperry types for use with fans, telephones, surgical instruments, locomotives, launches, telegraphs, phonographs, kinetoscopes, railroad signals, slot machines, automatic musical instruments, railroad switches, fire alarm telegraphs, medical apparatus, laboratory work, gas engine ignition, lighting plants, dental engines, portable engines, clocks, elevators, and a continually increasing variety of other purposes. This plant is now equipped with every appliance and device known to electrical science, and in every department the perfection of skill and the acme of human ingenuity is applied in the production of storage batteries of the most scientifically accurate and effective character. To attain this industrial high-art result the employment of specialists of the most extended experience and of the highest grade of scientific culture has been indispensable. The company has on its staff a brilliant corps of electro-chemical and electric engineering experts, selected from the most advanced home and foreign schools of scientific acquirement. It has control of a number of patents whose value has been most thoroughly tested, and unceasing vigilance in selecting and handling raw material, combined with the utmost mechanical skill in their manipulation, are producing results in the highest degree satisfactory. The accumulation of electricity in storage batteries is no longer an expensive experiment. It is a recognized and indispensable system both for the direct use of electricity for a great variety of purposes and for its use as an auxiliary to transmitted electricity. The use of National storage batteries for automobile purposes is very rapidly increasing, which is also the case for wireless telegraphy, the application of X rays, and in other directions, and a new and most important field is being exploited with every assurance of success, namely, that of train lighting. In fact, it seems to be impossible to circumscribe the limits within which the use of accumulated stores of electric power can be confined. The possibilities, indeed, are beyond the conception of the commercial intellect of to-day. The National Battery Company's plant, which is to a large extent operated by electric power from Niagara Falls, furnished by the Cataract Power and Conduit Company, is a wonderful institution, but its wonders are yet only in their swaddling clothes. It is now one of the most unique and important of the industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo. Its future development cannot fail to be of vast importance. The officials of the company, which is capitalized at $500,000, are : President, R. Lindsley Coleman ; Secretary and Treasurer, Bertram Smith. Joseph P. Devine, Vice-President, is also the General Manager. On the staff of electrical and mechanical engineers is Elmer A. Sperry, whose name in the electrical world as an inventor and expert is a household word, with Lamas Lyndon and Guthrie Gay as his able coadjutors. Herbert B. Moses is the electro-chemical expert, and H. W. Timmins is Superintendent of the works, which are located on Massachusetts Avenue, opposite Shields Avenue. Employment is given to about 300 hands, but this number will soon be increased, as the plant is soon to be materially enlarged.

Photo by Hall

WILLIAM A. SAWYER.

Manager Buffalo Office, Western Union Telegraph Company. (See page 49.)

ELECTRICAL TERMS.

AMPERE — (1) The practical unit of electrical current. (2) A rate of flow of electricity transmitting one coulomb per second. (3) The current of electricity which would pass through a circuit whose resistance is one ohm, under an electro-motive force of one volt.

VOLT — (1) The practical unit of electro-motive force. (2) Such an electro-motive force as is induced in a conductor which cuts lines of magnetic flux at the rate of 100,000,000 per second. (3) Such an electro-motive force as would cause a current of one ampere to flow against a resistance of one ohm.

OHM — (1) The practical unit of electric resistance. (2) Such resistance as would limit the flow of electricity under an electro-motive force of one volt to a current of one ampere, or of one coulomb per second.

WATT — (1) The unit of electric power. (2) A volt ampere. (3) The power developed when 44.25-foot pounds of work are done in a minute, or, 0.7375-foot pounds of work is done in a second.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

To the cities of Buffalo and Lockport belong the honor of the first utilization of the telegraph for commercial purposes. O. S. Wood, the first pupil of Professor Morse, built the first business telegraph line in America, between Buffalo and Lockport, which was opened for traffic, November 7, 1845.

The Buffalo office was in the basement of the Mansion House, and its manager was Samuel P. Carter. The tariff was twenty-five cents for twenty-five words, and the first message sent announced the victory of the Whigs in Niagara County. The New York, Albany & Buffalo Telegraph Company built its lines in sections, and the whole line was completed in September, 1846. In 1847, the Buffalo office was over the leather store of Aaron Rumsey, at the corner of Washington and Exchange streets. Two well-known Buffalonians, still living, Madison Buell and Nathaniel Hucker, started their telegraphic experiences in this office. In this office there were other well-known Buffalonians, Charles H. Haskins, Charles Wells, Wesley D. Allen, David Kissock, William Kissock, and John A. Burch. The first daily press reports were sent over this line to a federation of State papers, January 1, 1847, a nucleus for the well-known Associated Press of to-day. This method was in operation until about 1856, when the Associated Press appointed its own agents. The New York State Telegraph Company using the House patent, the Lake Erie Telegraph Company under the O'Reilly contract, the Merchants' Telegraph Company using the Bain chemical system, the Montreal Telegraph Company, and the Erie & Michigan Telegraph Company all had their offices in Buffalo, and in 1851 there were over fifty companies in operation in the United States. In 1855, the New York & Mississippi Telegraph Company, organized in Rochester, under the House printing patent, to build lines in the Western States, absorbed the Erie & Michigan Telegraph Company, and assumed the name of The Western Union Telegraph Company.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This company gradually absorbed six of the principal companies of the United States, and by 1866 had established a national system, rising from a local company, having about 550 miles of wire, to one controlling over 75,000 miles of wire. In 1901 the company had 193,589 miles of poles and cables; 972,766 miles of wire; and 23,238 offices. The number of messages handled was 65,657,048; the receipts amounted to $26,354,150.85; the expenses, $19,668,902.68; and the profits, $6,685,248.17.

After the consolidation in 1856, the officials of the Buffalo office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, were Nathaniel Hucker, Manager, now in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., Madison Buell, chief operator eastern lines, now one of the repeater chiefs of the Western Union Co., and Charles S. Jones, chief operator western lines. George A. Burnell, was, and is still, the manager of the Great Northwestern wires. The office was in the Brown's Building, at the corner of Main and Seneca streets. The office was next moved to Spaulding's Exchange, and later to the southeast corner of Main and Seneca streets in what is now known as the Lehigh Building. In 1883, the Western Union again moved into the Brown's Building, on the northeast corner of Main and Seneca streets, and in 1896 moved into its present commodious quarters in the Ellicott Square Building, which were specially designed for a modern telegraph office during the construction of that building. Its equipment is now of the most modern and complete character. At the present time, besides its main office in the Ellicott Square, the Western Union maintains twenty-eight branch offices in various parts of the city, in hotels and depots, for the convenience of the public. Its main office in the Ellicott Square is one of the most important in the company's service, being the connecting link between the East and the West. It is the largest "repeater" office in

HENRY M. WATSON.

President, Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo. (See pages 51-53.)

the world, and is the distributing center for a large section of the country. Much the larger portion of the business handled in this office is "relay" business, i. e., business received from one office and sent on to another office. The growth of the telegraph business can be realized from the statement that at the present time the Western Union Telegraph Co. employs over 200 operators and clerks in its Buffalo offices. The total number of its employees in this city, including its messenger boys, is fully double that number. The principal Buffalo officials of the Company are : Manager, W. A. Sawyer ; Assistant Manager and Cashier, John A. Pferd, who has been in the service over thirty years ; Chief Operator, George Sallaway ; Manager Gold and Stock Department, John Lapey ; Manager Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, George A. Burnett ; City Foreman, J. G. McNerney.

The messenger service from this office, under the management of W. A. Sawyer, is controlled by the American District Telegraph Company, the Assistant Superintendent of which, Joseph Maxwell, has his headquarter s here.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY.

The Buffalo division of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company is one of the most important in the great system of that progressive corporation. The Postal began business in this city in 1884, with two wires connecting with the main line at Olean. It was then located in the Board of Trade building on West Seneca Street, with one operator and three messenger boys, and was known as the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company. A removal was made to 215 Main Street in 1885, and soon thereafter the present title was adopted. In 1893, larger quarters were secured at 207 Main Street, and occupied until October 13, 1902, when those now in use in the Stafford Building, corner of Church and Pearl streets, were opened for business. They are most convenient, well lighted, and fitted up with the very best and most effective devices and electrical machinery and apparatus known to science. The installation of the various instruments and their accessories is a marvel of construction and electro-engineering skill, comprising the most modern inventions approved in the electrical world. The current used is derived from Niagara Falls, but an auxillary plant is installed on the premises in case of accident. Twenty branch offices are operated in the city. The Buffalo force, of over 100 persons, comprises the superintendent, manager, clerks, bookkeepers, operators, and linemen, and about eighty boys are also employed for the messenger service. Harvey D. Reynolds, who has held the position ably and faithfully during the entire period of the Postal's Buffalo history, is the Buffalo superintendent, having control of a large territory, extending to the Ohio line at Conneaut on the west, to Syracuse on the east, and from Sharon, Pa., to within fifty miles of New York City. Associated with him as manager, having charge of the local business, is C. H. Newman, who was appointed in February, 1900, coming here from Rochester, where he was manager of the company's business for fifteen years. The volume of business handled at the Postal's Buffalo office is enormous and continually expanding. It has been equipped with the view of properly caring for the increase as it comes.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION.

It is probable that during 1903 a wireless telegraph station for operating the De Forrest Wireless Telegraph system will be established in Buffalo, for communication with points along, and with vessels on, the Great Lakes, the nearest station being at Cleveland.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Less than a quarter of a century ago the telephone was at best a toy of very little practical value. To-day it is an indispensable accessory in the prompt transaction of both public and private business. Twentieth Century Buffalo is indebted to the Bell Telephone Company for the complete and efficient telephone service now furnished — a service which is the result of continued experiments, intelligent enterprise, and a large expenditure of time and money. This city has not only a very comprehensive local telephone service, but is also the home office of the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo, incorporated in 1879 under the Laws of the State of New York, operating under a license from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a complete system, covering the counties of Erie, Niagara, Genesee, Monroe, Orleans, Wyoming, and Livingston, which includes the cities of Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Rochester, and Batavia, with about 25,000 stations, having interchange with each other and connecting with the widely extended long distance system of the parent company. The authorized stock of the company was originally $4,000,000, increased to $5,000,000, February, 1900, and again increased to $10,000,000, November 9, 1902, a very considerable amount of these increases being devoted to extending the system and perfecting the equipment, which is now the very best known to electrical science and engineering experience. The credit of introducing the telephone into Buffalo is due to Edward J. Hall, who was the first General Manager of the local company, and now Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York, the first instruments being set up in 1878, the offices and central station being located on the northeast corner of Main and Eagle streets. The present central station and general offices, on West Seneca Street, between Main and Pearl streets,

A. E. ROBBINS.

Superintendent, Buffalo Division Wabash Railroad. President, Transportation Club, 1902.
(See pages 57 and 61.)

were first occupied in 1885. The long distance system first came into use in Buffalo, on November, 1888. At the close of 1902 the Bell Company had about 13,000 stations in Buffalo, connected with the central office, known as "Seneca," or with the branch exchanges: "Howard," corner of Howard and Jefferson streets; "Tupper," at 298 Carolina Street; "Park," corner of Main Street and Parker Avenue; "South," corner of Good and Triangle streets; "Bryant," on Bryant Street near Elmwood Avenue; and "North," opened in October, 1902, corner of Baynes Street and Delavan Avenue. Henry M. Watson, who is President of the company, having held that position since its organization, has given the same earnest attention and intelligent effort in administering its affairs as he did to the organization and development of the local street railway system during his long official connection therewith, the financial and other most important responsibilities largely devolving upon him. The other prominent officials of the company are: Vice-President, Newcomb Carlton; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph S. Baecher.

FRONTIER TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Frontier Telephone Company of Buffalo was organized in September, 1901, with a capital of $3,000,000. It has, at an expense of $2,000,000, installed a carefully constructed "unlimited service with metallic circuit and long distance equipment." It began actual business March 10, 1903, with 6,000 stations or subscribers in the City of Buffalo. The central station and offices of the company are in a new three-story building, especially erected for the purpose, in Ellicott Street, near West Huron Street. The officers of the company are: President, Elgood C. Lufkin; Vice-President and Manager, William A. Douglas; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles B. Hill. Directors: Irving A. Stearns, Henry H. Persons, John B. Weber, H. D. Kirkover, Alvan Markle, E. C. Lufkin, Arthur Scranton, Charles B. Hill, William A. Douglas, James M. Thomas, Charles E. Austin, Martin Carey, Fred R. Green, Charles W. Goodyear, Samuel E. Wayland.

CONSOLIDATED TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The general offices of the Consolidated Telephone Company organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1901, with a capital of $10,000,000, have been located at 333-342 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, since July, 1902. It controls the Inter-Ocean Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Century Telephone Construction Company, and a large number of independent local telephone companies operating at various points in the State and in Northern Pennsylvania, and is establishing long distant telephone connections therewith and in every direction available. The Construction Company manufactures in Buffalo high-grade telephone apparatus and constructs telephone exchanges. The officers of the Consolidated Telephone Company are: President, Burt G. Hubbell; Vice-President and Treasurer, Charles E. Austin; Secretary, J. H. Fuller. Directors: Arthur D. Bissell, Theodore S. Fassett, Joseph P. Dudley, Charles E. Austin, Martin Carey, Luther Allen, Harry D. Cutchfield, Kermode F. Gill, Burt G. Hubbell.

TRANSPORTATION.

No city in the world has better transportation facilities for passenger and freight traffic, by rail, lake, river, and canal, than Twentieth Century Buffalo. In one matter only is there a deficiency, namely, in that of the arrangements and equipment for local lake and river excursion traffic, which at present are incomplete and inefficient.

STEAM RAILWAY CONNECTIONS.

Connecting the city with the territory east and south are the great trunk lines of the New York Central & Hudson River, the West Shore, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Pennsylvania railroad companies, and the branches of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, and the Northern Central roads; and with Canada and western points on the trains of the Grand Trunk, the Michigan Central, New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate), Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Canadian Pacific, Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo, Erie, and Wabash companies. It is probable that the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railroad, controlled by the Pere Marquette

Photo by Nussbaumer.

HARRY PARRY.

General Agent, Passenger Department New York Central & Hudson River R. R.
(See pages 55 and 61.)

Railroad Company, will be extended, in 1903, to Buffalo from St. Thomas, Ont. Work is in progress for the extension to Buffalo from Wellsville, Allegany County, of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Company.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STATIONS.

At and from the New York Central Station, on Exchange Street, arrive and depart passenger trains of the New York Central, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, Canadian Pacific, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Northern Central, Toronto, Hamilon & Buffalo, Pennsylvania, and West Shore roads.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western passenger trains arrive at and depart from the station at the foot of Main Street.

The passenger trains of the Erie, Nickel Plate, and Wabash service arrive at and depart from the station of the Erie Company on Exchange and Michigan streets.

The passenger trains of the Lehigh Valley and Grand Trunk roads arrive at and depart from the station of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company on Washington and Scott streets.

Some passenger trains of the Grand Trunk arrive at and depart from the station of that Company on Erie Street, next to the Erie Canal.

The facilities for handling freight locally, or in transit, for both rail and lake traffic, are both very extensive and most comprehensive. The various railroad lines carrying freight to and from Buffalo have complete receiving and shipping depots, warehouses, and docks, and the grain elevator system, already operated on a large scale, is continually increasing in magnitude.

UNION PASSENGER DEPOT.

The need of a new union passenger depot have long been felt and efforts to secure one have been made from time to time for more than fifteen years. In 1888, elaborate plans were prepared and the prospect for a new structure was considered very favorable, but no result followed. A few years ago, the New York Central depot was enlarged and some improvements made, but the necessity for a new and much more extensive structure is greater than ever. A Union Station Commission of citizens now has the matter in hand and hopes are entertained that some definite plan will be decided upon that will be satisfactory to all the interests involved. This commission comprises: Charles F. Bishop, Chairman; Joseph E. Gavin, George K. Birge, M. Danahay, Robert F. Schelling, E. H. Hutchinson, G. Fred Zeller, Edward H. Butler, R. B. Adam, and Frank C. Ferguson, Secretary. The five last named constitute the Executive Committee, with Mr. Hutchinson as Chairman.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

The beginning of Buffalo's most important steam railroad connection, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, was the completion, January 8, 1843, of thirty-one miles of track between Buffalo and Attica, then called the Buffalo & Attica Railroad. This was long since absorbed into the magnificent "New York Central" system, which has contributed largely to the growth and commercial importance of Twentieth Century Buffalo. In addition to a tremendous freight traffic, the passenger train service of the road is simply marvelous, not only in the number of its trains but in the travel facilities and conveniences afforded, not the least remarkable of which is the rapidity and punctuality of transit. No other railroad in the world covering the same territorial area operates so many and so reliable a number of express trains, or has a superior service in any way. The Empire State Express, which covers the trip of 440 miles between Buffalo and New York in about eight hours, makes better time for the distance than any other regular passenger train in the world. Another equally remarkable run is made by the "Twentieth Century Limited," which runs over the New York Central and Lake Shore roads between New York and Chicago, via Buffalo, a distance of 980 miles, in 20 hours. In addition to its Hudson, Harlem, Auburn, Adirondack and minor divisions, the New York Central, controls the traffic of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road, the West Shore Railroad and the Boston & Albany road. Its Belt Line, encircling the city within its limits, is an important factor in local passenger transportation; and the service between Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and points on the Niagara Frontier is also of great importance.

The West Shore Railroad between New York and Buffalo, now controlled by the New York Central & Hudson River R. R., was completed in 1884.

ERIE RAILWAY.

The continuous line of what was formerly the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway, between Buffalo and New York, via Attica and Hornellsville, was opened in 1852. Half a century has seen vast changes and improvements in the system that has developed into the present well-equipped "Erie" Railway. For many years the main line ran from New York westward by way of Hornellsville, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, and by way of Salamanca and Jamestown; but Buffalo is no longer sidetracked, being the most important point on the road outside of New York City. The Erie is furnishing an excellent passenger train service, not only to the east of Buffalo but with important western connections and by a direct line to Chicago, via Jamestown.

HENRY T. JAEGER.

General Agent, Passenger Department Erie Railway. Chairman and Secretary, Buffalo Passenger Committee. (See pages 56, 61 and 63.)

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For many years the only passenger service connecting the great Pennsylvania system with Buffalo was by the Northern Central trains, via Rochester and Canandaigua, and by those of the Western New York & Pennsylvania, via Emporium. In 1900 the Pennsylvania Company acquired control of all the branches of the last-named company and is operating an extensive service, and proving a most important factor in providing passenger traffic facilities between Buffalo and Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Chautauqua Lake, and other important points. The company contemplates many important improvements, which will enure to the advantage of Twentieth Century Buffalo.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

A most important territory was connected with Buffalo by rail when the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was extended to this city from Binghamton, in 1883. Buffalo is now the western terminus of this road, over which passes an enormous traffic in coal and other freights. A well regulated and effective passenger service has been established, and the travel on the main line between Buffalo and New York, via Binghamton and Scranton, is large and continually increasing. The "Lackawanna" is a favorite road with many regular travelers.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILWAY.

For many years the Lehigh Valley Railway had freight and passenger communication with Buffalo, from Pennsylvania points, over the lines of the Erie Railway. In 1880, the Lehigh Valley Railway secured a large tract of land on the Tifft Farm, where extensive docks have been constructed and storage and shipping facilities provided, and in 1885 an independent line of road was completed to Buffalo from Geneva, connecting at Waverly with the Lehigh system in Pennsylvania, through to Philadelphia and New York. The Lehigh's vast freight traffic is supplemented by an extensive passenger business, for which the road is well equipped.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG RAILROAD.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad, from Punxsutawney, Pa., to Buffalo, 125 miles, was completed in 1883. The Buffalo division extends to Bradford, 78 miles. The Rochester Division, 94 miles, connects with the Buffalo division at Ashford. The Middle and Pittsburg divisions extend from Bradford to Allegheny City, 206 miles. The Clearfield division extends from Reynoldsville and Falls Creek to Clearfield, 39 miles. Coal is the principal freight carried by this road. The passenger service between local points is extensive and satisfactory.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway extends from Buffalo to Chicago, 540 miles, and is the great connecting line for both freight and passenger traffic through and from Buffalo between the West and East. It has branches from the main line connecting with Titusville, Oil City, Youngstown, Fort Wayne, Ypsilanti, Jackson, Lansing, and Grand Rapids. The freight traffic is very heavy and the passenger service is comprehensive and commensurate with the enormous demands upon it.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Michigan Central & Canada Southern Railway Company operates "The Niagara Falls Route," by way of Canada, between Buffalo and Chicago, 535 miles, with branches connecting with Toledo, Bay City, Mackinaw City, Grand Rapids, and South Haven. It handles a large volume of passenger traffic and its freight business is also of great importance.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, "Nickel Plate," between Buffalo and Chicago, 523 miles, was completed in 1882. It operates a good passenger train service and carries a vast amount of local and through freight.

THE WABASH RAILROAD.

The Wabash Railroad, through its Detroit-Buffalo line, which was extended to Buffalo in 1896, connects Buffalo direct with Detroit, Chicago, Fort Wayne, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha. The traffic, both freight and passenger, into and out of Buffalo, over this line is large and continually increasing. Its passenger service is excellent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The Grand Trunk Railway system of Canada has been connected with Buffalo for over thirty years. It provides an extensive freight and passenger service between Chicago, Port Huron, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and other Canadian points. In both branches of traffic the volume is very large.

E. F. KNIBLOE.

General Agent, Buffalo Creek Railroad. (See page 59.)

BUFFALO CREEK RAILROAD.

In the matter of railroad freight handling facilities, the first consideration is due to the Buffalo Creek Railroad, operated by the Erie Railroad Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company jointly as lessees, for whom E. F. Knibloe is the general agent here, a position he has held since January 1, 1892, when he succeeded R. F. Goodman, who was general superintendent from 1883 until 1889, when the title was changed to that of general agent. As now operated under the management of Mr. Knibloe, the road comprises what is known as the Main Line, extending from its junction with the New York Central Railroad at Howard Street to the Peck Slip; the Beach Branch, extending from its junction with the Main Line at the Tifft Farm to the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the lake front; and the Prenatt Street Branch, extending from the crossing of its Main Line with Prenatt Street eastward in Prenatt Street to the line of the Lackawanna Railroad. The Main Line and Beach Branch are double tracked, and the former has three main tracks from its crossing with the Buffalo Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Erie Railroad to the Buffalo River. It connects with all the railroad lines entering the city, except the Grand Trunk Railroad, and affords the only access by rail to about three-fourths of that portion of the harbor of Buffalo devoted to through lake and rail traffic; namely, the south side of the Buffalo River and the whole of the City Ship Canal, including the Lehigh Valley lake terminal at the Tifft Farm. It must also constitute the only rail connection for a large portion of the outer harbor. A glance at the southwestern section of the map of Buffalo will emphasize the importance of the road to the rail and lake transportation interests of the city. The traffic over the road is simply enormous. For a number of years past it has aggregated over 800,000 cars per year, amounting not infrequently to 4,500 cars per day. Although holding so favorable a position, its relations with other roads and with shippers are based upon the most equitable conditions. Its rates are the lowest in the country for similar service. Shippers located on its line have entire freedom of choice as to connecting line over which their business shall be forwarded and they are likewise given absolute equality in the matter of cars furnished and in all other incidents of the service, the shipper of one car occasionally and the shipper whose business averages a hundred cars a day being treated with equal consideration. The influence of such a terminal road, so located and thus operated, upon the commercial progress of Twentieth Century Buffalo can hardly be overestimated, and it is no exaggeration of the facts in the case to assert that the city itself could better have spared one of its trunk lines than this few miles of intermural road.

As a matter of general interest and for future reference, a brief review of the facts connected with the construction of this purely Buffalo railroad is appropriate in this department of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO.

The road was built nearly forty years ago by James Adams, who had an abiding faith in a great commercial future for Buffalo and who prophesied many of the recent industrial developments of the city. He secured the financial support and general encouragement for the enterprise of Judge Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk. The Buffalo Creek Railroad Company was organized under the general railroad laws of the State of New York, the articles of incorporation being drawn June 10, 1868. The first officers of the company were: President, James Adams; Vice-President, John A. B. Campbell; Secretary, William C. Alberger; Treasurer, James N. Scatcherd, who, September 10, 1869, was elected Secretary. The articles of association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, January 20, 1869. Recognizing the importance of the proposed railroad, especially in facilitating the transfer of its coal to lake vessels, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company took an interest in the enterprise, representatives of the road subscribing liberally to the stock and assisting the construction in various ways. September 22, 1869, Robert H. Sayre and Frederick Mercur, representing the Lehigh Valley Company, were elected Directors, and December 2, 1869, Asa Packer, Robert A. Packer, W. L. Coyningham, Clarence A. Blake, and John P. Cox (elected Treasurer), also Lehigh representatives, were added to the directorate. No important change took place until August 13, 1879, when the number of directors was reduced from thirteen to seven, and a joint arrangement made whereby the Erie Railroad became interested in the road, the directors chosen being Hugh J. Jewett, Robert Harris, and H. S. Guthrie of the Erie; and Robert A. Packer, Frederick Mercur, William H. Sayre, and Eric L. Hedstrom of the Lehigh Valley. The officers elected at that time were: President, E. L. Hedstrom; Vice-President, Frederick Mercur; Treasurer, William H. Sayre; Secretary, H. S. Guthrie. For some years after the acquirement of a joint interest by the Lehigh and Erie railroad companies the road was operated by the local officers of those companies, the late Peter C. Doyle of the traffic department of the Lehigh Company having charge of its traffic matters, and R. G. Taylor, Superintendent of the Erie Company, and his successor, Charles Neilson, having charge of maintenance and transportation. This arrangement was terminated in 1883, when Mr. Knibloe's predecessor, as above stated, was appointed General Superintendent in charge of operation and traffic.

During the year 1883, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company having begun the development of its great Tifft Farm terminal system, the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company undertook the extension of the Blackwell Canal, now known as the City Ship Canal, through its land lying between the Hamburg turnpike and the lake to the borders of the Lehigh Valley Company's property, whence it was extended by the latter company. The extension of the two companies, amounting to 9,000 feet of waterway, with the freighthouses and docks located thereon, was an immense addition to the harbor facilities of Buffalo, and constitute one of the most important events in the development of the city. The portion of the work undertaken by the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company was completed in 1884.

December 31, 1889, the road was formally leased by the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company to the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and has since been jointly operated by those corporations, as heretofore indicated.

The officers of the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company for 1903 are: President, Charles Steele, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Sayre.

Photo by Hall.

ROBERT F. KELLEY.

General Agent, Passenger Department Wabash Railroad.
(See pages 57 and 61.)

Photo by Hall.

FRED P. FOX.

Division Passenger Agent, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.
(See pages 57 and 61.)

BUFFALO RAILROAD REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the leading representatives, in Buffalo, of the passenger and freight departments of the railroads named :

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES : Superintendent, Western Division, S. W. Everett, Central Station ; General Agent, Passenger Department, Harry Parry, 377 Main Street ; District Passenger Agent, H. A. Thomas, 377 Main Street ; Excursion Manager, W. S. Randolph, 377 Main Street ; Division Freight Agent, Western Division, Edwin H. Croly.

ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD : Same officials as the New York Central Lines.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD : Same officials as the New York Central Lines.

ERIE RAILROAD : Superintendent, Buffalo Division, Charles A. Brunn, at depot ; General Agent, Passenger Department, Henry T. Jaeger, 309 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Traveling Passenger Agent, R. F. Schornstein, 309 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Division Freight Agent, Joseph Denel, 980 Ellicott Square ; City Passenger Agent, George E. Chase, 309 Main Street ; Excursion Manager, J. O. Prescott, 309 Main Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD : Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Division, General Superintendent, Richard L. O'Donnel, 6th floor, Mooney Building ; Division Ticket Agent, Buffalo, Rochester and Chautauqua Divisions, J. A. Fellows, 6th floor, Mooney Building ; Division Freight Agent, Buffalo, Rochester and Chautauqua Divisions, E. T. Johnson, 6th floor, Mooney Building ; Superintendent, Buffalo and Rochester Divisions, Robert Bell ; Passenger Agent, Buffalo District, Blake P. Frazer, 307 Main Street (Ellicott Square). Principal Assistant Engineer, C. P. McArthur, 6th floor, Mooney Building ; Superintendent of Motive Power, Buffalo and Allegheny division, H. M. Carson, 6th floor, Mooney Building.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY : Same officials as the Pennsylvania Lines.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD : Superintendent, Buffalo Division, C. J. Phillips ; Division Passenger Agent, Fred P. Fox, 289 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Division Freight Agent, W. E. Dowle, 44 Main Street ; Traveling Freight Agent, S. A. Jones, 44 Main Street.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD : Superintendent, Buffalo Division, L. H. Van Allen ; Western Passenger Agent, George R. Chesbrough, 369 Main Street ; Traveling Passenger Agent, H. H. Roberts, 369 Main Street ; Division Freight Agent, H. C. Burnett, Main and Seneca streets.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG RAILROAD : City Passenger Agent, W. U. Tunison, 305 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Division Freight Agent, D. Lundergan, 1096 Ellicott Square.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY : Commercial Agent, R. W. Long, 285 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Charles L. Coon, 285 Main Street (Ellicott Square).

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY : Superintendent, Eastern Division, H. A. Worcester, N. Y. Central depot ; General Eastern Passenger Agent, J. W. Daly, 297 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Traveling Passenger Agent, C. H. Chevee, 297 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Commercial Agent, F. L. Talcott, 590 Ellicott Square ; Traveling Freight Agent, Lewis Grant, 590 Ellicott Square.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD : General Eastern Passenger Agent, W. H. Underwood, 299 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Traveling Passenger Agent, C. A. Carscadin, 299 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Assistant General Freight Agent, Carl Howe, 1034 Prudential Building ; Commercial Agent, John F. Morris, 1034 Prudential Building ; Traveling Freight Agents, W. J. Leahy and C. F. Earls, 1034 Prudential Building.

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RAILWAY : Interests in Buffalo represented by Michigan Central officials.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD (Nickel Plate) : Superintendent, Eastern Division, C. D. Gorham, Abbott Road ; General Agent, Robert E. Payne, 291 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Traveling Passenger Agent, A. C. Showalter, 291 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Commercial Agent, J. H. Grant, 530 Prudential Building.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY : City Passenger and Freight Agent, A. J. Shulman, 233 Main Street.

WABASH RAILROAD : Superintendent Buffalo Division, A. E. Robbins, 976 Ellicott Square ; General Agent, Passenger Department, Robert F. Kelley, 287 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; James Gass, New York State Passenger Agent, 287 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; City Passenger and Ticket Agent, J. M. Hoffner, 287 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Division Freight Agent, J. J. Mossman, 972 Ellicott Square ; Traveling Freight Agent, W. N. Price, 972 Ellicott Square.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY (Big Four Route) : General Eastern Passenger Agent, C. S. Blackman, 210 Ellicott Square ; General Eastern Freight Agent, C. E. Crane, 88 Dun Building.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY : District Passenger Agent, J. W. Donald, 1128 Prudential Building ; Traveling Freight Agent, Harry H. Boyd, 1128 Prudential Building.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY : Commercial Agent, George T. Williams, 200 Ellicott Square.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY : General Agent, W. M. Burgard, 301 Main Street (Ellicott Square) ; Traveling Agents, E. B. Spain and H. B. Loucks, Jr., 301 Main Street (Ellicott Square).

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY : City Passenger Agent, A. Jackson, 120 Ellicott Square ; Commercial Agent, A. S. Collins, 120 Ellicott Square.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD : Chairman of the Board, F. H. Goodyear ; Second Vice-President and General Manager, C. W. Goodyear ; General Freight and Passenger Agent, H. H. Gardiner, 960 Ellicott Square.

Photo by Curtis.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

General Eastern Passenger Agent, Michigan Central Railroad.
(See pages 57 and 61.)

Photo by Hall.

C. S. BLACKMAN.

General Eastern Passenger Agent, Big Four Route.
(See page 61.)

BUFFALO RAILROAD REPRESENTATIVES. — (Continued from page 61.)

BUFFALO CREEK RAILROAD: General Agent, E. F. Knibloe, 364 Ellicott Square.

PITTSBURG, SHAWMUT & NORTHERN RAILROAD: Coal Agent, G. H. Jones.

DUNKIRK, ALLEGHENY VALLEY & PITTSBURG RAILROAD: Operated by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Superintendent, T. W. Niles.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: District Passenger Agent, W. G. Mason; Traveling Freight Agent, E. E. Delaney, 215 Ellicott Square.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY: Freight and Passenger Agent, A. J. Shulman, 233 Main Street; General Agent, J. C. Maclay, 904 Ellicott Square.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY: General Eastern Passenger Agent, W. M. Lowrie, 408 Prudential Building; Traveling Freight Agent, H. G. Dow, 408 Prudential Building; Traveling Passenger Agent, Geo. Eighmy, Jr., 320 Prudential Building.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD: Traveling Passenger Agent, A. Lundquist, 301 Main Street; Traveling Freight Agent, George J. Needham.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FÉ RAILWAY: Commercial Agent, E. W. Demarest; Passenger Agent, Charles A. Marsh, 220 Ellicott Square.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD: Traveling Passenger Agent, G. B. Wyllie, 210 Ellicott Square.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY: Traveling Passenger Agent, J. T. Douglass; Traveling Freight Agent, W. H. Ward; Contracting Freight Agent, Robert F. Douglas; Chief Clerk, G. W. Emerick, 225 Ellicott Square.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD: Commercial Agent, A. B. Walmsley, 512 Prudential Building.

PERE MARQUETTE SYSTEM: Commercial Agent, J. E. Clark, 412 Prudential Building.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY: District Superintendent, J. K. Bennett.

TRANSPORTATION CLUB.

The Transportation Club of Buffalo, N. Y., was organized March 5, 1898, to encourage social relations and promote a spirit of friendship among its members, who are acceptable male employees of transportation companies located in Buffalo and for whose families a death benefit is provided. The first president was the late Thomas S. Timpson. His successors were: 1899, A. A. Heard; 1900, F. B. Emery; 1901, Charles E. Markham; 1902, Alonzo E. Robbins. The officials for 1903 are: President, W. M. Lowrie; Vice-Presidents, Bert L. Jones, Carl Howe, G. R. Chesbrough, and H. H. Gardiner; Secretary, W. S. Nevins, a position he has filled since 1898; Treasurer, Blake P. Frazer; Executive Committee, A. E. Robbins, F. B. Emery and George L. Williams; Membership Committee, F. C. Talcott, H. A. Lewis, A. P. Blosier, H. G. Dow, and C. H. Seymour; House Committee, F. A. Gross, Paul Warren, and George G. Street. There are about 250 members. The club rooms are in the Prudential Building, but it is expected that during 1903 more commodious quarters will be secured.

CENTRAL RAILWAY CLUB.

The Central Railway Club, which meets in Buffalo, is an organization of representatives of the construction and mechanical departments of various railroads centering at Buffalo. The officials for 1903 are: President, George W. West, superintendent of the Motive Power of the N. Y. O. & W. Railway; Vice-President, J. A. Barhydt, master mechanic of the B., R. & P. R. R., Rochester; Secretary, Harry Vought, New York; Assistant Secretary, B. M. Tate, Buffalo, secretary to H. H. Hewitt, president of the Magnus Metal Company. The Excutive Committee, besides the officers, are: James Macbeth, master car builder of the New York Central; Charles G. Turner, superintendent motive power, B. R. & P. R. R., Rochester; L. R. Pomeroy, of New York City, special representative of the railroad department of the General Electric Company; W. H. Rosevear, chief clerk of the car department of the Grand Trunk, Montreal.

BUFFALO RAILROAD PASSENGER COMMITTEE.

Chairman and Secretary, Henry T. Jaeger, 309 Main Street. Roads represented: Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Erie Railroad, Grand Trunk Railway, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Wabash Railroad, West Shore Railroad.

BUFFALO WESTBOUND PASSENGER COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Henry T. Jaeger, 309 Main Street. Roads represented: Erie Railroad, Grand Trunk Railway, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, Wabash Railroad.

Photo by Hall.

CHARLES A. COON.

City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Trunk Railway.
(See pages 57 and 61.)

Photo by Hall.

W. U. TUNISON.

City Passenger Agent, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg R. R.
(See pages 57 and 61.)

Photo by Hall.

CHARLES A. BRUNN.

Superintendent, Buffalo Division Erie Railroad. (See page 61.)

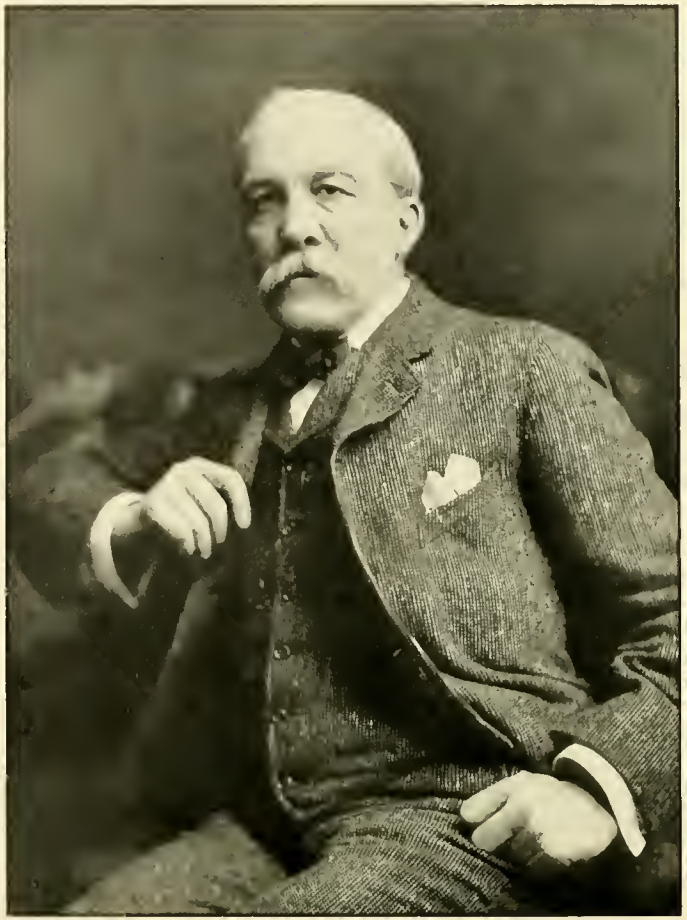


Photo by Hall.

BLAKE P. FRAZER.

Buffalo Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad. (See page 61.)

Photo by Nussbaumer.

EARL N. BLOOD.

Buffalo Ticket Agent, New York Central Railroad. (See page 67.)

BUFFALO EAST-BOUND PASSENGER COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Henry T. Jaeger, 309 Main Steet. Roads represented : Erie Railroad, New York Central Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Lackawanna Railroad.

NEW YORK CENTRAL UNION DEPOT TICKET AGENCY.

At the ticket office in the union depot of the New York Central Railroad, on Exchange Street, are sold tickets for passengers on the New York Central, West Shore, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, Lake Shore, Grand Trunk, Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo, Canadian Pacific, Michigan Central, Pennsylvania, and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroads and Pullman coach tickets for limited trains. As over 130 trains leave the depot daily, the business is necessarily very large and difficult to handle. It is in charge of Earl N. Blood, who has held the position for fourteen years.

VANDERBILT LINES UP-TOWN TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the traveling public the various city ticket offices of the Vanderbilt lines were consolidated May 1, 1903, and placed in charge of Robert B. Holmes, at 377 Main Street, northeast corner of Eagle Street.

EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT.

An important adjunct to the transportation interests, including rail and boat, and particularly Buffalo lines, is the Express Travel Department. It was established nearly ten years ago by *The Express* as part of its newspaper business, the aim being to give the traveling public reliable and complete information regarding travel lines, hotels, and resorts in America, and all Atlantic and Pacific steamship lines. This service has proved effective and far reaching, taking in as it does a large section of the Northern States. It furnishes travel and resort information and printed matter without expense to the public. The Express Travel Department is part of the main business office of the newspaper, and is conducted entirely in the interest of its readers and advertisers. It is particularly valuable to many people living away from the city who are unable to obtain near at hand all they want to know about travel lines and hotels. Each year shows a larger number of inquires from travelers as the means and disposition to travel increase. The favorable geographical position of Buffalo, as shown during the Pan-American Exposition, as the center of more than half the population of the United States and three-fourths that of Canada, indicates how important Buffalo's location is to the great transportation lines, practically every one of which, as shown elsewhere in TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO, is directly represented by agents in this city.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad is essentially a Buffalo enterprise. The road is being rapidly constructed and when completed will connect Buffalo with a very important territory. It will extend sixty miles south of Sinnamahoning to Dubois, with branches, opening up very extensive bituminous coal fields and lumber territory ; continuing eighty miles from its present northern terminus at Wellsville in Allegany County into Buffalo. The total mileage will be 327 miles. The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company was incorporated September 2, 1902, capital stock $10,000,000. Directors : Frank H. Goodyear, Chairman ; Charles W. Goodyear, Anson C. Goodyear, G. M. Sicard, W. A. Rogers, Wilson S. Bissell, Joseph P. Dudley, Frank S. McGraw, Ganson Depew, and John H. Lascelles of Buffalo.

BUFFALO FREIGHT COMMITTEE.

Chairman, E. T. Johnson ; Secretary, G. L. Traenkle, 633 Mooney Building. Rooms, 1058 Ellicott Square. Companies represented : Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway, Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Erie Railroad, Grand Trunk Railway, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Wabash Railroad, West Shore Railroad.

VANDERBILT FREIGHT BUREAU.

A freight traffic bureau of the railroads in the Vanderbilt system of railroads having terminals in Buffalo was recently established in Buffalo, with George H. Stevens as superintendent. The business of the bureau is to facilitate the transfer of cars from one line to another, and to keep a systematic record of the freight movement at Buffalo.

FAST FREIGHT LINES.

The fast freight lines represented in Buffalo are : Canadian Southern Line, Commercial Express Line, Erie Despatch, Inland Transportation Dispatch, Inter State Dispatch, Lehigh Valley Dispatch, Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, Red, White, Blue, and Canadian lines, West Shore, Nickel Plate and North Shore lines, New York Transit Company, National Dispatch, and Great Eastern Fast Freight lines, New York Central and West Shore Fast Freight lines.

Photo by Hall.

CHARLES W. MILLER.

Pioneer in the Carriage and Transfer business. President of the C. W. Miller Transfer Co.

(See page 69.)

LOCAL FREIGHT AGENTS ASSOCIATION OF BUFFALO.

President, R. J. Cannon, Grand Trunk Railway; Vice-President, J. H. Pake, live stock agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; Secretary, A. N. Elder, Grand Trunk Railway; Corresponding Secretary, G. B. Rathfon, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad; Treasurer, E. S. Simpson, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

WESTERN NEW YORK CAR SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

Territory, Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania; C. W. Bradley, Manager, 1064 Ellicott Square.

CENTRAL RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

Manager, William Nicholson, 736 Mooney Building. Roads represented: New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and leased lines, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, Boston & Albany Railroad, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, Dayton & Union Railroad, Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, West Shore Railroad.

BUFFALO JOINT WEIGHING AND INSPECTION BUREAU.

Joint Chief Inspector, J. H. Limberger, 516 Prudential Building.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

American Express Company: C. A. Daugherty, General Agent. Chief offices, corner Main and Erie streets.
Canadian Express and National Express: H. A. Maydole, Agent, 3 South Division Street, Ellicott Square.
Canadian Pacific Express: Norman MacCullum, Agent, 666 Ellicott Square.
Pacific Express Company: T. T. Gould, General Agent, 22 Swan Street, Ellicott Square.
United States Express Company: T. T. Gould, General Agent, as above.
Wells, Fargo & Co.: H. E. Manchester, Agent, D. S. Morgan Building, Pearl and Niagara streets.
The Adams Express: Will come to Buffalo in the near future.

C. W. MILLER TRANSFER COMPANY.

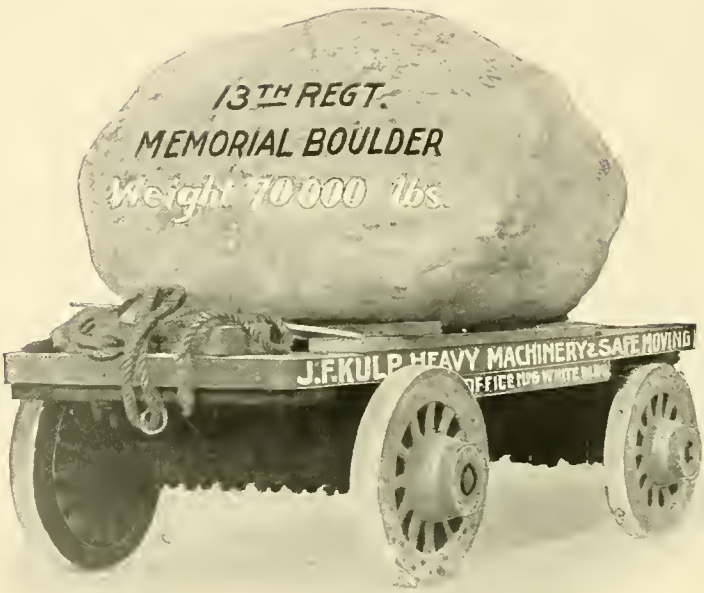
For more than thirty years the bulk of the business of carrying passengers and baggage to and from trains and steamboats in Buffalo has been done by the concern now known as the C. W. Miller Transfer Company, of which Charles W. Miller is President and Leroy F. Kendall, Secretary and Treasurer. In 1847, Jacob S. Miller established a city omnibus line. At his death, in 1855, his son, Charles W. Miller, took control and has been actively identified with the carriage, omnibus, and baggage wagon service, popularly known as "Miller's," ever since. The railroad and steamer baggage collection and transfer system is remarkably well organized and efficient, and the carriage, coach, and coupé service provided for general local use is comprehensive and excellent in every way. The carriage and horse barn of the Miller Company, on West Huron Street, is one of the largest and best equipped in the country. The main office of the company is on Eagle Street, opposite the main entrance of the Hotel Iroquois.

OUR OWN DELIVERY.

"Our Own Delivery" was established about seven years ago, to perform an indispensable daily service to thousands of business men and others. The firm is composed of Alvin I. Loomis and Marcus G. Benjamin, and their headquarters are at 32-42 Edward Street, in the Cyclorama building. This is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State, and has a continually growing patronage. Our Own Delivery and Storage Company was incorporated February 1, 1901. Among its customers are all the leading business houses of the city. Package delivery in all its branches is a specialty.

The company employs about sixty persons, runs about forty wagons, and has first-class facilities for moving, storing, packing, and shipping furniture, and can make shipments at a saving of freight to Denver and points on the Pacific Coast. Daily deliveries are made to all the near-by towns at lower rates than by the freight or express companies, thus effecting a clean saving of money to shippers, and consequently to customers also. The management has been so efficient that the business has reached remarkable proportions, has proved of vast advantage to the thousands whom it serves. Messrs. Loomis and Benjamin conduct a similar business in Rochester, where Mr. Loomis has been identified in this work for more than twenty years. A successful feature of Our Own Delivery is its C. O. D. system, by which merchants can send goods to customers, the driver collecting the bill, and in due course Our Own Delivery promptly pays it over to the merchant. The company also delivers from freight houses direct to customers or consumers. Goods are shipped in their care, and by them distributed to the stores ordering. Goods are also held on hand for delivery on agents' orders. More than 200 representatives of outside firms do all their business from the office of this concern.

The delivery and collection of trunks and parcels in the city is an extensive branch of the company's business. Many parcel delivery concerns started in Buffalo prior to Our Own Delivery, which alone has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the public. The business of Our Own Delivery is outgrowing its present quarters and will shortly be removed to a larger home. Our Own Delivery is recognized as one of Buffalo's most reputable institutions in the line of transportation and storage.



MEMORIAL BOULDER.

Placed at the Front (Fort Porter) in honor of the 13th Regiment, U. S. Army, formerly stationed in Buffalo. The boulder was transported by J. F. Kulp & Son. (See page 71.)

J. F. KULP & SON.

For the street transportation of very heavy or very bulky goods, such as machinery and safes, not only is especial tackle, wagons, and equipment necessary, but great skill is absolutely required. No one in Buffalo has had greater experience in this line than Justus F. Kulp. If some especially difficult proposition concerning the removal and carting of ponderous articles arises, the cry immediately raised is: "Send for Kulp." While he has for many years done a general cartage business he has given attention more particularly to handling bulky freights. He has accomplished many remarkable cartage feats, including the transportation to its resting place at Fort Porter of the 70,000 pounds 13th Regiment memorial boulder (see illustration on opposite page). Recently, he admitted to partnership with him his son, Frank H., who had for several years been his assistant, the firm now being J. F. Kulp & Son, with offices at No. 6 White Building.

NIAGARA CARTING COMPANY.

One of the largest and most important businesses of its kind in Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of the Niagara Carting Company, which for the past ten years has been a leader in the transferring and forwarding business. This company was established in 1892, at No. 24 Erie Street, by R. G. Martin, President. So rapidly did the business grow, that about four years ago the offices were removed to No. 244 Main Street and very recently to No. 204A Ellicott Square. The storage warehouse is located at No. 236 West Genesee Street and is one of the largest in the city. The company has twenty trucks and vans and ten single wagons in use, and has a business which gives constant employment to all of them. A specialty is made of the moving of pianos and heavy articles, and a force of twenty-five experienced men are employed to do this work. The best and most improved moving apparatus is used. The work covers all parts of the city. A feature of the business is general carting to and from the railroads and docks to the leading business houses of the city, as well as the general storing of goods of all descriptions. A special room is used for the storage of pictures and pianos, trunks, etc.

Mr. R. G. Martin, the President of the company, is prominent in the commercial world and enjoys the fullest confidence of all his business associates.

O. J. GLENN.

One of the best-known men in Buffalo in the moving and carting business is O. J. Glenn, who maintains a principal office at the corner of Church and Franklin streets and has branch offices at Nos. 148 Elm Street and 878 Seneca Street, and who does a large amount of carting express work, giving especial attention to piano moving, being an expert in that line. He is also entrusted with a large amount of contract work. The business was established in 1877 by Mr. Glenn at No. 148 Elm Street. He opened an office at Church and Franklin streets about twelve years ago. He does business all over the city and suburbs in moving and carting of all kinds and is a large distributor of freight for many leading firms out of town. Mr. Glenn has an extensive patronage from pleasure parties, and owns a number of tallyhos, 'busses and big sleighs. These have become very popular, and tallyho and sleighing parties never were perfect unless Mr. Glenn's fine rigs were used.

He employs from sixty to seventy-five men and runs thirty wagons of all kinds, and has twenty carriages of every description to let at all times. He has his own blacksmithing, woodworking, and paint shops at 138 Elm Street. Mr. Glenn was burned out in 1887, but quickly recovered from this setback. Mr. Glenn's patrons have uniformly received the best of treatment, and they never have occasion to complain of high prices or careless handling of goods if he does their work.

BURNHAM'S.

For storing goods, buying or selling second-hand furniture or safes, mercantile carting, baggage express, city or country moving, Burnham's Central Storage and Carting Company, 492 to 496 Washington Street, has an enviable reputation. The proprietors are J. W. Burnham and his son, Arthur E. Burnham. None but careful and experienced men to handle the goods entrusted to them. Six teams and a dozen men are regularly employed by Burnham's. The storerooms are of ample dimensions, about 50,000 square feet of floor surface being occupied by the company. There are 300 separate rooms at rates from seventy-five cents a month up. Firewalls through the building afford protection to goods stored. The company stores, moves, and packs for shipping pianos and all kinds of household goods. When goods are going a long distance, or to be shipped on the cars, they should, of course, be handled and packed by experienced men, and with the methods of precaution of this company. When great precautions are needed, padded vans are used for moving articles. The company does a considerable business in buying and selling second-hand goods, always giving a fair price for such furniture. There is no more honorable or reliable house in this line in the city.

WILLIAM BURNS.

Prominent among the contractors controlling the carting and moving in Twentieth Century Buffalo is William Burns, whose office is located in Room No. 4 Stafford Building, at the corner of Church and Pearl streets, and whose work extends all over the city, embracing the patronage of many of the largest business houses and manufacturing concerns, and very many of the leading families. Mr. Burns has been identified with the carting interests for more than eighteen years, for the past eleven years having conducted the business for himself. He owns a fine equipment of large vans and wagons, a fine stable of horses and employs a force of experienced and competent men at all times, the number being materially increased during the busy season. A specialty is made of piano moving, and Mr. Burns has all the facilties necessary for handling the largest and heaviest instruments under the most difficult conditions with perfect safety. In the handling of valuable and bulky household articles he is also

GEORGE N. PIERCE.

Pioneer manufacturer of Bicycles and Automobiles. Founder of the firm of Geo. N. Pierce & Co. (See page 75.)

an expert, and he guarantees the transfer of the most fragile goods free from injury or breakage. Mr. Burns does a large trucking and delivery business for the principal department and other leading stores and has always given entire satisfaction. He is thoroughly experienced, practical and up to date, honorable in all his dealings, and his rates compare favorably with anyone in the business.

JONES BROTHERS.

Among the oldest established and best-known firms engaged in the livery business is that of Jones Brothers, located at No. 302 and 304 Vermont Street, near Fourteenth Street, established in 1885 by Harry C. Jones, who, in 1889, was joined by his brother, Cary W. Jones, with the firm name of Jones Brothers, to carry on a coach and coupé, boarding and livery stable business, and also making a specialty of buying and selling fine horses on commission. A fine three-story brick building, 50 x 120 feet in size, is occupied and provided with more than fifty well-lighted, well-ventilated, and perfectly-drained stalls. These are all on the ground floor, easy of access and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of the animals. The offices, harness, and wash rooms are also on this floor. The other floors are devoted to the keeping of feed and the storage of wagons, sleighs, cutters, etc. Six competent men are employed in the stables.

The firm also operates a large flour, feed, and grain store and sale stable at No. 316 Rhode Island Avenue, which was established some two years ago and has already secured a flourishing trade. It is under the direct management of Mr. H. C. Jones.

The liveries furnished by the Jones Brothers are among the finest to be found in the city — speedy, showy, and safe, and always in demand. The firm owns large party 'busses and sleighs for either winter or summer use. Especial care is given to the boarding department and many fine animals belonging to the best citizens of Buffalo are stabled there. In the sales department horses are bought and sold on commission, and the finest driving, work, or saddle horses are to be secured at all times. Every animal sold is guaranteed to be as represented. They are by far the largest concern in this line on the West Side and one of the most important in the city.

KEYSTONE TRANSFER COMPANY.

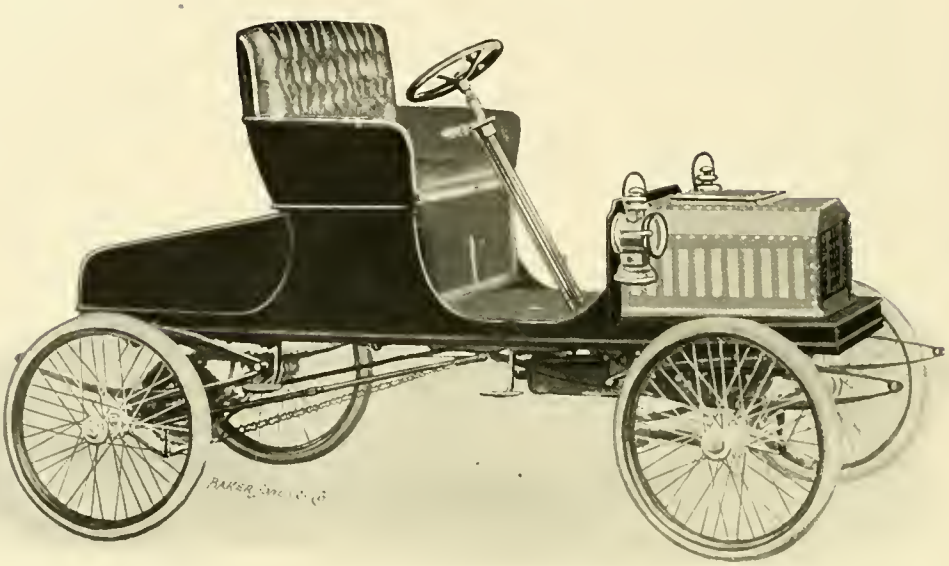
A very important addition to the carting facilities of Twentieth Century Buffalo has been made by the organization of the Keystone Transfer Company, which is thoroughly equipped in every way to do promptly all kinds of local work in the transfer of freight and general merchandise. The company has a large and modern outfit of wagons and drays for all cartage purposes, with good horses, effective tackle and appurtenances, and an efficient corps of skillful cartmen and helpers under the direction of men of long experience in the business. The stables of the company are on Myrtle Avenue, near Louisiana Street, and its business offices are in the new Fidelity Trust Building, corner of Main and Swan streets. A further notice of this company will be found in the Postscript to this part of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO.

MOTOR CARRIAGE TRANSPORTATION.

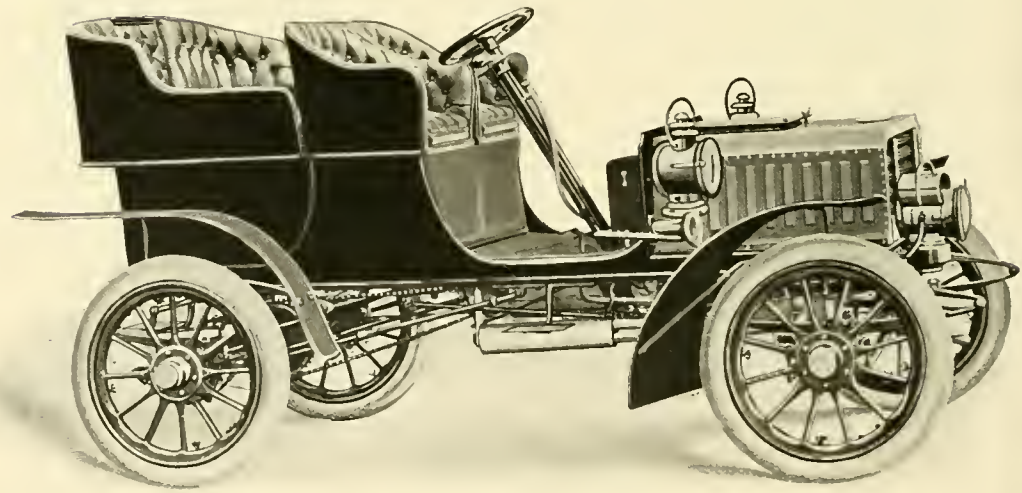
After other titles have been temporarily used the name of "automobile" applied to road vehicles operated by other than man- or horse-power appears to be the one destined for permanent use. The automobile has already demonstrated its importance as a factor in the solution of the problems of modern road transportation, and as an upbuilder of good roads its influence is of immense value, and to its use has been transferred much of the enthusiam aroused by the bicycle craze. Eight years ago France held the supremacy in the manufacture and use of the automobile, but American skill, perseverance, and enterprise has taken the lead from the energetic and ingenious Frenchmen, and American-built automobiles not only take precedence at home but are fast supplanting those of foreign make on European territory. In America, after a vigorous struggle with alert competitors, the primary object of the automobile invention, namely, to supply a vehicle that shall effectually supplant the horse in that branch of work beyond his powers or excessively exhausting, has been satisfactorily attained. The success in this direction achieved in America is very largely due to the factory system, or repetition of a standard model to a pitch not only unknown in Europe but, for well-known industrial reasons, unlikely ever to be adopted there. This system is illustrated by the enormous production of horse buggies of a most serviceable character at remarkable prices, and the same system will achieve results of the same character in the production of automobiles for general use. The system is well understood in Twentieth Century Buffalo, and no more desirable automobile sale center exists anywhere than this beautiful city. Setting aside the idea of supplanting the locomotive for transportation purposes or of providing the ultra-rich with dangerous racing machines, several Buffalo manufacturers are striving to extend the automobile industry in the production of good commercial forms and on large and enterprising lines, and these individual competitive efforts promise to bring this city as an automobile manufacturing center to the premier place in the United States in this line of industry, and a position second to none in the world.

TYPES OF BUFFALO AUTOMOBILES, 1903.

(See page 75.)



EIGHT-HORSE-POWER CONRAD GASOLINE RUNABOUT.



TWELVE-HORSE-POWER CONRAD GASOLINE TOURING CAR.
Made by the Conrad Motor Carriage Co., Buffalo N. Y.

CONRAD MOTOR CARRIAGES.

Among those who have been most thorough and comprehensive in developing the automobile industry in Twentieth Century Buffalo, the Conrad Motor Carriage Company is entitled to the very highest consideration. The industrial efforts of this concern have been most persistent and intelligent. The company was established in 1900, and from that time those who had direction of its affairs have bent their energies towards the production of motor vehicles that would combine all that experience proved to be most desirable in order to secure permanent results.

The company owned and acquired a number of valuable patents. It erected especial machinery, which was improved or supplanted as rapidly as was found necessary. It aimed from the outset to produce all the parts essential to the completion of a perfect vehicle and to turn out an automobile which would not require an engineer to operate it. It succeeded in attaining a remarkable degree of perfection in the manufacture of steam motor carriages, and it has already supplied, and is continuing to supply, a very large demand for this type of vehicle, especially for a well-established export trade. The company is also supplying very substantial and exceedingly serviceable steam delivery wagons of the very latest designs and most desirable construction. When the enquiry for gasoline automobiles became urgent, and that style of motor carriage continued to grow in popularity, the Conrad Company immediately took steps to supply the market on a large scale. Its corps of engineering experts and practiced machinists very readily adapted its factory, machinery, and appliances to the production of the very best type of gasoline motor carriages. In fact, so prompt and effective were its arrangements that the company was able very early in the season of 1903 to turn out hundreds of completed vehicles of the new type, and the factory is being operated night and day to its fullest capacity. It has also been found necessary to lease a large amount of additional floor space in an adjacent building. The gasoline motor carriages produced by the Conrad Company are of two types, one a comparatively light runabout, an exceedingly useful vehicle, and a twelve-horse-power touring car. Both of these are in every point equal to the highest grade of French construction, with double cylinder vertical engines in front and sliding gear transmission upon the well-known "Panhard" system. The former is listed at $750 and the latter at $1,250, which are exceedingly reasonable prices, when the high quality of material employed, the accurate mechanism, and the skillful construction are borne in mind. Both types are capable of some variation to suit the taste of purchasers in the matter of seating, tops, etc. The Conrad Company is most efficiently organized in every department and its officers are business men of acknowledged capacity. They are: President, Captain Marcus M. Drake; Vice-President, F. P. Conrad, the founder of the business, an experienced carriage builder and constructor of motor vehicles; Secretary and Manager of Sales, E. B. Olmstead, a pioneer in automobile affairs, who has especially made a long and careful study of gasoline problems; Treasurer, William E. Peugeot; General Manager, G. W. Atterbury. The office and factory are at 1413-1419 Niagara Street.

THE GEO. N. PIERCE COMPANY.

George N. Pierce, who has for many years been one of Buffalo's most enterprising and energetic manufacturers, and who from comparatively small beginnings has built up a world-wide reputation for the Pierce make of bicycles, has, in addition, turned his attention to the production of automobiles. The concern, of which he is the head, the Geo. N. Pierce Company, in this new direction has already established a reputation as favorable as that made in the bicycle line. The Pierce bicycle is everywhere recognized as the equal of the very best produced, and the same recognition is being extended to the Pierce motorettes wherever they are used. These vehicles are not summer-day toys, but are built for all seasons, for all topographical conditions, and for all kinds of weather. Under the most adverse surroundings they have met every reasonable requirement and have proved entirely satisfactory for all sorts of travelers' use on all kinds of roads. The Pierce models for 1903 are the five-horse-power runabout, the 6½-horse-power Stanhope, and the sixteen-horse-power Arrow motor car. The designs are very attractive, especially the Stanhope, for nearly all of the business has been done on this line. The noise of the exhaust has been almost entirely eliminated this year, owing to a new system adopted in construction. The prices range from $1,000 to $2,500. The Pierce factory is located at 18 Hanover Street, the business office is in the Potter Building, lower Main Street, and the sales rooms are at 686 Main Street. The officers of the Geo. N. Pierce Company are: President, George N. Pierce; Vice-President, Henry May; Treasurer, Charles Clifton; Secretary, L. H. Gardner.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Very closely identified with the transportation interests of Twentieth Century Buffalo is the construction of vehicles for road use in passenger and merchandise traffic. Among the most prominent local carriage builders are the following:

THE KING SPRING COMPANY.

The value of easy running and comfortable springed gears is universally recognized, and, as a consequence, the King Springs made in Buffalo are popular and appreciated. So extensive is their use that the King Spring Company, the makers, have grown to be the largest exporters in their line in the world. This company was incorporated and established in 1886, and two years later began business at the present quarters, Nos. 1400 to 1410 Niagara Street. The unquestionable excellence of their products and the up-to-date methods which marked the management of the business quickly placed the company in the lead, and to-day they rank high among the manufacturers of Twentieth Century Buffalo. The plant is established in three buildings, one of three stories high with floor 32 x 165 feet in size, another two stories and 30 x 100 feet, and the third of one story, used as the blacksmith shop, 65 x 60 feet. These buildings are fitted with the very latest and most modern machinery, and more than thirty-five men are employed the year round. The company makes a specialty of the manufacture of

HON. W. CARYL ELY.

President, International Traction Co. (See page 79.)

the King Springs in various sizes; also gearirons, carriages and buggies in the white, wheels and vehicle parts, automobile bodies, gears and other parts of motor vehicles; in fact, every kind of vehicle ready to trim and paint, or trimmed all ready to paint. They sell their goods all over this continent, and ship vast quantities to other countries. The company are justly famed for the high grade of quality of material used, for excellence of workmanship, and for the fact that every article is thoroughly tested before it is allowed to leave the shops. The officers are: Christ Wesp, President; George Wesp, Vice-President and Director. The former is the son of Philip Wesp, founder of the famous Niagara Starch Works, and is a progressive and aggressive successful business man. Both Mr. Christ Wesp and Mr. George Wesp are prominent factors in the commercial world, and have a large experience in their chosen line of industry.

MEYER WAGON WORKS.

Among the transportation line of industries which have contributed to the making of Twentieth Century Buffalo, the Meyer Wagon Works is entitled to prominent notice. The excellent wagons and carriages manufactured by this concern are most favorably known, not only in this city and Western New York but throughout very many adjoining States. The company was established in 1880, at Nos. 70 and 72 Elm Street, by A. W. and Frederick Meyer. During the following five years the business grew to such proportions that the present commodious buildings, Nos. 95 and 97 Elm Street, were erected in 1885. The new factory is of brick, four stories high, 50 x 50 feet on the ground and containing more than 10,000 square feet floor space, fully equipped with the latest and most improved machinery. The lumber and other materials used in the vehicles produced is specially selected with a view to perfection in the furnished article, a large and complete stock being always kept on hand. At the Buffalo Exposition, held at the fair grounds in 1886, the firm had the finest exhibit of carriages and won the highest prizes for quality and workmanship. In 1897, A. W. Meyer retired from the firm and the Meyer Wagon Works was organized. Under this name it has been known ever since. Mr. Frederick Meyer is one of the most experienced carriage builders in this country, and enjoys the confidence of his colleagues in business circles. In 1891, he was elected Secretary of the Carriage and Wagon Builders' Association. He is one of Buffalo's most substantial citizens and his standing is high in the commercial world.

JOHN H. SCHMITZ.

Among the establishments which have given Buffalo manufacturers of fine wagons a reputation among the owners of fine horses, as well as among business men, is that of John H. Schmitz, at No. 261 Amherst Street. Mr. Schmitz manufactures wagons, carriages, and sleighs of all styles and descriptions, and of the highest grade quality, both as regards material and workmanship. He also does a large business in repairing and painting and general blacksmithing. All his work is guaranteed and a thorough inspection is made before anything is turned out. The factory occupies spacious quarters at No. 261 Amherst Street, 30 x 100 feet, and five men are kept constantly at work in the shop, which is fitted with the latest improved and most modern machinery. Confectionery and express wagons are a specialty, and many specimens of his handiwork are to be seen on the streets every day which are a credit not only to him but to Twentieth Century Buffalo. Mr. Schmitz is not only a successful business man but in social circles he is prominent and has many friends.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The street railway system provided for Twentieth Century Buffalo is the outcome of many years of effort, experiment, and expenditure, and only made possible by the introduction of electricity, in conjunction with the trolley system, as the motive power.

STREET RAILWAY HISTORY.

An indifferent horse-car service was in operation on Niagara Street previous to 1860, but it was not until that year that a fairly good line was established to Black Rock, by the Niagara Street Railway Company, absorbed by the Buffalo Street Railway Company in 1868. As the result of the efforts of S. V. R. Watson, the father of the Buffalo Street Railway System, on June 11, 1860, cars were running on Main Street to Edward Street, and July 14th the line was completed to Cold Spring. June 23d of the same year, cars began running on Niagara Street. The Genesee Street line was opened in 1864, the Exchange Street line was completed in 1873. The subsequent record is: 1874, William Street line opened to East Buffalo, and the Michigan Street line from the docks to Goodell Street; 1875, Michigan Street line opened as a through line to Ohio and Main streets; 1879, Main Street line opened to Delaware Park; 1880, through line from Black Rock to Cold Spring via Connecticut and Allen streets routes, and the Virginia Street line opened; 1882, Allen Street line opened; 1884, Jersey Street belt line, Jefferson Street line, and Emslie Street line opened; 1885, Ferry and Chenango Street line, Broadway line, and Carlton Street line opened; 1886, West Avenue line opened; 1887, Broadway line

Photo by Hall.

BERT L. JONES.

General Manager, Great Gorge Route, Niagara Falls. (See page 81.)

extended to Williamsville road ; 1888, Forest Avenue line to Park, Jersey and Baynes Street line to Park, and Jefferson Street line to Park opened. The first electric service was introduced on the Park line, beginning July 20, 1889. In 1891, and as rapidly as possible thereafter, the use of electric power was extended to the other lines. S. V. R. Watson was president of the controlling companies until his death in 1880. He was succeeded by Henry M. Watson, who had acted as secretary from 1868, and who continued as president of the different lines that were from time to time merged in the one management, until the general consolidation of the various lines of Buffalo and vicinity into the system of the International Railway Company, in 1899.

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY.

The International Traction Company is a proprietary corporation, organized under the laws of New Jersey in 1899, and owns the stock of the International Railway Company, which was formed under the laws of the State of New York in February, 1902, to acquire and combine the street railway lines in Buffalo with the lines extending to and in Niagara Falls, Lockport, Olcott, and Tonawanda, including the lines on the Canadian side of the Niagara River at Niagara Falls, and the bridges connecting the trolley lines. The properties comprise :

Niagara Falls & Suspension Bridge Railway Company, Niagara Falls Park & River Railway Company (Canadian), Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company, the Lewiston Connecting Bridge Company, the Queenston Heights Bridge Company, the Buffalo, Tonawanda & Niagara Falls Electric Railroad Company, the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Railway Company, chartered in 1895 ; the Buffalo & Lockport Railway Company ; and the Buffalo Railway Company, which owns the stock of the Buffalo, Bellevue & Lancaster Railway Company, chartered in 1892 ; the Buffalo Traction Company, chartered in 1895 ; and the Crosstown Street Railway Company of Buffalo, chartered in 1890. The Buffalo & Lockport Railway Company, chartered in 1898, owns the Elmwood Avenue & Tonawanda Electric Railway Company and the Lock City Electric Railway Company, chartered in 1892. The Buffalo Railway Company was chartered in 1890, it being a consolidation of the Buffalo Street Railroad Company, the Buffalo East Side Street Railway Company, and the Buffalo West Side Railway Company.

The united length of the lines of the International Railway Company is about 300 miles, to operate which the company has three power houses, about 970 cars, and a complete modern equipment in every department, and gives employment to over 2,000 persons.

The International Railway Company paid to the City of Buffalo, for the year ending June 30, 1902, $95,470, being 3 per cent. on the gross receipts of $3,192,001.44 and an excess of $23,621 over the amount paid in 1901. The contract between the company and the City of Buffalo provides that when the gross receipts of the company reach $2,000,000 it shall pay 3 per cent. of the amount to the city.

The officials of the International Railway Company are : President, W. Caryl Ely ; Vice-President, Daniel S. Lamont ; Secretary and Treasurer, R. F. Rankine ; Directors, Francis Lynde Stetson, Charles Steele, Daniel O'Day, Daniel S. Lamont of New York City ; W. B. Rankine, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ; Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Philadelphia, Pa. ; W. Caryl Ely, Henry M. Watson, Robert L. Fryer, Elliot C. McDougal, Henry J. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. ; Burt Van Horn, Newfane, N. Y.

The officials of the International Traction Company are : President, W. Caryl Ely ; Secretary, Charles MacVeagh ; Treasurer, R. F. Rankine. Directors : Charles Steele, Francis Lynde Stetson, Temple Bowdoin, Charles MacVeagh, New York City ; Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Philadelphia, Pa. ; L. J. Hayden, Park Ridge, N. J. ; William B. Rankine, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ; Burt Van Horn, Newfane, N. Y. ; and W. Caryl Ely, Buffalo, N. Y.

The service of the International Railway Company is directed by President W. Caryl Ely, with Van Horn Ely as his assistant, T. E. Mitten as General Manager, and J. E. Stephenson, General Passenger Agent.

The general offices of the company are on the eighth floor of the Ellicott Square building, and the waiting room and information bureau are established at the southwest corner of Main and Court streets.

NIAGARA FALLS AND LOCKPORT SERVICE.

The International Traction Company operates an excellent electric trolley service between Buffalo, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls, running express cars at frequent intervals, and between Buffalo, Tonawanda, Lockport, and Olcott Beach.

ELECTRIC LINE PROJECTS.

As an auxiliary to the service of the International Traction Company in the City of Buffalo and with Niagara Falls and Lockport, electric trolley lines are being operated to Depew, Ebenezer, Hamburg, and Orchard Park. Extensions are contemplated to East Aurora, and, if plans under consideration materialize, Buffalo will in course of time be provided with electric line service to Dunkirk and Rochester, and in other directions.

HENRY C. FRENCH.

President and General Manager, Union Transit Company. (See page 85.)

THE GREAT GORGE ROUTE.

As the result of Buffalo enterprise, the Great Gorge Route of the electric trolley line between Niagara Falls and Lewiston along the lower banks of the American side of the Niagara River may very properly be claimed as an original institution of Twentieth Century Buffalo. It affords visitors the most unique and comprehensive opportunity possible for viewing in a remarkably complete and gratifying manner the beauties and wonders of the scenery of the Niagara Gorge, including not only the stupendous Falls but the equally marvelous flow of waters through the series of rapids and the great Whirlpool. A trip over the Great Gorge Route is an indispensable feature of the itinerary of a Niagara Falls visitor. The Niagara Gorge Railroad has leased for a long term of years the Lewiston & Youngstown Frontier Railway, an electric line, seven miles long, extending from Lewiston to Youngstown and Fort Niagara. It runs close to the lower Niagara River and passes through a beautiful peach, apple, and grape section. This gives the Gorge Railroad a through line, via Lewiston, between Niagara Falls and Youngstown, where a fine pleasure resort, known as Fort Niagara Beach, is being developed. Bert L. Jones is the General Manager of the Niagara Gorge Railroad, with offices at 604 Ellicott Square.

LAKE TRAFFIC.

The report of the Government Bureau of Statistics for 1903 gave the following figures for the Great Lakes region: Commerce on the Great Lakes between domestic ports for the entire calendar year resulted in freight receipts amounting to 54,074,729 tons, compared with 45,079,019 net tons for 1901. Iron ore and minerals constitute, approximately, half of this freight tonnage. In 1902, there were 27,898,424 tons of ore and minerals received at lake ports from domestic sources; in 1901, 20,770,447 gross tons. Coal contributed 8,256,117 net tons to the receipts of 1902, and 9,205,764 tons in 1901.

The total figures for arrivals and clearances of vessels in the coasting trade on the Great Lakes for 1902 give, in net registered tons: Arrivals, 74,609,251 tons; clearances, 74,807,718 tons. The maximum movement occurred in August, when arrivals totaled 10,598,176 tons and clearances 10,848,384 tons. Freight traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canals amounted to 35,961,146 net tons in 1902, 28,403,065 tons in 1901, and 25,643,073 tons in 1900. Freight tonnage passing through the Portage Lake ship canals was 2,682,189 tons.

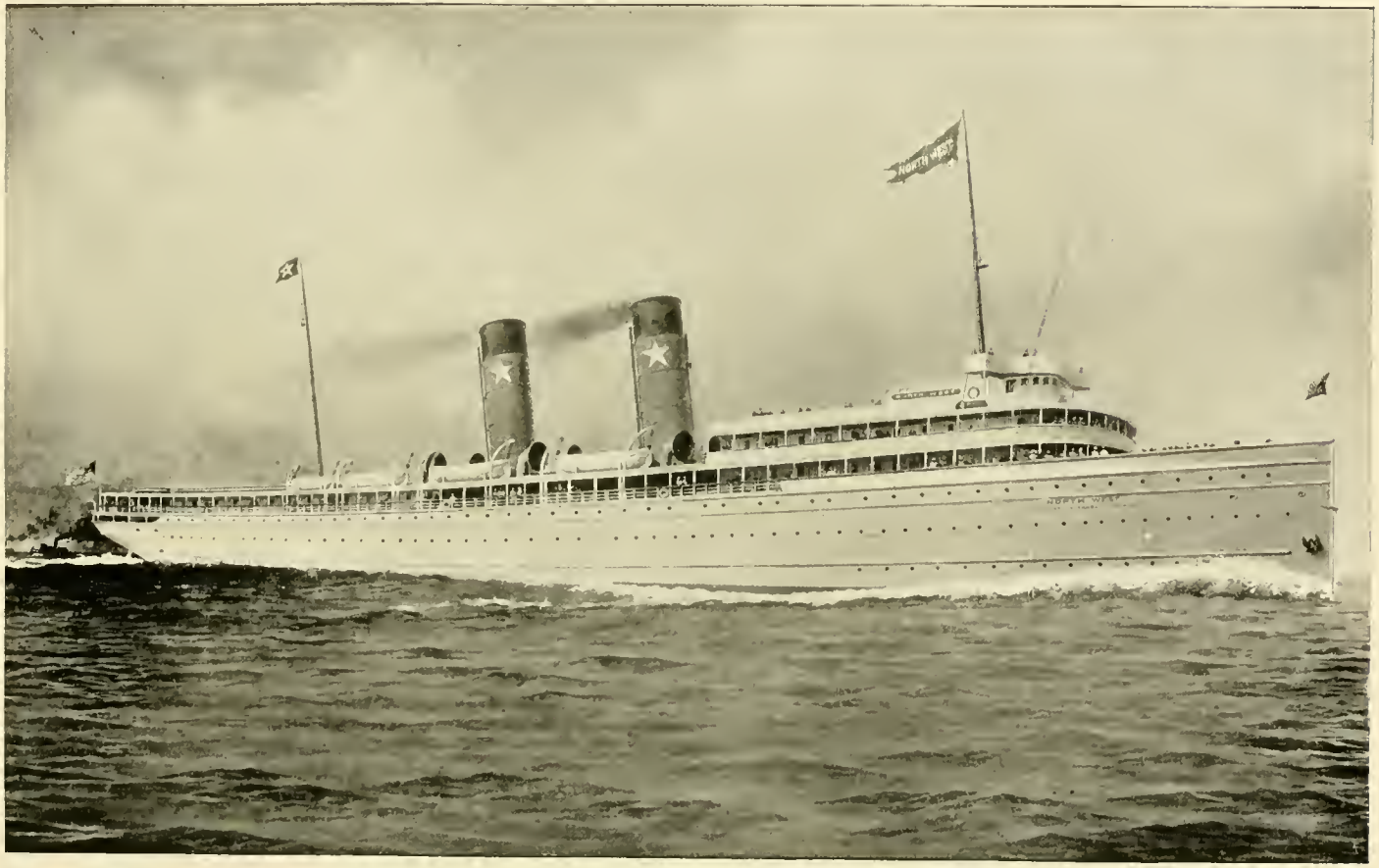
The total tonnage of the chief lake ports in 1902 was: Duluth, 10,285,815 tons; Cleveland, 9,873,818 tons; Buffalo, 9,727,304 tons; Milwaukee, 9,097,468 tons; Chicago, 8,772,905 tons.

The total of lake freights, cleared and entered, at the port of Buffalo in 1902 was 11,647,358 tons, as compared with 10,455,032 tons in 1901, 10,701,222 tons in 1900, 10,480,515 tons in 1899, and 12,020,721 tons in 1898. The number of vessels and their tonnage required for this traffic were: arrivals—1898, 5,620–6,129,918; 1899, 5,174–5,214,386; 1900, 4,945–5,341,128; 1901, 5,765–5,267,095; 1902, 4,944–5,837,122; departures—1898, 5,643–6,134,799; 1899, 5,243–5,266,129; 1900, 5,028–5,360,094; 1901, 5,833–5,187,937; 1902, 4,944–5,837,122. The principal articles received in 1901 and 1902, were: flour, 10,562,435–12,594,270 barrels; wheat, 60,159,851–61,765,878 bushels; corn, 29,650,715–22,682,516 bushels; oats, 21,374,729–15,892,854 bushels; iron ore, 823,907–2,415,482 tons; lumber, 199,557,672–208,586,000 feet; shingles, 153,693,000–188,068,000; flaxseed, 10,466,131–11,281,271 bushels. The leading articles shipped in 1901 and 1902 were: coal, 2,493,315–681,971 tons; cement, 3,234,765–3,495,413 barrels; salt, 483,788–642,140 barrels; sugar, 2,391,140–3,425,138 barrels. The number of vessels enrolled at the port of Buffalo in 1902 were: sail, 28; steam, 177; iron steamers, 42; canal boats, 12; barges, 39; sail yachts, 3; steam yachts, 12; iron barges, 3; total tonnage, 146,919 tons.

ASSOCIATION OF LAKE LINES.

Commissioner, C. C. McCain, 904 Ellicott Square. Lines and Representatives: Western Transportation Company, G. L. Douglas, General Manager, 47 Main Street; Union Steamboat Line, T. T. Morford, Manager, 986 Ellicott Square; Erie and Western Transportation Company, E. T. Evans, Vice-President, 72 Water Street; Northern Steamship Company, W. M. Lowrie, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 408 Prudential Building; Lackawanna Transportation Company, W. E. Dowle, Division Freight Agent, 46 Main Street; Lackawanna Green Bay Line, M. M. Drake, Manager, 10 Exchange Building; Lake Erie Transportation Company, A. W. Colton, General Manager, Toledo, Ohio; Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, H. C. Burnett, Division Freight Agent, Main and Seneca streets; Union Transit Company, Henry C. French, General Manager, 900 Ellicott Square; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Buffalo Steamship Company, J. C. Maclay, General Agent, Mutual Life Building; Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company and Detroit & Buffalo Steamboat Company, D. C. McIntyre, Manager, Cleveland, Ohio; Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, T. F. Newman, General Manager, Cleveland, Ohio; Canada Atlantic Transit Company, C. J. Smith, General Traffic Manager, Ottawa, Ont.; Rutland Transit Company, Frank Owen, Assistant General Freight Agent, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

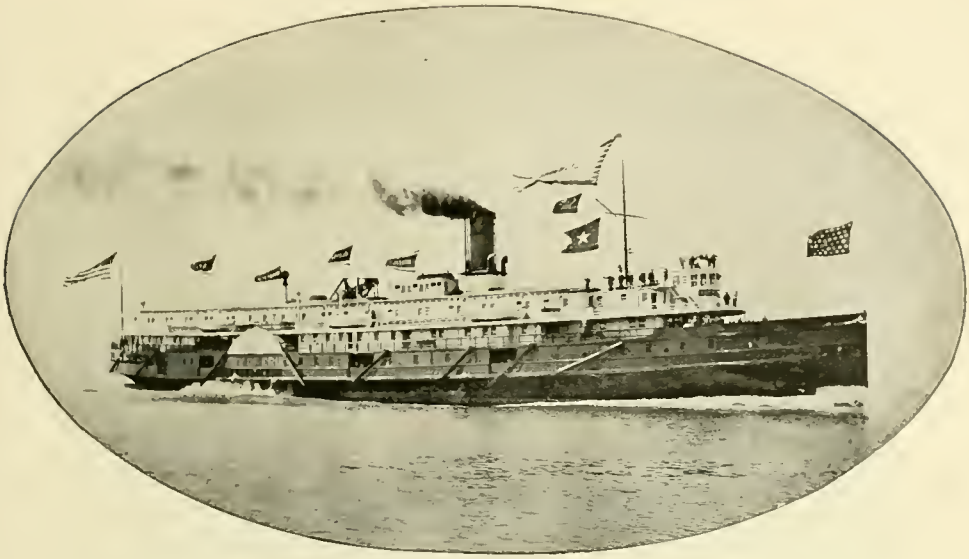
LATEST TYPE OF LAKE STEAMERS.



"NORTH WEST."

One of the Lake Passenger Steamers of the Northern Steamship Co. (See page 87.)

LATEST TYPES OF LAKE STEAMERS.



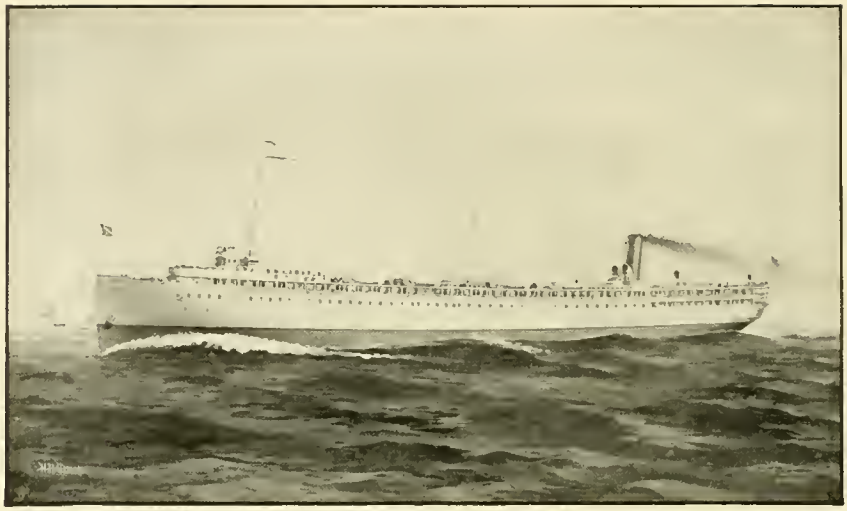
"CITY OF ERIE."

C. & B. Line. Capacity, 3,000 passengers, 800 tons freight.

"FRANK H. GOODYEAR."

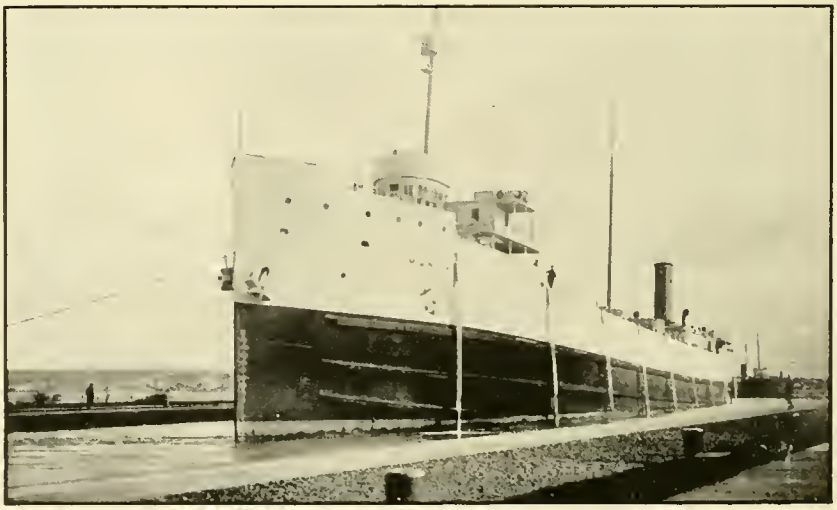
Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co.'s Ore Boat. 436 feet long. Capacity, 6,369 tons.

LATEST TYPES OF LAKE STEAMERS.



"TIONESTA," 360 feet long.

New Passenger Steamer of the Anchor Line. (See page 85.)



"MUNCY."

New Freight Steamer of the Anchor Line. (See page 85.)

LAKE CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Lake Carriers' Association is an incorporated body of vessel owners, organized under the laws of West Virginia, to establish and maintain shipping offices for the convenient securing of seamen for vessels on the Great Lakes, their connecting and tributary waters; to establish and maintain and procure the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation; and improve and secure the improvement of channels, docks, wharves, loading and and unloading, and terminal facilities; to establish and maintain, by contract or otherwise, such amicable relations between employers and employed as will avoid the public injury that would result from lockouts or strikes in the lake-carrying service; to provide for the prompt and amicable adjustment of matters affecting shipping and the interests of vessel owners of the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters; and to lease, rent, purchase or sell such real or personal property as may be necessary or convenient in carrying out the foregoing purposes.

The annual report of the Board of Managers for 1902 showed that the tonnage enrolled in the association of 640 vessels was 1,014,066 tons, in which the Buffalo representation was fifty-three vessels of 96,237 tons. The tonnage enrolled for 1903 is about the same, the only exception being that the 117,828 tonnage of sixty-six vessels represented by J. C. Gilchrist of Cleveland have been withdrawn.

The officials of the Association for 1903 are: President, William Livingstone; Vice-President, J. H. Sheadle; Treasurer, George P. McKay; Counsel, Harvey D. Goulder; Secretary, Harvey L. Brown, White Building, Buffalo; Executive Committee, William Livingstone, A. B. Wolvin, H. Coulby, H. W. Hawgood, Edwin T. Evans, Edward Smith.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION LINES.

The following are the organized transportation lines connecting Buffalo with the other ports on the Great Lakes:

THE ERIE & WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Erie & Western Transportation Company's stock is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., by purchase in 1900. The company does a large general transportation freight and passenger business with docks, grain elevators, and other lake terminal facilities at Buffalo, Erie, Pa., Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, and other lake ports, and has also a large fleet of fine steamers, known as the Anchor Line, comprising the Tionesta, India, China, Japan, Muncy, Susquehanna, Mahoning, Delaware, Lycoming, Schuylkill, Connemaugh, Clarion, Conestaga, Lehigh, Wisahickon, Codoris, Junietta, Alaska, and Clarion. The first four named have splendid passenger facilities and run regularly during the season between Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Portage Lake, and Duluth. The Tionesta is (1903) an entirely new boat, built especially for the service. She is 360 feet long over all, has a cargo capacity of 3,500 tons, and can carry 350 passengers. Her equipment is of the most perfect character throughout. The Muncy, intended for the freight carrying service, is also a new boat. The Tionesta and Muncy are the latest and finest additions to the steamer fleets of the Great Lakes. The officials of the company are: President, Frank J. Firth; Vice-President, John E. Payne; Eastern Manager, Walter Thayer; Auditor, W. J. Boddy; Treasurer, P. R. Perkins; Secretary, Frank Staley, all at Philadelphia; and Vice-President, E. T. Evans; Western Manager, J. C. Evans; General Passenger Agent, Charles E. Markham, all at Buffalo. The Buffalo offices of the company are at Atlantic Dock, foot of Evans Street.

WESTERN TRANSIT COMPANY.

The Western Transit Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and the stock is owned by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. The company operates a fleet of freight steamers in connection with the New York Central, West Shore, Boston & Albany, Philadelphia & Reading, and Boston & Maine railroads, between New York, Boston, Philadelphia and all intermediate points east of Buffalo, and the ports of Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Houghton, Mich.; Hancock, Mich.; Dollar Bay, Mich.; Duluth, Minn.; and West Superior, Wis., connecting at these ports with all railroads operating to the West, Northwest, and Southwest. The steamers constituting the fleet of the company are fourteen in number, as follows: Arabia, Auburn, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Commodore, Milwaukee, Mohawk, Montana, Rome, Syracuse, Troy, Vanderbilt, Yonkers, and one steamer building. The tonnage capacity of the steamers varies from 1,800 tons to 6,000 tons. The largest vessel now in commission is the steamer Buffalo. She is 406½ feet long over all, 50 feet beam, 28 feet deep, and has a carrying capacity of 6,000 tons. The new steamer now building is larger than the Buffalo. Since 1897 it has been the policy of the company to add a new steamer each year. These steamers are of the most modern pattern, entirely built of steel, and are the finest sailing the Great Lakes. The Western Transit Company operates four of the largest grain elevators in Buffalo, same being City Elevators "A" and "B" and Niagara Elevators "A" and "B." The officers of the company are: President, W. H. Newman; Vice-President and General Manager, G. L. Douglass; Assistant General Manager, E. T. Douglass; Secretary, E. V. W. Rossiter; Treasurer, E. L. Rossiter; Auditor, M. L. Bacon. The Buffalo office of the company is at 47 Main Street.

Photo by Hall.

W. M. LOWRIE.

General Passenger Agent, Northern Steamship Company. President, Transportation Club, 1903. (See page 87.)

Photo by Hall.

C. C. McCAIN.

Commissioner, Association of Lake Lines. (See page 81.)

MUTUAL TRANSIT COMPANY.

This is a new organization, representing the interests of the New York Central, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, and Pennsylvania railroads in the steamers Northern King, Northern Light, Northern Queen, Northern Wave, North Star, and North Wind, which were purchased from the Northern Steamship Company, which corporation has abandoned its lake freight traffic. They will make trips, carrying freight, between Buffalo and the principal lake ports, under the management of Charles M. Heald, President, and W. J. Douglas, Superintendent, with offices at No. 147 Main Street.

UNION TRANSIT COMPANY.

The Union Transit Company, incorporated, sails a fleet of freight steamers, in connection with the Erie, Lehigh Valley, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads, between New York, Boston, Philadelphia and all points reached by those roads and their connections, via Buffalo and the lakes and Cleveland, Detroit, Houghton, Hancock, Lake Linden, Dollar Bay, Duluth, West Superior, and all west and north-western points reached by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern railways. The fleet comprises the steamers Rochester, New York, John M. Nicol, Portage, and Eber Ward. The officials of the company, the offices of which are at 990 to 998 Ellicott Square, are: President and General Manager, Henry C. French; Secretary and Treasurer, T. B. French; Superintendent, Henry C. French, Jr.

"SOO LINE."

The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Buffalo Steamship Co., better known as the "Soo Line," is operated in connection with the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, between Buffalo, Cleveland, and Gladstone, Mich., its chief business being package freight carried on the steamers Wm. Castle Rhodes, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Huron. J. C. Maclay is the General Agent in Buffalo, with offices at 902, 904, and 906 Ellicott Square.

UNION STEAMBOAT LINE.

The Union Steamboat Line is owned and operated by the Erie Railway Company, for freight traffic, via Buffalo, with Chicago, Milwaukee, and Manitowoc. The fleet comprises the steamers Starrucca, Ramapo, Chemung, Owego, Tioga, and Binghamton. T. T. Morford is the Buffalo Manager of the line, with offices at 986 Ellicott Square.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The business of the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company is owned and operated by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to carry its freight on the lakes between Buffalo and Chicago, Milwaukee, and Manitowoc, in connection with all the principal lines of railroad at those ports. The steamers of the fleet are the Wilkes-Barre, Mauch Chunk, E. P. Wilbur, Seneca, Saranac, and Tuscarora. The Buffalo representatives of the company are: Superintendent, Lucas H. Van Allen; Division Freight Agent, H. C. Burnett—having offices in the Lehigh Valley Building, corner of Seneca and Main streets.

LACKAWANNA & GREEN BAY LINE.

The Lackawanna & Green Bay Line has been operated for several seasons by Drake & Maytham, who chartered steamers for freight and passenger traffic between Buffalo and Green Bay, Wis., touching at various intermediate lake ports. For the season of 1903, the steamers Russia, Lackawanna, and Scranton have been chartered. The offices of the line are at 202 Main Street.

MILLER STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Miller Steamship Company was organized in 1903, with a capital of $120,000, to build and operate a line of vessels on the Great Lakes. The incorporators are J. J. McWilliams, P. P. Miller, O. G. Donaldson, J. E. Ball, Edward Smith, Harvey L. Brown, and John B. Richards.

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Northern Steamship Company will be represented on the lakes during the season of 1903 by the splendid passenger steamers North West and North Land. These boats are of very large capacity and their general equipment is equal to that of the very finest ocean liners. One boat will make trips between Buffalo, the "Soo," Marquette, Hancock, and Duluth, and the other between Buffalo and Chicago, stopping at Mackinac. The Buffalo offices of the company are at 333 Prudential Building, where W. M. Lowrie, General Passenger Agent, has his headquarters.

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO LINE.

The Cleveland and Buffalo Line of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company provides an excellent passenger and freight service between the points named, the fine steamers City of Buffalo, City of Cleveland, and City of Erie, built and equipped especially for the traffic, making most prompt and convenient trips each evening. The general officers of the company are: General Manager, T. F. Newman; General Passenger Agent, W. F. Herman; General Freight Agent, H. R. Rogers, all of Cleveland; General Eastern Agent, W. J. Leary, New York; Buffalo representative, H. S. Fisher, General Agent.

FRANK W. EVERETT.

Superintendent, Buffalo Division New York Central & Hudson River R. R.
(Appointed May 1, 1903.)

DETROIT AND BUFFALO LINE.

The Eastern States and Western States are the two splendid steamers, carrying both freight and passengers, of the lake line between Buffalo and Detroit, providing rapid and reliable transit daily between the two points. A. A. Shantz of Detroit is the General Manager of the line, which is represented in Buffalo at the dock by H. S. Fisher, General Agent, and at the up-town ticket office, 309 Main Street, by Henry T. Jaeger.

EXCURSION BOATS.

The steamers plying between Buffalo and Crystal Beach, Elmwood Beach, Edgewater, and other lake and river resorts in the vicinity of the city during the summer excursion season are not especially commodious or very elaborately equipped. The Ossian Bedell, which runs between the foot of Ferry Street and the Bedell House during the summer, is a new, staunch, and comfortable boat, and the Falcon and Huntress, which are run for the accommodation of clubs having summer quarters on Grand Island, are neatly appointed and serviceable. The ferry boats running between the foot of Ferry Street and Fort Erie are antiquated and inadequate.

BUFFALO TUG LINES.

The tug business of the Buffalo harbor and river is largely controlled by the Great Lakes Towing Company in close competition with the independent White Star, Hand & Johnson's, Owen's, and Maytham's lines.

CANAL FORWARDERS.

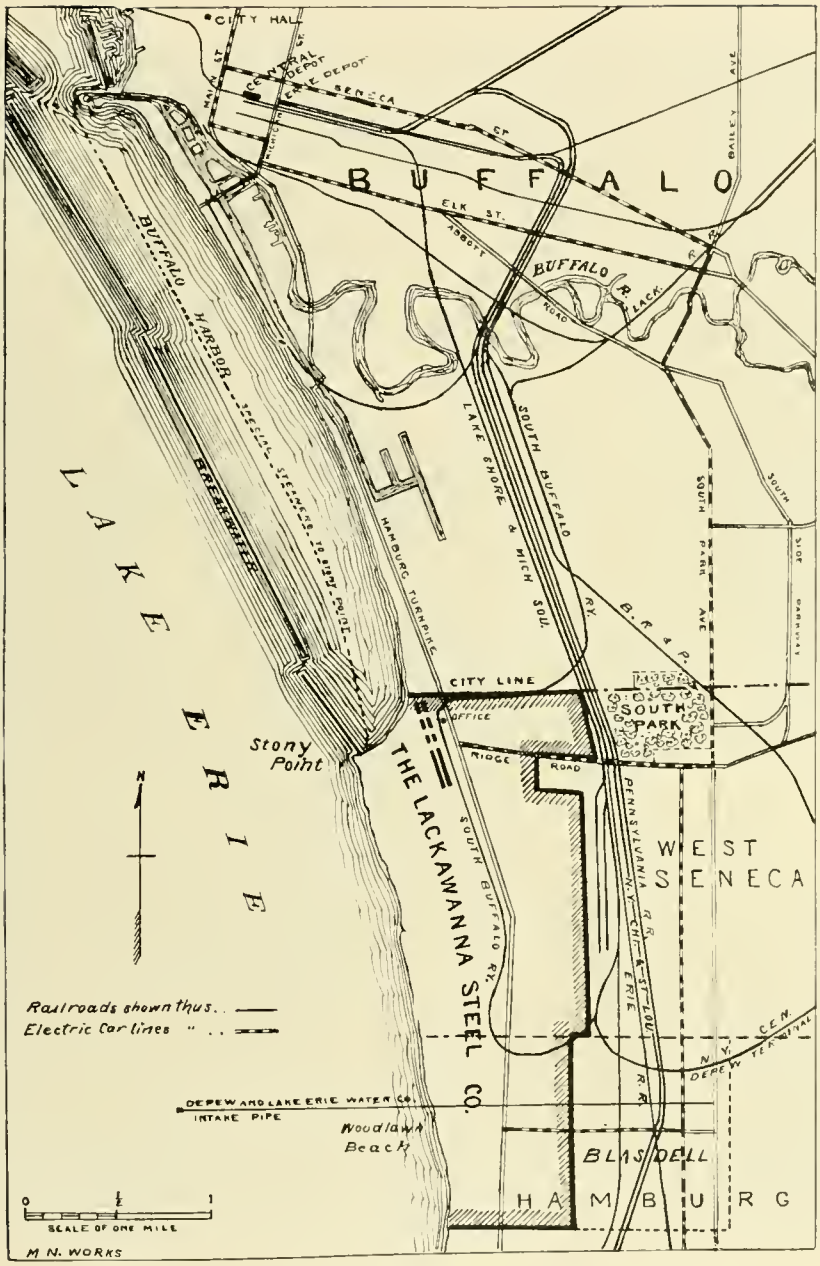
The forwarding business on the canal in Buffalo is principally done by J. C. Anthony's Sons, J. W. Barton, the Boat Owners' Forwarding Company, the Central Transportation Company, the Erie Boatmen's Transportation Company, Thomas J. O'Brien, Thomas Ryan & Company, and the Buffalo, Rochester & Syracuse Transit Company, reorganized for the season of 1903.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The especially favorable location of Buffalo as an industrial center for the manufacture of iron and its products has been recognized for more than half a century. The compiler of a History of Buffalo, published in 1884, said: "The iron interest has always been a prominent one in this city and will so continue; ore from the best mines is cheaply transported hither, while the facilities for obtaining coal are unrivaled." Thirty years before this was published the pioneer efforts to take advantage of the favorable conditions were being made to make Buffalo an important iron manufacturing center. In 1856, some Troy artizans established a large foundry at Black Rock. They lacked capital and their enterprise passed into the hands of the Buffalo Iron & Nail Company, of which Pascal P. Pratt was the leading spirit. The plant was enlarged and improved, blast furnaces and rolling mills being installed and operated until 1885, when they were diverted to other purposes. In 1860, the Pioneer blast furnace was built at Farmers' Point, at the foot of Hamburg Street, by Everhard Palmer and Charles F. Wadsworth. In 1861, the Excelsior blast furnace was built, on the lot adjoining, by Edward S. Warren, De Garmo Jones, and A. D. Thompson. Mr. Warren died in 1863, and soon thereafter the two concerns were consolidated under the firm name of Palmer & Company Union Iron Works A third blast furnace, the Monitor, was built and many improvements and additions were made to the plant. In 1866, a stock company, known as the Buffalo Iron Works, took control. It was afterwards known as the Wadsworth Iron Works, with Charles F. Wadsworth as manager, the works being considerably enlarged. In March, 1872, the entire property was purchased by the Union Iron Company of Buffalo, of which the officers were: President, A. Pardee; Vice-President, Guilford R. Wilson; Treasurer, George Beals; Secretary, T. Guilford Smith, now representing the Carnegie Co. The works at that time occupied an area of fifty-three acres. About 1,200

WALTER SCRANTON.

President of the Lackawanna Steel Company. (See page 93.)



MAP SHOWING LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY'S LOCATION.

Its situation as regards Buffalo, the Lake, and the Railroads.

WILLIAM A. ROGERS.

Rogers, Brown & Co., President, Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. (See pages 93 and 97.)

men were employed, and when in full blast 100 tons of pig iron and eighty tons of finished iron plates, beams, rails, channel and large round iron was produced. The ore came from the Lake Superior regions and from the company's mines in St. Lawrence County. The coal used for fuel was brought from Pennsylvania by the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Waverly, thence by the Erie Railway direct to the furnaces. After being operated for about ten years the works were closed, the premises in 1884 being leased to the Central Bridge Company. Subsequently iron making was resumed there by the Buffalo Furnace Company and the Union Iron Works, managed by F. B. Baird and others. December 1, 1900, the present Buffalo Union Furnace Company was organized with a capital stock of $1,200,000, consolidating the interests of the Buffalo Furnace Company, the Union Iron Works, and the Buffalo Charcoal Company under the supervision of F. E. Bachman, with F. B. Richards as General Manager. The daily output of the plant now is about 600 tons of bessemer, malleable, foundry, and Lake Superior charcoal iron, necessitating the consumption of 750 tons of fuel per day and giving employment to over 600 persons. Buffalo is now fully recognized as the most advantageous locality in the country for the manufacture of iron, cleary outclassing Pittsburg in every important particular.

LACKAWANNA STEEL PLANT.

The Lackawanna Steel Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, February 14, 1902, with a capital of $40,000,000. The company succeeded and took over the property of the Lackawanna Steel and Iron Company incorporated in Pennsylvania, June 4, 1884. The latter company operated a big steel plant at Scranton, Pa. A large portion of this plant has been removed to the Buffalo Stony Point plant of the Lackawanna Steel Company, which has been in the course of construction for several years and which when completed will be the largest steel plant of its kind in the world. The incorporation certificate of the company declares that it proposes to manufacture iron, steel, and other metals; to operate mines and lumber lands; to erect and operate furnaces, forge mills, foundries, and other manufacturing establishments; to construct and operate bridges, ships, engines, cars, and other rolling stock, slips, elevators, waterworks, viaducts, aqueducts, and canals, and to transact such other business as may be incidental thereto. The company has ore properties in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and New York on which there are said to be 56,000,000 tons of ore in sight. The company also owns and holds in fee 21,720 acres of bituminous coal lands in Pennsylvania. It also has blast furnaces at Colebrook, Pa., and coke ovens at Lebanon, Pa., and owns, in addition, the Cornwall & Lebanon Railway and the Cornwall & Lebanon Iron Company.

An issue of $15,000,000 of five per cent. convertible trust mortgage bonds has been taken up by a syndicate of capitalists, and if the purchasers of these bonds convert them into stock the capital of the company will be increased to $55,000,000. There are thirty-five acres of steel and brick buildings, six blast furnaces, with rolling mills and complete equipment for an annual output of 800,000 tons of finished Bessemer product in steel rails and billets, and an open-hearth plant for the manufacture of 450,000 tons of structural iron and plates annually, making a total yearly production of 1,250,000 tons. A ship canal has been completed from Lake Erie to the works, about three quarters of a mile long, 200 feet wide and twenty to twenty-five feet deep, with adequate ore docks in connection therewith. The electric current generated at Niagara Falls will be very largely utilized at the works. When in full operation the plant will give employment to some 15,000 persons. This is the most important, addition made to the industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo. The officials of the Company are: Directors, D. O. Mills, W. E. Dodge, Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. M. Twombly, Moses Taylor, Walter Scranton, J. J. Albright, Edmund Hayes, D. C. Blair, Henry Wehrum, B. H. Buckingham, H. A. C. Taylor, A. Iselin, Jr., B. S. Guinness, M. T. Pyne, James Speyer, J. B. Van Courtlandt, G. R. Fearing, Jr., Samuel Mather, H. R. Bishop, Warren Delano, Jr., J. G. McCullough, H. Walters, and J. M. Forbes. President, Walter Scranton; Vice-President, Moses Taylor; Treasurer, J. P. Higginson; Assistant Treasurer, F. F. Graham; Secretary, John W. Farquahar; General Manager, Henry Wehrum.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA IRON COMPANY.

The Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company owns fifty acres of land at Stony Point, with a frontage on Lake Erie, adjoining the property of the Lackawanna Steel Company on the north, and is erecting two blast furnaces for the production of 800 tons of foundry pig iron per day. The plant will be fully equipped and have ample facilities for the reception of ore by lake and fuel by rail and for the shipment of its product. The capital stock

FRANK H. GOODYEAR.

Chairman, Board of Directors, Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad; First Vice-President, Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co.; President, Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal & Coke Co.; President, Goodyear Lumber Co.

CHARLES W. GOODYEAR.

Second Vice-President and General Manager, Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad; Second Vice-President, Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co.; Vice-President, Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal & Coke Co.; Vice-President, Goodyear Lumber Co.

MAURICE B. PATCH.

Secretary and Superintendent, Buffalo Copper Smelting Works. (See page 97.)

of the company is $600,000. Its officials are: President, William A. Rogers; First Vice-President, Frank H. Goodyear; Second Vice-President, Charles W. Goodyear; Secretary and Treasurer, H. D. Carson; General Manager, Hugh Kennedy.

TONAWANDA IRON WORKS.

The Tonawanda Iron Works plant was built and operated by the Niagara Iron Company in 1874. It came into the possession of the Tonawanda Iron & Steel Company in 1899, which corporation is now operating it, with a daily output of 500 tons of foundry pig iron per day.

ROGERS, BROWN & COMPANY.

Buffalo is the headquarters of William A. Rogers, senior member of the firm of Rogers, Brown & Company, who are the largest handlers of pig iron in the world. The firm has offices or representatives in Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Rogers is very prominently interested in the Tonawanda Iron Works and is President of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company.

COPPER SMELTING.

In 1890, recognizing the advantages of Buffalo for the purpose of the industry in which he was engaged on Lake Superior, Maurice B. Patch, a thorough mineralogist, who has made a life-time study of the treatment of copper-producing ores, and who had had many years of practical experience at the mines, in loading, transporting and in smelting the raw material, organized the Buffalo Smelting Works on the Niagara River at the foot of Austin Street. Under his direction these works have become not only one of the most important local industries but one of the best ordered and complete of its kind in the world. Promptness and economy in bringing the ore to the works and putting it in manufactured form upon the market, and the adoption of the very best methods and most scientific processes in the smelting, have resulted in a very large and successful business. The ore is shipped at Lake Linden on Lake Superior on an especially chartered fleet of steamers. On arrival at Buffalo it is unloaded by cleverly devised machinery at the fine docks at the works, which are singularly well constructed and have no superior at this end of the Great Lakes. After passing through the refining processes, which are the most effective and complete known to science, the copper produced is shipped in various forms — in ingots, bars, and cakes of various sizes — to all parts of the world, to be utilized for the multifarious purposes for which copper is the only metal available. The capacity of the works is six and a half million pounds of copper per month. Electricity, generated at the works, enters largely into the manufacturing process. It seems, therefore, a natural sequence that a very considerable proportion of the copper produced is used for electrical purposes. It is estimated that about one-third of the copper smelted is utilized for the manufacture of wire by drawing and for a variety of machine-parts and articles used for electrical installation. And yet a quarter of a century ago very few bars of wire copper were on the market. The satisfactory experience of Mr. Patch has proved conclusively the soundness of his judgment in selecting Buffalo as his ground for copper-smelting operations. Here are provided a central point for receiving the ores, cheap fuel, cheap flux, and cheap and effectual transportation, alike for the raw material and the smelted product. Another desirable element, which Mr. Patch regards as of much significance, is the favorable climate of Buffalo, which enables operatives to do better work and with far less loss of time than occurs at points where excessive summer heat and oppressive humidity prevails. At the Buffalo Smelting Works about 250 men are employed, and nine furnaces, with the usual appurtenances and auxiliary machinery of the most effective character, are operated. The whole plant is singularly well ordered. Everywhere a neatness and a cleanliness is displayed, which is very remarkable in an industry in connection with which the idea of grime and disorder is usually associated. As one approaches the works, the evidences of a masterly supervision are manifested in many ways — in the well-kept roadways, the cleanly walks, and the general air of business orderliness. As already intimated, the master mind in control of this admirable institution is Mr. Patch, who, in addition to his business skill, is thoroughly versed in all the scientific details of the industry. Necessarily, he is ever on the alert for new developments and is constantly watching the sources of supply and the market requirements. He is the Secretary and Superintendent of the works, in which several Boston capitalists are interested. Lake Superior ore constitutes the raw material, but Mr. Patch keeps always a watchful eye on the copper-ore developments of Montana and other Western mining States, of Mexico, of South Africa, of Australia, and some of the Central and South American republics. Mr. Patch is a member of several scientific institutions. He is also warmly interested in the progress and development of Twentieth Century Buffalo's industries and public enterprises.

OGDEN P. LETCHWORTH.

President, Pratt & Letchworth Co. (See page 99.)

METAL WORKERS, MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.

In addition to the big iron furnaces and rolling mills already in operation and in the course of construction, a large number of important metal working enterprises, machinery and supply houses, in Twentieth Century Buffalo, are being successfully conducted. Some of these, like the Pratt & Letchworth Malleable Iron Works, the Howard Iron Works, the Buffalo Pitts Works, Sidney Shepard & Co., Farrar & Trefts, and the Buffalo Forge Company's plant are industrial institutions long established and of international reputation. Many others, although of more recent origin, are already well established and rapidly developing their productive scope manufacturing value and business importance.

THE PRATT & LETCHWORTH COMPANY.

The names of Pratt and Letchworth are as prominent in the commercial affairs of Twentieth Century Buffalo as they were half a century ago, when Samuel F. Pratt, Pascal P. Pratt, and William P. Letchworth were associated in various important business enterprises. The present Pratt & Letchworth Company is a development from that association. The firm of Pratt & Letchworth was established in 1848 and continued its existence until 1896, when the present company was organized. The parent firm originally manufactured saddlery and carriage hardware; to this in recent years was added the production of malleable iron and steel castings, which is now the principal branch of the enormous business done by the company. The works at Black Rock cover twenty acres, twelve acres of which are under roof. Electric power from Niagara Falls is used very extensively in the manufacture of all kinds of iron and steel castings for locomotive construction and car building at home and abroad. About 1,400 persons are employed. Malleable steel and iron castings for a great variety of other purposes are also produced in vast quantities. The officers of the company, which controls the Buffalo Malleable Iron and Steel Works at Black Rock and the Malleable Iron Works at Brantford, Ont., are: President, Ogden P. Letchworth; Secretary, Josiah Letchworth; Directors, Franklin D. Locke and Robert L. Fryer.

An allied organization is the United Hames Company, the plant of which adjoins that of the Pratt & Letchworth Company.

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS.

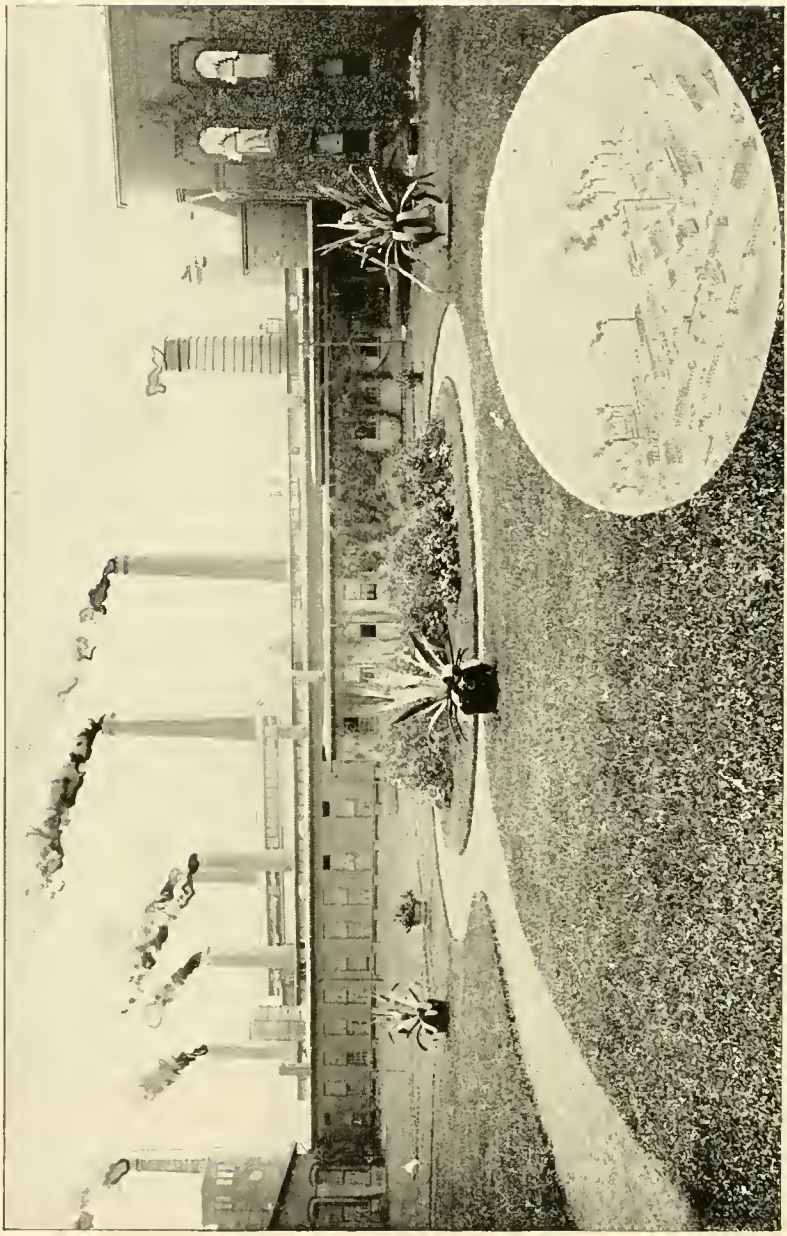
The Howard Iron Works, one of Buffalo's most prosperous industrial institutions, was organized by the late General Rufus L. Howard in 1847, and from that date has done an important and continually increasing foundry and machine business. It long since established an extended reputation for its "Ketchum Mowers and Reapers." At the works, No. 287 Chicago Street, are now manufactured, among other machinery, elevators, bolt cutters, vises, paper cutters, and bookbinders' machines. The "Howard" elevators are being operated in a large number of public buildings and manufacturing establishments. Its paper cutters, the Gem, Victor, Diamond, and other standard styles are highly approved by the paper trade, and the Schlenker bolt cutter and nut tapper has a good sale among machinists. The works has recently perfected and placed on the market a machine for making nuts by hot pressure which is most ingenious and effective. These machines, the invention of O. C. Burdict, turns out a better, stronger, and cheaper nut than is produced by the old methods. Many improvements have also been recently introduced in bolt makers' machinery. The Howard Iron Works is an incorporated concern with an ample working capital. It gives employment to about 250 persons. The officers are: President, Loren L. Lewis; Vice-President, W. Gibson Howard; Secretary, M. S. Finlay; Treasurer, Henry S. Maddern.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.

Early in 1901, the extensive machine works known for many years as the Eagle Iron Works, located at the corner of Mississippi and Perry streets, came under the control of Messrs. Wegner & Meyer. G. A. Wegner, inventor of the machines which bear his name, had had a long experience in the line of refrigerating apparatus, and Herman F. Meyer, while foreman for eighteen years of the Howard Iron Works, had built many machines for Mr. Wegner. The association of the two in business was therefore a remarkably advantageous business combination. The specialties now produced by the Eagle Iron Works under the management of Messrs. Wegner & Meyer are ice-making and refrigerating machinery. During their first years of business association the firm did a large business and it now promises a very considerable increase. Among big contracts recently filled was one for the Gleason & Loomis Company, Rochester, which has erected a cold storage plant with a capacity of 850,000 cubic feet, capable of storing 120,000 barrels of apples, cooled by a 100-ton refrigerating plant, requiring, among other things, more than ten miles of two-inch pipe to carry the ammonia solution through the various departments. The firm also builds the "Climax" gas engines for Mr. M. H. C. Brulacher of Erie, Pa. Messrs. Wegner & Meyer's business is rapidly extending beyond the limits of the United States. Orders have recently been received from Canada, South America, Mexico, and some European cities. The plant is well equipped, not only for producing refrigerating specialties but also for general machine work.

BEAN, SCHERMERHORN & COMPANY.

More than thirty years ago the firm of Bean, Felthousen & Company was established at No. 69 Main Street, and for fifteen years thereafter was conducted as a successful concern. In 1885, Mr. Felthousen retired from the business and for the past nineteen years the business has been conducted by G. Bean, S. R. Schermerhorn, and



WORKS OF THE PRATT & LETCHWORTH CO.

(See page 99.)

R. C. Kuhner, under the firm name of Bean, Schermerhorn & Company, operating extensively as workers in copper, tin, and sheet iron, and as manufacturers of engineers' supplies and expert plumbers and steam and gas fitters. They turn out annually a large amount of work on order for a host of city patrons and for vessels on the lakes. The business in marine supplies is large and forms no inconsiderable part of the annual total. Employment is given to a force of skilled men varying from twelve to twenty, and three floors of a building 30 x 110 feet is needed to accommodate the works. The firm is accounted expert workers in tin, copper, and sheet iron, and handles contracts of the largest and most important work. They are men of sterling integrity and bear the very best reputation in business circles.

FARRAR & TREFTS.

The establishment of Farrar & Trefts is the most important in its line in the City of Buffalo. The steam engine, boiler, and machine works, at Nos. 54 to 66 Perry Street, is far famed. The firm is composed of C. M. Farrar and George M. Trefts. The business was established thirty-six years ago in the present location by C. M. Farrar and John Trefts, who died two years ago, when George M. Trefts was admitted to the firm, which conducts both a wholesale and retail business, having, in addition, a large export trade, making a specialty of boilers and engines, which have an international fame, the name of this firm being as familiar in every establishment that uses the kind of article manufactured by them as it is a household word in Buffalo. Employment is given to 300 men at good wages. The plant occupies about 200,000 square feet of floor space. The firm also owns and operates the East Buffalo Iron Works.

The firm of Farrar & Trefts is one of the pillars of Buffalo's industrial activity, affording support to hundreds of families and having an output that is in demand in all parts of the civilized world. Such firms serve to extend Buffalo's reputation as a manufacturing center of the first rank. Its treatment of employees is uniformly honorable and liberal, while socially and in their business capacity Messrs. Farrar and Trefts are most highly esteemed. Their magnificent business is an enduring monument to the industry, skill, patience, tact, and business integrity that has given them a foremost position among their fellows and made their products noted over more than one continent.

SHERWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Sherwood Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of engine and boiler supplies, at 34, 36 Washington Street, is not only one of Twentieth Century Buffalo's most important industries but is also one of the largest engine supply houses in the country, dating its inception from 1888. Its products are known all over the civilized world. In 1898, the concern was made a corporation with a large capitalization. Several traveling men represent this company on the road, and seventy skilled workmen are carried on the pay roll. Among its specialties are automobile fittings and the celebrated "Niagara Automatic Boiler Tube Cleaner." The company's factory comprises nearly 8,000 square feet of floor space, and the annual output is very large. The officers of this important and successful enterprise are: Henry S. Madden, President; Thomas J. Hart, Vice-President and Superintendent; and Francis R. Stoddard, Treasurer. These gentlemen are staunch representative citizens of Buffalo, having warmly at heart the city's welfare and progression.

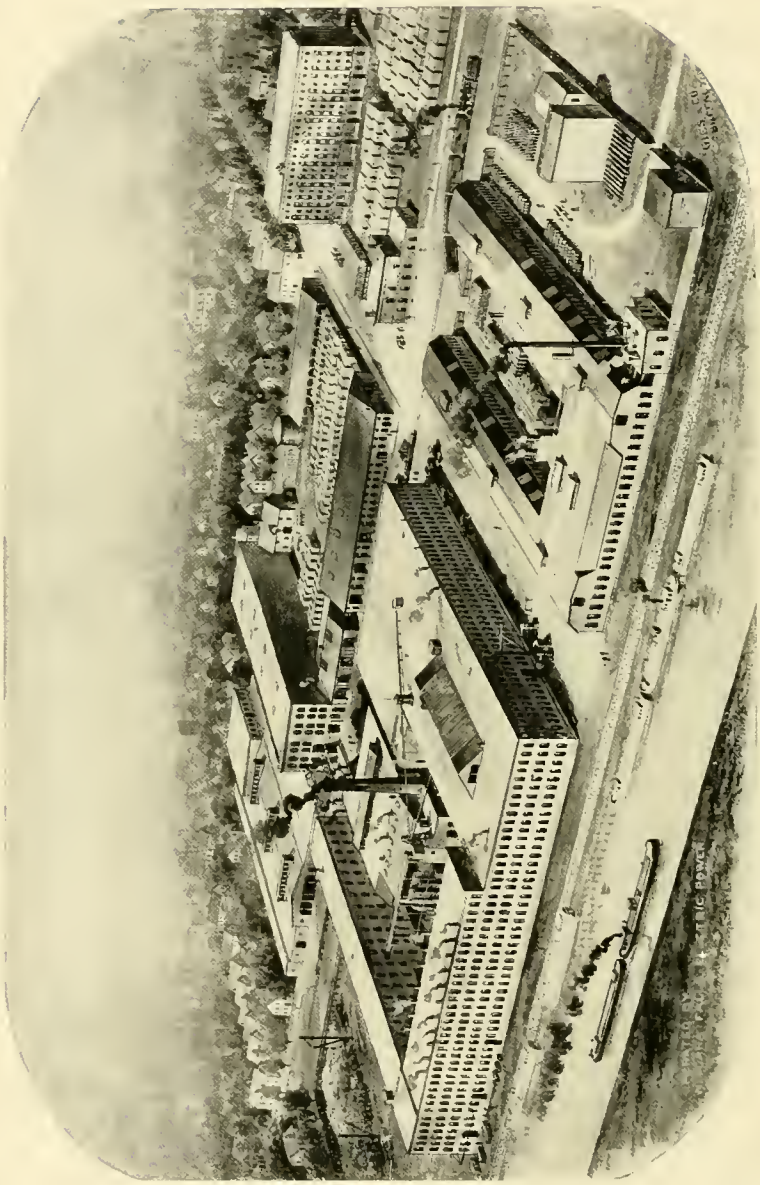
WHITTET, BARRETT & COMPANY.

One of the largest and most successful industries which have conduced to make Twentieth Century Buffalo the second city of the Empire State is that of Whittet, Barrett & Company, dealers in engineers' supplies at Nos. 59 and 61 Main Street, established in 1887, as Felthousen & Whittet. Mr. Felthousen withdrew in 1888 and the present firm of Whittet, Barrett & Company was formed, consisting of J. L. Whittet, L. L. Barrett, and F. K. Hiser as active members, and Frank Hammond as special partner. They do a large wholesale and retail business in engineers' supplies, steam packing, Eureka, Clinton flax, Garlock, Jenkins' "96," and Rainbow sheet packing. They are also agents for the Kosting injectors and Swift lubricators, and are selling agents for Buffalo Steam Pumps. Their trade, while largely local, extends throughout the surrounding country. They also do a large steam-fitting business, and make a specialty of pipe cutting and bending. They employ two traveling men in the city work, and fifteen practical, competent men are employed in their store, which occupies two floors, each 100 x 65 feet, of the fine building at Nos. 59 and 61 Main Street.

Mr. Joseph L. Whittet is well known to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie County. He is a native of this city and was educated in her public schools. In 1868 he entered the office of George Bailey, dealer in railroad supplies, where he remained fourteen years, leaving to take position as examiner in the State Insurance Department, where he remained four years. The next two years saw Mr. Whittet as the editor of the Wellsboro, Pa., *Advocate*. In 1887 he returned to Buffalo and began his career as a business man. He is able, aggressive, and progressive, a public-spirited citizen, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who know him, either in public, commercial, or social circles. Mr. Whittet has twice represented the county of Erie in the State Legislature, serving in the assemblies of 1894 and 1895. He is a member of the local board of Civil Service Commissioners. The other members of the firm are prominent in the commercial world and enjoy the fullest confidence of all their associates in business life.

J. H. RUCKEL & SON.

For nearly twenty years the name of Ruckel has been known all over the country in connection with engineers' and contractors' supplies. In 1884, J. H. Ruckel, who had been for many years a member of the firm of W. A. Case & Company, retired from that concern and successfully established an up-to-date business in the same line,



FACTORY AND OFFICES OF THE BUFFALO PITTS CO.
Foot of Carolina Street. (See page 103.)

resulting in the prosperous firm of J. H. Ruckel & Son, wholesale and retail jobbers and dealers in steam pumps, injectors, syphons, lubricators, brass and iron goods, for steam, water, gas, and ammonia, brass and copper tubing, wrought-iron pipe, malleable and cast-iron fittings, packing, steam and water hose, asbestos materials, pipe and boiler coverings, etc., in fact, every article that could be possibly called for in an establishment devoted to the sale of engineers' and contractors' supplies. The firm also manufacture copper and sheet-iron work and gives attention to all kinds of high and low-pressure steam work and also steam and hot-water heating in all its branches, pipe cutting, threading, etc., occupying the large building 81 and 83 Main Street, which has six floors crowded with a large stock, with a big warehouse at 58 Lloyd Street. Employment is given to some thirty men, and in all things that go to make up a thriving, progressive business J. H. Ruckel & Son are in the lead. No industry in the city has done more for the general prosperity than has this one — its customers are many and do business not only in Buffalo but in all sections of Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania. As a source of supply for engineers and contractors, it has brought to Buffalo many dollars which would have gone elsewhere.

DECK BROTHERS.

For nearly two score years the establishment of Deck Brothers has been one of Buffalo's important and progressive industries and the large business built up by that enterprising house has contributed much towards the growth and prosperity of Twentieth Century Buffalo. This business was established by Jacob N. and G. Frank Deck, in 1866, at Nos. 20 and 22 Indiana Street. They have manufactured brass work of every description and conducted an extensive business as brass founders and finishers, a specialty being made of brass castings. Superiority of materials, beauty of design, thorough durability, and high grade of workmanship have resulted in making the products of Deck Brothers popular with the trade, and have brought them as patrons dealers from all over the United States.

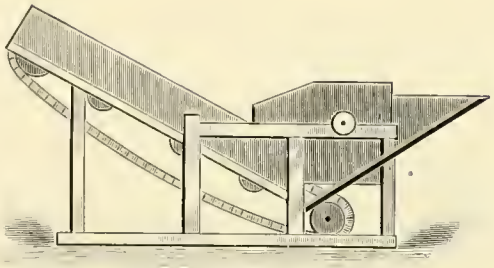
The Deck Brothers' plant is housed in the large and handsome three-story brick building at Nos. 20 and 22 Indiana Street, each floor having an area of 2,400 feet, is well equipped with the latest improved and most modern machinery and appliances. A large force of skilled and competent workmen are employed. The building is three stories in height, each floor being 40 x 60 feet in area. The greater part of the output of this firm is produced to order, a specialty being made of valves and bearings, in which line they have the largest trade of any concern in Western New York. Both brothers were born in Germany, but have long been well-known and representative citizens of Buffalo. They are thoroughly expert in their chosen line of industry, are progressive and aggressive, and hold a high reputation for honorable and fair dealing.

THE BUFFALO PITTS COMPANY.

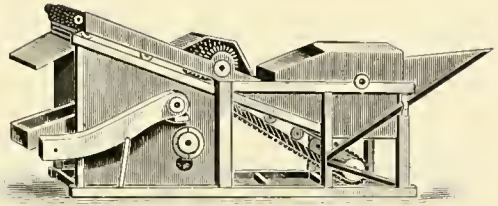
In the nineteenth century Buffalo's reputation as an industrial center was to a large extent sustained by a comparatively few extensive manufacturing institutions, of which one of the most important was the Pitts Agricultural Works. This great concern, now known as the Buffalo Pitts Company, is still most emphatically one of the leading manufactories of Twentieth Century Buffalo, and the traction engines, grain threshers, steam road rollers, it produces are enlarging its own widespread reputation and extending the industrial fame of Buffalo to every part of the civilized world where agricultural development is being exploited. By reason of the skill and enterprise which has characterized those who have directed the operations of the Pitts works for over sixty years, Buffalo has not only become famous as the producer of threshing machines and other agricultural implements but it can absolutely claim to be the parental home of industrial developments in that especial line. The Pitts, twin brothers, H. A. and J. A., were born at Winthrop, Me., December 8, 1799. They made improvements in the crude threshing machines of the time, in 1831, and in 1834 made the first practicable separating and cleaning thresher, upon which they received a patent in 1837, since which time the history of the industry is one of continuous enlargement and improvement. The cuts published on another page furnish a remarkable object lesson of the developments made by the Pitts plant. The threshers, engines, and other machines built by the Buffalo Pitts Company represent perfection of mechanism, accuracy of construction, and superiority in every detail. Besides employing an army of outside representatives, the business now supports a large local colony, the works at the foot of Carolina Street being one of the most extensive and up-to-date plants of the kind in the country. The factory is operated by Niagara Falls electric power. The company has branch offices at Fargo, N. D.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Portland, Oregon; Spokane, Washington; Detroit, Mich.; Madison, Wis.; Houston, Texas; Dallas, Texas; New York and Boston; and also distributing agencies at San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Peoria, Omaha, and Toledo. The officials of the company are: President, Carleton Sprague; Secretary, C. M. Greiner; Attorney, John B. Olmstead; Superintendent, R. C. Adams.

QUEEN CITY ENGINEERING COMPANY.

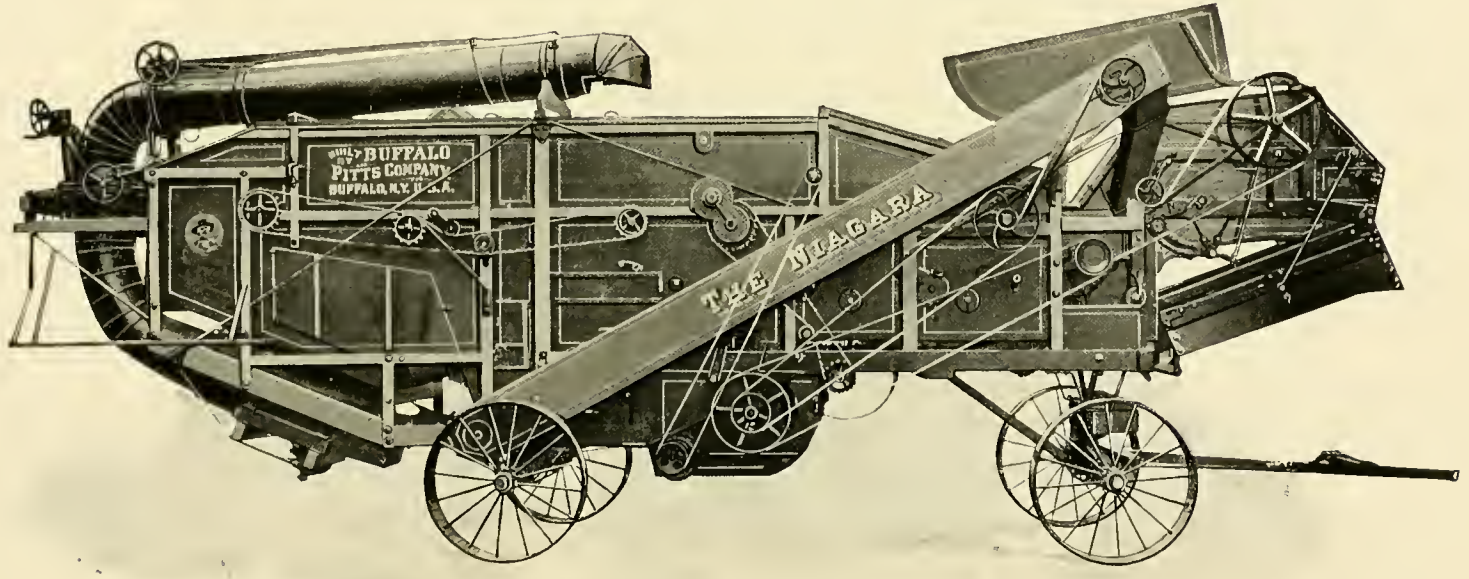
One of the most successful of Twentieth Century Buffalo's machinery and iron working enterprises is that of the Queen City Engineering Company, which began business in a comparatively small way ten years ago at Washington and Perry streets, but which now occupies its own building, especially erected for its purposes, at 49 Illinois Street. This structure is of two stories, 200 feet long, and fully equipped with all the necessary appliances of the best type for the manufacture of special machinery for various purposes, for parts of miscellaneous machinery, and for first-class wood and metal pattern making. The company does a very large and continually increasing business, having established a most desirable reputation for accuracy, promptness, and the high character of its output. The officers of the company are: President, A. F. Goerlitz; Vice-President, George Voelker; Secretary, Treasurer, and Manager, A. W. Goerlitz.



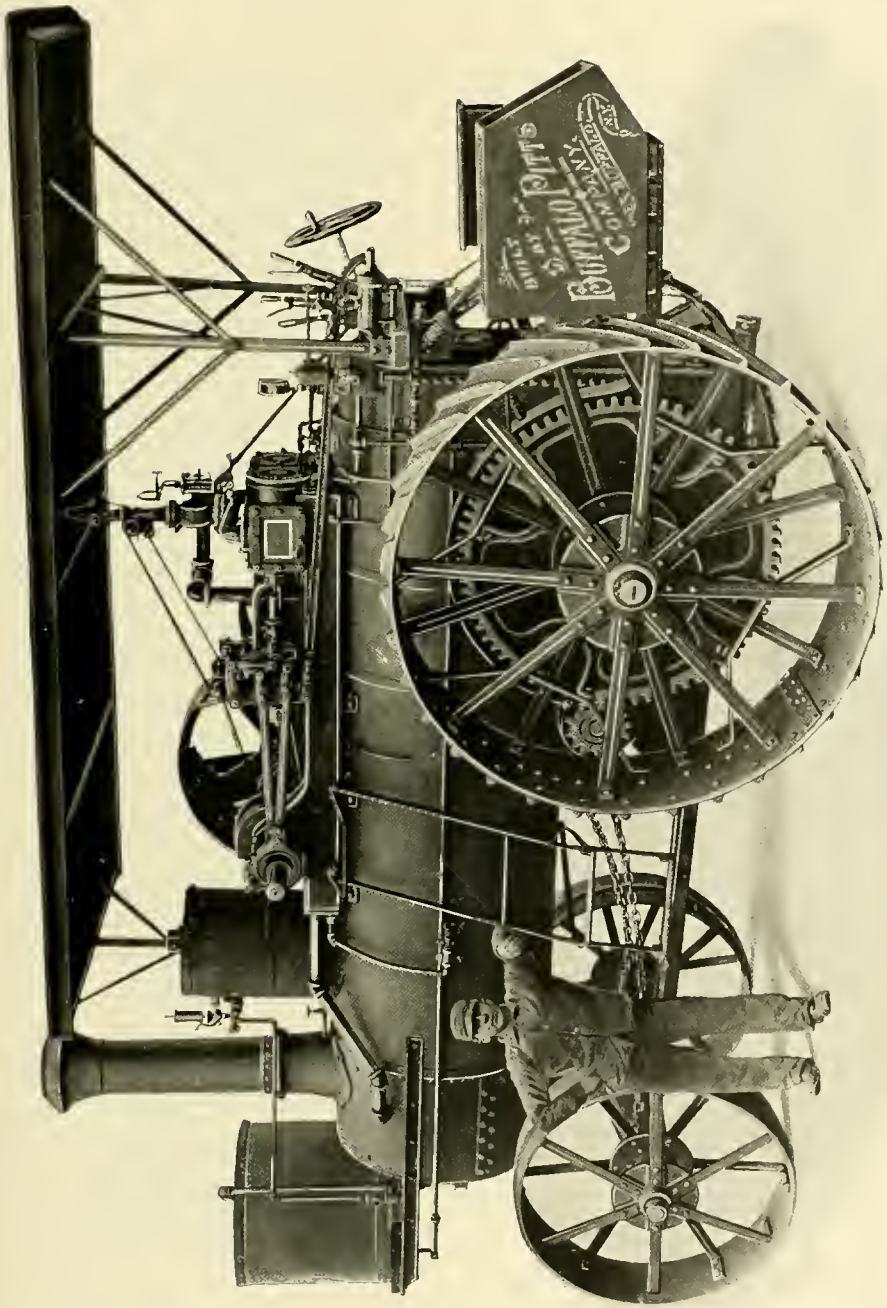
The "Ground Hog" Thresher, with Pitts' improvements made in 1831.



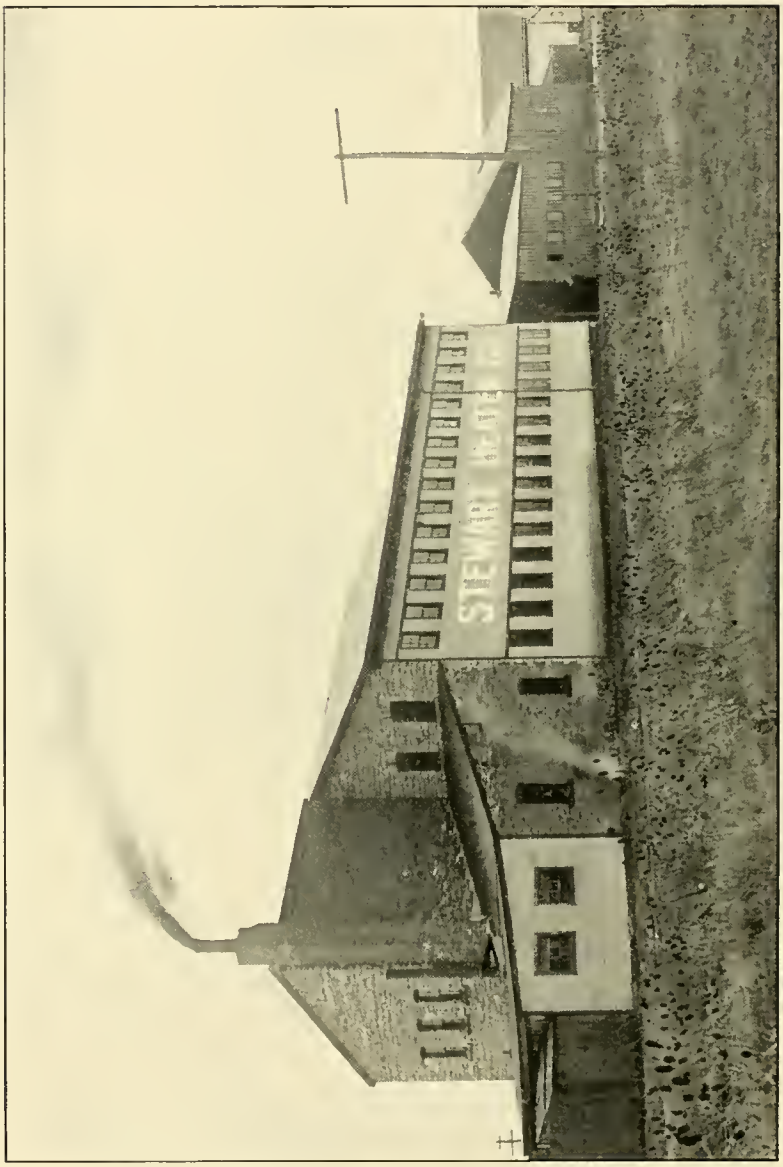
The first Separating and Cleaning Thresher, as made by the Pitts Bros. in 1834 and patented in 1837.



BUFFALO PITTS NIAGARA THRESHER—1903. (See page 103.)



BUFFALO PITTS DOUBLE-CYLINDER THIRTY-FIVE HORSE-POWER TRACTION ENGINE.
Coal, Wood, or Straw-Burning. (See page 103.)



PLANT OF THE STEWART HEATER CO.
At Northeast Buffalo (See page 107.)

THE STEWART HEATER COMPANY.

One of Twentieth Century Buffalo's most extensive and successful manufactories in which iron is the elemental material is the Stewart Heater Company, whose products have an almost universal fame. Its feed-water heaters and power pumps are in use all over the country, and in many important points in foreign countries. During the last few years large numbers of its famous Otis heaters, as well as being extensively supplied in the United States, have been shipped to Canada, England, Mexico, and South America, in fact, the concern is one of Twentieth Century Buffalo's largest exporters as well as being a leading industrial concern. One of its good customers is the Barber Asphalt Company of New York, which has in use at its different steam plants some thirty-five Otis heaters. These heaters are in great demand. Among the company's recent shipments have been Otis heaters to the Argentine Republic. Over 100 of these heaters have been supplied to the Shaw-Kendal Engineering Company of Toledo, Ohio, and there are over 400 of them in use in Buffalo alone, which is excellent testimony to their efficiency. The big establishment of the David C. Cook Publishing Company, at Elgin, Ill., was recently materially enlarged. This company already had an Otis heater in use, but another of greater capacity, 600 horse-power, was required and was very promptly supplied. A third heater, much larger than the two already in use, was recently supplied to the proprietors of the *Buffalo Express*. In spite of very keen competition, the Stewart Heater Company not only maintains its well-deserved prestige but is continually expanding its business and increasing the number of its business friends. The works of the company, which are very extensive, are located at 389 Norfolk Avenue, northeast Buffalo. Mr. George A. Otis is the surviving partner and is the company's manager.

E. & B. HOLMES MACHINERY COMPANY.

One of Buffalo's oldest, largest, and most progressive manufacturing plants is that of the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company, located at 59 Chicago Street, which was established in 1856 by Messrs. E. and B. Holmes, proprietors until 1895, when the present company was incorporated with a capital of $100,000, and with the following officers: President, Edward Holmes; Vice-President and Treasurer, B. Holmes; Secretary, E. B. Holmes. This company was the first in the world to manufacture cooperage and barrel-making machinery, in addition to which it produces wood-working machinery and variable speed countershafts. Its customers are all over the world, and it executes promptly many large contracts. The plant comprises four floors, each 45 x 150 feet in dimensions, with a two-story warehouse 50 x 100 feet and a blacksmith shop 40 x 50 feet. Seventy skilled workmen are carried on the pay roll, and the output is very extensive. The company occupies a very prominent position among the great machine manufactories of the world, and its products have a universal and well-merited reputation for excellence and reliability. The officers of the corporation are representative men of affairs, and stand high in manufacturing and social circles.

BUFFALO WIRE WORKS.

The wire cloth and wire goods works of the Buffalo Wire Works Company is one of the standard industries of the city and one of the most important in its line in the country. The business was established here more than sixty years ago by Martin Scheeler, who died in 1902. His sons, Philip and Martin, later were associated with him and the industry grew steadily as the years passed. It was located at 145 Main Street until 1892, when the present building, 316, 318, 320 Terrace, was first occupied, extending to 61–73 Jackson Street. The factory is now being materially enlarged. It is fully equipped with all the machinery, appliances, and devices for the manufacture of wire cloth, used for a great variety of purposes, in iron, steel, tinned, galvanized, brass, bronze, copper, and aluminum work, and in a great variety of forms, including guards for factories, warehouses, public buildings, banks, and residences, folding gates, stall partitions, grills and wickets, floor railings, and window screens. Great skill and long experience is required to produce satisfactory results such as have been attained by the Scheelers in this especial work. Their trade extends over a wide territory, in addition to a very large local demand. After the death of Martin Scheeler, Sr., the firm name adopted was Scheeler's Sons, but January 1, 1903, the business was incorporated under the title of The Buffalo Wire Works Company, the officers of which are: President, Philip Scheeler; Vice-President, Ferdinand Grimm; Secretary and Treasurer, Martin Scheeler.

DRISCOLL & FLETCHER, MACHINISTS.

No metal working establishment in Twentieth Century Buffalo is a greater necessity to the community than that of Driscoll & Fletcher, which began business in a modest way about twenty years ago, but which is now established on a large scale at 164 Ellicott Street. From the first the firm has made a specialty of repairs and reconstruction of printing machinery, but while actively maintaining this branch it has also developed a very extensive business in all lines requiring the skill of expert machinists. They do a large amount of general jobbing and model work and are thoroughly equipped for the construction and repair of all kinds of machinery. In handling printing machinery, they have distanced all competition in this territory, and while their present quarters were considered ample for them four years ago they find themselves crowded at all times to their utmost capacity. This is the very best testimony to their ability as machinists and to the excellent character of the work they turn out. The members of the firm are D. B. Driscoll and A. A. Fletcher.

THE KEYSTONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Perfection in make and quality of material are essentially prime factors to success and the consumer soon learns where they are made features of any business. No better example illustrating this fact can be cited than that of The Keystone Manufacturing Company, whose office and factory are located at Nos. 308–314 Terrace, and who during the past ten years have built up a large and thriving business, and have established a reputation for first-

WILLIAM H. CROSBY.

President and Manager of the Crosby Company. (See page 109.)

class work that has made them leaders in their line. This sterling company was established in 1893 by Schaefer & Brother, and grew to such proportions during the next seven years that a company was organized and duly incorporated under the laws of New York, with a cash capital of $35,000. The company are most extensive manufacturers of the celebrated "Keystone" and "Monarch" ratchet drills and combinations, socket wrenches, Westcott adjustable S pipe and nut wrenches, and other special wrenches, ratchet drills, and ratchet stud driver, etc. The patents on several of the lines are owned by The Keystone Manufacturing Company. The fact that a diploma and medal were awarded this company at the Chicago World's Fair is the best evidence of the worth of the goods manufactured. The plant of The Keystone Manufacturing Company comprises a large and spacious building, filled with the most modern and perfected machinery, and none but skilled and practical workmen are employed. The company consists of C. A. Haist, President and Treasurer; G. A. Haist, Vice-President; and L. Haist, Secretary; all of whom are honored as representative citizens of Twentieth Century Buffalo.

THE CROSBY COMPANY.

A striking illustration of the conquering power of pluck and persistency is afforded by the success which has attended the efforts of William H. Crosby to establish an extensive and remunerative industry within the borders of Twentieth Century Buffalo. As a result of Mr. Crosby's energy, foresight, and business acumen, the Crosby Company, which was organized July 1, 1896, has become one of the most important establishments of its kind in the country. It manufactures a variety of articles from cold-rolled steel, including many parts or pieces used in various machinery, taking the place of more costly forgings and castings and proving a most advantageous substitute therefor. In conjunction with its manufacturing business it controls much of the output of several other large concerns in conjunctive lines, such as the Springfield Drop Forging Company of Springfield, Mass., the Union Manufacturing and Specialty Company of Buffalo, the Hub Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Toledo, Ohio, Manufacturing Company. With these different specialties in the same line of trade the Crosby Company is enabled to fill the requirements of a long list of large customers. It has branches in New York, Toledo, Chicago, and Birmingham, England. From the latter it controls a large trade in Great Britain. It has likewise many active foreign agents from whom it derives a large export business. This division of its operations is rapidly extending and the company is constantly planning for improvements and the production of new articles required in its line, which includes metal parts for bicycles, automobiles, lawn mowers, guns, knitting machines, windmills, harness furniture; also Fisher tube skates and case hardening and annealing furnaces. The company long occupied quarters at 506-508 Genesee Street, but, requiring more space, are now located in a commodious and well-equipped factory at 181 Pratt Street. The officers of the company are: President and Manager, William H. Crosby; Secretary and Treasurer, William H. Hill.

BRAMHALL-DEANE COMPANY.

A business establishment that has added not a little to the commercial importance of Buffalo is that of the Bramhall-Deane Company, which manufactures and deals in French ranges, etc., at No. 214 Main Street. The company has similar establishments in New York and Chicago. The manager of the Buffalo branch is James J. Harris, who established it in 1900. Besides French ranges, steam tables, coffee urns, and cooking apparatus of every description are dealt in, both wholesale and retail, with customers in all parts of the United States. A specialty of the firm is copper cooking utensils of every description, of which a very complete and attractive stock is carried. Many of the articles, of universal household use, are of a unique and superior style and make. The stock is most conveniently arranged for ready inspection in charge of a corps of competent employees.

Mr. Harris personally is well qualified to conduct successfully a large and important business of this character, and is noted for his uniform courtesy and square dealing, and the company he represents is of the highest commercial standing. Estimates and plans for outfits for hotels, steamboats, restaurants, bakeries, and public or private institutions are prepared without extra charge. Retinning and repairing is made an important part of the business. The firm is manufacturing a superior line of sterilizing apparatus for hospital operating rooms, which is receiving unstinted commendation from all who have seen it in operation.

THE W. W. OLIVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

One of the most important special industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo, and one which has gained for itself an enviable reputation in the commercial world, is that carried on by the W. W. Oliver Manufacturing Company, builders of fine machinery for more than twenty years, and now located at Nos. 1483 and 1485 Niagara Street, where a trade has been built up to vast proportions. A specialty is made of the manufacture of fine jewelers' tools, which are adopted as standard by all the working jewelers in this country, and are exported to all parts of the world, the company ranking among the leading manufacturers in this particular line. The company comprises W. W. Oliver and C. A. Svensson, both of whom are prominent and popular in commercial and social circles. The manufactory occupies spacious and commodious quarters at above mentioned location, being 148 x 130 feet on the ground, and fitted with the latest improved and most modern machinery and with every convenience for the transaction of a very large and rapidly-growing business. Fifty experienced men are constantly employed and they are kept busy filling orders.

EMPIRE METALLIC BEDSTEAD COMPANY.

One of the most notable of the especial manufacturing industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that now being successfully conducted by the Empire Metallic Bedstead Company at its large and well-equipped factory

CHARLES D. BLACKHALL.

Proprietor, Blackhall Manufacturing Co. and American Embossing Co. (See page 111.)

located at 26 and 28 Churchill Street. This enterprising company manufactures an extensive line of iron, brass, and other metallic bedsteads of modern types. Its output finds a ready market all over the United States, in Cuba, Porto Rico, and in South America, its manufacturing facilities and shipping advantages enabling it to successfully meet the keenest competition. This establishment, which is the second oldest in its line in the United States, now turns out great shipments of high-grade goods. It was established here in 1891, reorganized in 1901, and is now being conducted under the most able management on a substantial basis. Employment is given to over 300 workmen, including many artizans of great skill and experience in their especial line of work. E. C. Baynes is President of the company and its Secretary is F. C. Hennicke.

BLACKHALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Blackhall Manufacturing Company are the leaders in Twentieth Century Buffalo in all kinds of machinery supplies for bookbinders' use, having a very extensive business throughout the United States and Canada. The enterprise was established here twenty years ago by E. W. Blackhall, an uncle of the present proprietor, Charles D. Blackhall, who is also proprietor of the American Embossing Company, which has a very large trade in steel dies and all kinds of embossed stationery. Both these important industries are located at 16 Lock Street.

HARDWARE.

The hardware business of Buffalo, both wholesale and retail, is one of the most important branches of trade in the city. Those engaged in the business enjoy a very enviable reputation for enterprise and integrity. The trade is not confined to any particular locality, but reliable establishments are to be found all over the business parts of the city.

BEALS & COMPANY.

Among the business enterprises which have done so much to promote the wealth and prosperity of Buffalo, and which have placed it in the van among the cities of the United States, is that of Beals & Company, wholesale dealers in hardware, iron, and steel, the oldest of its line in Buffalo and now located at Nos. 44-50 Terrace. This staunch business was established in 1818 by George and Thaddeus Weed, cousins, who came to Buffalo from Troy, secured a small frame building at Main and Swan streets and put in the first exclusive stock of hardware ever brought to Buffalo. In 1827, George Weed purchased the interest of his cousin and formed a new firm, Weed & Company, with Samuel F. Pratt and Gen. Lucius Storrs as partners, under the firm name of Weed & Pratt, which continued until 1836, when Mr. Pratt bought the Weed interest and took his brother, Pascal P. Pratt in the store as clerk. Six years later, at the age of 22 years, Pascal P. Pratt became a partner, the firm becoming Samuel F. Pratt & Company. In 1846, Edward P. Beals, who had clerked in the store for ten years, was taken into the firm. The firm moved to its present location on the Terrace in 1850 and until 1886 was known as Pratt & Beals. The firm was reorganized upon the retirement of Mr. Pratt and became Beals & Brown. In 1893, this was changed to Beals & Company, under which name it has since continued. The firm, in 1903, comprised Edward P. Beals, Pascal P. Beals, Charles P. Rogers, Eugene J. McCarthy, and Samuel C. Pratt. The company occupies two large five-story brick buildings, filled with one of the most complete and extensive stocks of hardware in this country, comprising supplies for railroads, manufacturers, and contractors, carriage hardware and woodwork. The territory supplied by this firm includes not only New York State but adjacent States and Canada. Edward Preble Beals, as the pioneer hardware man, deserves especial mention. He was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., March 16, 1821, came to Buffalo in 1826 with his parents, and was educated in the public and private schools, the Buffalo Military Academy, and the Academy at Canandaigua. His business career has been as successful as his social life has been praiseworthy. The other members of the firm, Pascal P. Beals, Charles P. Rogers, Eugene J. McCarthy, and Samuel C. Pratt, are well-known energetic and up-to-date business men, and alike prominent in social and commercial circles. Edward P. Beals died April 9, 1903. (See Postscript.)

EDWIN MOERSHFELDER.

Among the ably conducted and prosperous special manufacturiug Buffalo concerns whose operations secure to Buffalo a well-merited industrial preëminence is the reliable house of Edwin Moershfelder, manufacturer, grinder, and dealer in razors, scissors, knives, shears, pocket, table, and carving knives, horse and toilet clippers, strops, hones, mugs and brushes for shaving, soaps, creams, etc., 501-503 Main Street. Its trade extends throughout New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Canada, and into every State and territory in the Union, including Maine on the one side and California on the other, it being generally conceded by the trade throughout America that Mr. Moershfelder is the very best hand at concave grinding of razors in the United States. He makes a specialty of high-grade razors, which he receives in the rough and tempers and grinds to size. The factory is equipped in every department with all the most modern and improved machinery, tools, and appliances, and a large force of skilled operatives are at all times busy with the work of the shops, which, coming as it does from all sections, is very large. Special attention is given to the grinding of cutlery of all kinds, and four men are kept on the road in the interests of the house. The business was established in 1850 by N. Moershfelder, who was succeeded by the present owner in 1889. Mr. Edwin Moershfelder is a native of Buffalo and is extensively known.

CHARLES E. WALBRIDGE.

Founder of the business of Walbridge & Co. (See page 113.)

WALBRIDGE & COMPANY — CHARLES E. WALBRIDGE.

The very best type of ideal citizenship in Twentieth Century Buffalo is represented by those men who, like Cincinnatus of old, in a spirit of true patriotism not only laid aside the implements of daily toil to take up the weapons of war for the honor and integrity of the nation, but who when that honor was maintained and that integrity was secured were content to sheathe the sword and return to the occupations of peace with manly modesty. Such a citizen is Charles E. Walbridge, whose untarnished business record is paralleled by that of his brief but brilliant military career. Imbued with business ideas by his father, George B. Walbridge, a successful business man, when the war of the rebellion was ended Mr. Walbridge found the task of reëntering business life an easy and agreeable one. The elder Walbridge was a wholesale grocer and vessel owner in Buffalo, who died at the comparatively early age of 38, having been identified with many of the benevolent and business enterprises of his day, including the Board of Trade, of which he served a term as president. Charles E. was born in 1841. After the season of schooling usual at that time he secured employment in the establishment of Pratt & Company, then one of the largest wholesale hardware houses of the country. His connection with this firm was interrupted by four years of army service in defense of the Union, from September, 1861, to October 1, 1865. In 1869 he relinquished his position with Pratt & Co., having purchased the hardware business of Hadley & Nichols, then located on Main Street below Swan, with an L on the latter street. The business was improved and extended, justifying a removal to larger premises, the Sherman Block on Washington Street. More extended business developments made another removal necessary, this time to a fine structure on the corner of Washington and South Division streets, which was occupied for twenty-one years. In 1886 the long established business of Pratt & Company was absorbed, the good will taken over and the large stock of shelf hardware assimilated. In 1900, a change in commercial conditions made a corresponding change in the enterprise conducted by Mr. Walbridge desirable. It was determined to relinquish the wholesale and jobbing departments and to arrange for a more comprehensive and extensive direct trade with consumers in Buffalo and its environs. Accordingly an arrangement was made with the representatives of the Stevenson estate to erect the fine and commodious structure now occupied at 392 to 394 Main Street, extending westward through to Pearl Street. The location is most favorable for the retail trade, and the building, which is fireproof, has been constructed, arranged, and fitted up in accordance with the business ideas and plans of Mr. Walbridge and his associates. It has six stories above a fine basement and is fully equipped with elevators, ventilating devices, and all the approved modern appliances for carrying on business on a very extended scale. This business comprises hardware, stoves, house furnishings and kindred articles, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, grates, and tiling. The firm acts as the special agent of the Detroit Stove Works, of the Yale locks manufactured by the Yale & Towne Company, and of other articles in popular demand. Two special departments are also conducted on an extended scale; an entire floor, 50 x 232 feet, is devoted to china, fine glass ware, lamps, and bric-a-brac, and a large and well assorted stock is carried in sporting goods, guns, pistols, rifles, ammunition, fishing poles, reels and tackle, boxing gloves, foils, ping-pong sets, and supplies for golf, tennis, baseball, and other outdoor and indoor games. To fully equip so large an establishment necessarily demands a large and well-selected stock of a great variety of goods, which stock requires to be carefully supervised and constantly replenished. There is no larger or better stock of its kind and no more important business in the State outside of the metropolis.

Constituting the firm of Walbridge & Company, with Mr. Walbridge are his brother Harry, who has been actively associated with the business since its inception, and who became a partner in 1885, and the latter's son Newman, to whom the "right hand of partnership" was extended in March, 1901.

Mr. Walbridge has found time outside of that devoted to the many details of the extensive business affairs under his control to give attention to some other matters of public interest. He is president of the Buffalo Seminary and also of the Board of Trustees of the North Presbyterian Church and a trustee of the Buffalo Savings Bank.

Mr. Walbridge's war record during four years of continuous active service is especially deserving of mention, as it is not exceeded in interest or in the variety of its stirring incidents by that of any other military veteran now hailing from Twentieth Century Buffalo. In September, 1861, he responded to the call to arms of President Lincoln and was among the first to volunteer to make up the quota of three hundred thousand men. At the organization of the 100th Regiment New York Volunteers he was commissioned as second lieutenant of Company H. The 100th bore a gallant part in the Peninsular Campaign under McClellan, having in 1862 and in 1863 actively assisted in the operations on Folly and Morris Islands and the siege of Fort Wagner. His military skill and executive ability were positively recognized by various appointments and difficult operations assigned him during the war. He was rapidly promoted to first lieutenant, then to captain. He was assigned to staff duty and at different periods was detailed as regimental, brigade, and division quartermaster. His regimental commission was vacated when he received that of United States Quartermaster of Volunteers. For several months he was Chief Quartermaster of the district of Florida. In 1864, at the opening of Grant's campaign against Richmond and Petersburg, he was sent to Virginia, being made Depot Quartermaster for the Army of the James, having charge of the shipping, reserve land transportations, repair shops, and stores, and supervising the work of upwards of a thousand men, including pilots, stevedores, mechanics, clerks, and teamsters. At the close of 1864 he directed the shipments of the two famous expeditions against Fort Fisher, the first, unsuccessful, under Gen. Butler, and the second resulting in the capture of the stronghold under Gen. Alfred H. Terry. At the request of Gen. Terry, "Major" Walbridge, as he had been brevetted, was assigned to the former's staff as Chief Quartermaster of the Tenth Army Corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His new position took him to North Carolina, where he remained on duty until he resigned from the service, October 1, 1865, and took up business life.

CHARLES J. FIX.

In connection with tin, copper, and sheet iron, and especially for roof work, the best-known name in Buffalo, no doubt, is that of Charles J. Fix, of 808 Main Street. The business was established in 1892, the firm being then Fix & Roty. Anthony Roty, the junior partner, withdrew in 1898, Mr. Fix continuing the business. Previous to 1892, he had been for ten years in the employ of the late Henry Garono, and acquired a ripe experience in his trade. Mr. Fix is, and has long been, the sole agent for the celebrated Dockash Ranges. He contracts for all kinds of metal or slate roofing and repairing, and makes all kinds of tin, copper, and sheet iron, and also repairs lawn mowers and other machinery. In his hardware department he carries the largest and best-selected stock of agate ware in Buffalo. Eight persons are employed in his large store, which is 25 x 125 feet in extent. He has a very large and growing trade throughout the city and the surrounding towns. The satisfactory work done by Mr. Fix constantly brings him new customers, while the old ones steadfastly continue their patronage. None but the most skilled mechanics are employed and the most scrupulous care is taken to turn out work that cannot be criticised. "First-class work and low prices" is Mr. Fix's motto and it is never departed from. The Dockash Ranges have a reputation that is as widely and favorably known as that of any range in the market. Mr. Fix is respected as one of Buffalo's leading business men and esteemed for his many excellent qualities as a neighbor, employer, and citizen.

A. SCHMITT.

For nearly half a century Anselm Schmitt has held a high reputation in Buffalo as a general dealer in hardware, stoves and ranges, cutlery, lamps, house-furnishing goods, etc., and manufacturer of copper, tin, and sheet-iron ware. Mr. Schmitt established himself in 1858, at No. 750 Seneca Street, where he remained until his business had grown to very large proportions. In 1890 he removed to Nos. 86 and 88 Amherst Street. His reputation for progressive, practical business methods have brought him a large and lucrative trade, which is constantly and rapidly growing. In addition to dealing in general hardware merchandise, Mr. Schmitt does a large business in the manufacture of copper, tin, and sheet-iron ware, particular attention being given to repairing by experienced workmen. He occupies a large and well-appointed store, 25 x 120 feet in size, in which he carries one of the largest and finest stock of goods in his line in the city. He employs six experienced assistants in store and shops. In both the commercial and social world Mr. Schmitt is highly esteemed.

SOVERHILL & WILLETT.

The firm of Soverhill & Willett, dealers in hardware, stoves, paints, oil, and glass, located at No. 1071 Grant Street, was established February 1, 1902. Both members of the firm are experienced, progressive and aggressive, and have laid the foundation for a most extensive business. For a number of years they were engaged as manufacturers' agents, at No. 136 Franklin Street and No. 16 Tuxedo Place. Mr. Gardner M. Soverhill, the senior member of the firm, still represents several manufacturers of hardware specialties and spends part of his time on the road, while Mr. Walter L. Willett gives his entire attention to the business. The firm carries a very large stock of all lines of hardware, stoves, and ranges of the most approved makes, and all kinds of painters and glaziers' supplies. The business is strictly retail and of the best description. They occupy a fine store in the Ansteth Block, 25 x 75 feet in size, which is fitted with the most modern appliances and where a sufficient force of assistants are employed to care for the largely-growing trade. Both Messrs. Soverhill and Willett are prominent factors in the commercial world, enjoying an enviable reputation for energy, ability, and fair and honorable dealing. In the social world both gentlemen possess the respect and esteem of a host of warm personal friends.

CAPEWELL HORSE NAIL COMPANY.

The greatest company of its kind in this country is the Capewell Horse Nail Company, and the greatest horse nail is the "Capewell." The company has large factories in Hartford and principal offices in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, with branches in Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Cincinnati, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Buffalo, the latter at No. 11 Ellicott Street, where A. J. Maynard is the local manager. The company is composed of John E. Gillelle, President ; C. J. Capewell, Vice-President and Superintendent ; A. W. C. Williams, Treasurer and General Manager ; S. C. F. Williams, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. The company was organized in 1881 with a capital of $1,500,000. The superiority of the Capewell Horse Nails has been satisfactorily demonstrated. They never crimp in driving in the hardest hoof, are flexible to twist and clinch, holding the clinch against any strain in service ; they are the "best driving nail," being the smoothest in finish from head to point. They are uniform in length, breadth, and thickness, never split in driving, and never break under the heads — holding the shoe until it is worn out. They are made from the best Swedish iron rods, especially imported, the quality of which is further improved in increased compactness, tenacity, and uniformity of temper under the new and peculiar process of manufacture only known to this company's methods. They are drawn from head to point; and are superior in all respects, having every requisite of form, finish, temper, tenacity, and uniformity in size that the blacksmith demands. Their tensile strength is one-half greater than that of any other nail made. In Buffalo the company's capable manager finds a large demand and its business here is excellent.

ANTHONY ROTY.

Mr. Anthony Roty started in the stove and hardware business sixteen years ago, at No. 936 Main Street, where the Red Jacket Building now stands, and through his energy, progressiveness, sterling business methods, and inva-

riable fair and honorable dealings built up a large business, all of which is retail and a large percentage of which is local. Edward F. Roty, his son, has now practically charge of the business at the present location, No. 835 Main Street, where a large business is done in copper, tin, and sheet iron work by experienced workmen, a special feature being roofing, not only laying the original roof, but repairing them. Mr. Roty is prominent in the commercial world and in social circles he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

EDWARD KENER, Jr.

Prominent among the benefactors of the housewife and cook, and controlling a very large trade in his locality, is Edward Kener, Jr., of 400-402 Connecticut Street, where he furnishes the highest grade and best quality of implements used in the parlor and kitchen at prices which cannot be excelled in the city. Mr. Kener's extensive business was established in 1891. His store is large and well equipped, being thirty feet wide and eighty-five feet deep, with an extensive shop in the rear, where a large force of experienced men are employed in the manipulation of all kinds of tin and sheet-metal work. In the store and salesrooms a very large and complete stock of stoves, ranges, hardware, tinware, and kitchen furniture is carried, a stock that cannot be excelled in any establishment of the kind in Twentieth Century Buffalo. Mr. Kener deals very largely in all classes of hardware and tinware, paints, oils, and glass, aside from his great trade in stoves, ranges, and furnaces. He makes a specialty of roofs, gutters, drain and conductor pipes of all kinds, making estimates and submitting designs, as well as for furnace work. In painters' and glaziers' supplies, Mr. Kener has a very large trade. Promptness, good work, and reasonable prices are the rule at Kener's, and in commercial and industrial circles Mr. Kener is well known and popular, his energy, ability, and fair and honorable dealing being well appreciated. In social circles he is also highly esteemed.

RIEMANN BROTHERS.

One of the most enterprising firms of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of Riemann Brothers, composed of John H. and Joseph G. Riemann, dealers in stoves, hardware, tinware, house-furnishing goods, paints, oils, gasoline, etc., doing business at No. 64 East Chippewa Street. This firm was established and succeeded John Fishback in 1882; its business is all retail and has been principally in the city. It handles all kinds of tin and sheet-iron work, and promptly furnishes estimates for jobbers and others an application. Its trade out of town, as well as local, is rapidly increasing, as the excellency of the work is becoming more widely known. In their large store, 20 x 108 feet, Riemann Brothers display a large and well-arranged stock, including stoves, general hardware, tinware, house-furnishing goods, paints, oils, gasoline, etc. They employ six persons regularly and as many more as their contracts require. In the tinning, spouting, roofing, and general jobbing work of the firm they employ none but the most thorough and competent mechanics and workmen. Both brothers have had long experience in business and they have a fine established mercantile trade and contracting and jobbing business. They are known to all their customers, and all who have any dealings with them, as men of honor and integrity. Their work and their goods are unexcelled and they have a high place among the most honored and substantial citizens of Twentieth Century Buffalo, and in social circles they hold the esteem of a host of warm personal friends.

THE BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.*

For more than half a century the Berkshire Life Insurance Company has transacted a conservative business, following approved methods, upon a just and honorable basis; having an unquestioned reputation for financial strength and of meeting promptly every legitimate obligation. Its policyholders, who are virtually owners of the company's business, are amply protected by the laws of the State of Massachusetts (under which the company was incorporated, with a perpetual charter, in 1851), and by the vigilant supervision of its affairs by the Massachusetts State Insurance Department. It has always provided life insurance at the lowest possible cost, compatible with security and promptness, and its surplus has at all times been equitably distributed among its policyholders. So liberal has been this distribution that holders of policies to be paid in twenty annual premiums have been enabled to pay the same in full within fifteen years, fifteen annual premiums having sufficed to pay where twenty were originally called for, the remaining five not being required, a distinct saving of twenty-five per cent. Well invested assets, to the amount of over $11,000,000, constitute an ample guaranty that its policies will be paid when due and that the insurance afforded by the company is an absolutely assured protection to the beneficiaries of its policyholders.

A. F. R. Arndt, the general agent of the company, with headquarters at 720 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, has been connected with the Berkshire for nearly thirty years. He is a standard bearer of honest methods in life insurance and his reputation for integrity coequals that of the staunch old company he represents. The head office of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company is at Pittsfield, Mass. Its officers are: President, William R. Plunkett; Vice-President, James M. Barker; Secretary and Treasurer, James W. Hull.

* This notice was inadvertently omitted from the division of Insurance, see page 16.

Photo by Hall.

HORACE A. NOBLE.

A Buffalo coal-trade pioneer. Senior member of the firm of Frank F. Williams & Co.

(See page 121.)

COAL.

Twentieth Century Buffalo's importance, both as a local market and as a center for the receipt and distribution of anthracite by lake and rail, is continually augmenting, while there is also a steady growth in the receipt of bituminous coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes. Some of the principal facts relating to the coal trade of the city properly form a part of the commercial record of this initial issue of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO.

Previous to 1842 both bituminous coal and anthracite (hard coal) had been brought to Buffalo in small experimental quantities, but actual coal business here did not begin until that year, when 600 to 700 tons came by canal. Guilford R. Wilson, who came to Buffalo in 1842, was the first regular coal dealer in the city. The first important arrival of bituminous coal was in 1845, when 995 tons came in by lake. In 1861, the late George Dakin came to Buffalo and was the first agent of what was known as the Anthracite Coal Association. The late Joseph J. Albright of Scranton, Pa., father of J. J. Albright, was the first introducer of anthracite into the West. The late Judge Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk, Pa., built the first railroad from the coal fields, the pioneer of the great systems of the Lehigh Valley, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, and the Lackawanna railroads. The first bituminous coal brought into Buffalo by rail came over the Erie in 1859. This road carried nearly all the coal which came into Buffalo from the East for several years. About 1860, considerable quantities began to arrive over the New York Central, coming from Sayre, Pa., via Ithaca, Geneva, and Lyons. About ten years later the Pennsylvania Railroad began to bring coal into Buffalo over the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, via Emporium. In 1879, the Lackawanna Railroad, having withdrawn from the Anthracite Coal Association, began shipping coal on its own account into Buffalo over the New York Central, and in 1882, it completed its own line into Buffalo. For many years bituminous coal reached Buffalo almost exclusively by lake from Cleveland or Erie. Rail connections via the Lake Shore were made with the soft coal regions in 1865. In 1875, the Allegheny Valley Railroad connections brought in Pittsburg coal. In 1875, the Buffalo & Jamestown, now the Erie, was completed, giving a very direct route to the northwestern bituminous field of Pennsylvania. In 1882, the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad was completed to Buffalo.

Pennsylvania is the great coal-producing State of the Union, both of anthracite and bituminous. The former is mined in the eastern portions of the State and soft coal comes almost entirely from the western section.

The three great anthracite fields, or "regions," as they are termed, of Pennsylvania are the Wyoming, Lehigh, and Schuylkill. Each of these is subdivided into districts; those of Wyoming are Carbondale, Scranton, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, and Plymouth: Lehigh, a district in itself; Schuylkill, comprising East Mahony, West Mahony, Shamokin, East Schuylkill, West Schuylkill, and Lykeno Valley districts. There are 384 plants in all the regions, comprising 341 collieries and 43 washeries. These washeries are auxiliary to the collieries, as their operation consists in washing out the culm or other refuse, a large amount of smaller size coal known as pea, buckwheat, or rice being secured in that way.

As a center of the trade in bituminous coal, both for home consumption and for re-shipment and through shipment, Buffalo is very rapidly increasing in importance.

An idea of the importance of the coal trade of Twentieth Century Buffalo may be gathered from the following synopsis of the traffic in the past five years, it being borne in mind that the business was practically at a standstill for several months during the year 1902, on account of the prolonged strike among the miners in the anthracite districts: The imports, in net tons, by rail of anthracite were (estimated): 1898, 4,225,000; 1899, 4,950,000; 1900, 3,425,000; 1901, 5,583,000; 1902, 2,500,000; and of bituminous coal, 1898, 3,081,446; 1899, 3,105,952; 1900, 3,341,950; 1901, 2,555,727; 1902, 2,500,000. The exports by lake of anthracite were (estimated): 1898, 2,455,191; 1899, 2,648,425; 1900, 1,721,186; 1901, 2,492,715; 1902, 681,971. The exports by lake of bituminous coal are comparatively limited. The local consumption of coal for heating and fuel purposes is necessarily increasing in proportion with the growth of the city and the development of its industries.

The bituminous coal which comes to Buffalo is mined along the Allegheny River in the district around Pittsburg and Reynoldsville. It reaches this market over the Pennsylvania, Lake Shore, Nickel Plate, Erie, and Buffalo,

Photo by Hall.

DELL L. TUTTLE.

Sales Agent Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. Director, Central Dock & Terminal Railway Co. Director, Citizens National Bank, Springville, N. Y.

(See page 119.)

Rochester & Pittsburg railroads, and is not stored here to any great amount, being delivered direct to dealers or consumers from the cars or transferred immediately for reshipment, in which case Canada is its principal destination. No soft coal is brought into Buffalo by canal.

The amount of coke imported into Buffalo is not large at present. The chief coke producing plants are at Connellsville and at the Walston and Helvetia works of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company. Frick & Company of Connellsville, the largest coke producers, have disposed of their entire output for 1903 to the United States Steel Company.

The Erie Canal was formerly an important factor in the hard coal trade of Buffalo. The imports by this route ceased in 1900, when only 267 tons came in, against 620 tons in 1899 and 6,855 in 1898.

The following are the companies doing the principal coal business in and through Buffalo in 1903.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD (Coal Department).

The largest amount, proportionately, of the anthracite reaching Buffalo, both for local consumption and for reshipment, is brought by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company from the Scranton and Plymouth districts. This company has storage facilities at Cheektowaga for at least 100,000 tons. It has always a large stock on hand. This company's output is distributed among its sales agents and not sold to dealers direct. D. E. Russell is the Buffalo sales agent of this company, with offices at the yards on Erie Street. E. L. Hedstrom & Co. are the local agents of the company, at their office, 360 Ellicott Square.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY.

An enormous amount of hard coal is brought to Buffalo by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company from its mines in the Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, and Lehigh districts. This is handled here at the great trestles at Cheektowaga and at the docks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. It has four trestles to accommodate the local trade. A large quantity of this coal is marketed from Buffalo in the West, Northwest, and in Canada. The boats of the Lehigh Transportation Company carry heavy coal freights to Chicago, Milwaukee, and West Superior for Duluth. Col. J. H. Horton is the Buffalo representative of this company with offices in the Birge Building, on the southeast corner of Main and Seneca streets.

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Of great importanee to Buffalo is the coal business of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, which is the largest miner of anthracite and owns 95,000 acres and leases 7,500 acres of coal lands in the Schuylkill district, the heart of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, producing nearly 9,000,000 tons of coal annually. Of this Buffalo receives a very notable proportion, the facilities of the company at this point being exceptionally complete. The capacity of the shipping docks here is 10,000 tons and of the retail pockets at the foot of Georgia Street 3,000 tons. The local representative of the company is D. L. Tuttle, who has commodious quarters at 914-920 Prudential Building. He has charge of the large shipping interests of the company by lake and rail from Buffalo, and also of the sales of coal in New York and Pennsylvania west of Buffalo, and the entire States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Northern Kentucky.

THE PITTSBURG AND BUFFALO COMPANY.

The headquarters of the Pittsburg and Buffalo Coal Company are at Pittsburg, Pa., the company being owners and operators of several large coal mines in the Pittsburg and Freeport districts, having a long-established reputation as producers and shippers of coal. James Jones, the chairman of the company, is one of the coal-trade pioneers of this country and is well and favorably known all over the continent. The company owns a large outfit of coal cars and also manufactures on an extensive scale coke, brick, sewer pipe, and hollow blocks. It has branch offices at Chicago, Cleveland, and in this city, the latter, located at 840 to 844 Prudential Building, being in charge of T. P. Jones, who represents the company's interests in Western New York and Canada. The officers of the company are: Chairman, as above stated, James Jones; President, John H. Jones; Vice-President, Thomas P. Jones; Secretary, William I. Jones; Treasurer, David G. Jones; Superintendent, Harry P. Jones.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY.

The great Pittsburgh Coal Company, with a capital of $64,000,000, and paying regularly 7 per cent. dividends on its preferred stock, is the outcome of the great movement for combination and consolidation of the past decade, and was mainly organized by the efforts of F. L. Robbins of Pittsburg, now chairman and president of its board of directors. The company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, in 1899, when it purchased and began the operation of the mines and properties of nearly all of the producers and shippers by rail of steam and gas coal in the Pittsburg district. It has since acquired additional coal lands by purchase and lease, and now controls upward of 150,000 acres in the Pittsburg territory, employing over 30,000 operatives, with an annual output of more than 15,000,000 tons. It has vast docks along the Great Lakes and a comprehensive system of branch railways. It supplies through its Buffalo office a large wholesale demand in Canada and Western New York. It has no yards or docks in Buffalo, its coal being forwarded by direct delivery over the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore railroads. Its Buffalo business is handled by Edwin Lane, who was formerly agent of the Osborne-Sager Company, since absorbed, who has represented the Pittsburg Coal Company here since its organization in 1899.

Photo by Hall.

HARRY YATES.

Buffalo Representative, Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company.

(See page 121.)

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

The Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal and Coke Company is one of the numerous striking evidences of the commercial enterprise of Frank H. Goodyear in association with his brother Charles W. Goodyear. This company operates large soft coal mines at Dubois, in Clearfield County, Pa., and large coke ovens at Tyler, Pa., and also owns extensive bituminous coal lands in Indiana, Jefferson, and Armstrong counties, Pennsylvania, to develop which extensive preparations are being made. It is intended to extend the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad system southward from Sinnemahoning into this important territory, which will be in direct reach of Buffalo when the extension of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway, from Wellsville, N. Y., to this city, now in progress, is completed. The officials of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal and Coke Company are: President, Frank H. Goodyear; Vice-President, Charles W. Goodyear; Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. Lehr; Auditor, W. H. Baumes; General Manager, F. B. Lincoln; General Sales Agent, H. H. Gardiner.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

The Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company, represented in Buffalo by Harry Yates, at 1218 1221 Prudential Building, are very extensive miners of bituminous coal and manufacturers of coke. The mines of the company are chiefly in the Reynoldsville district, at Adrian, Eleanora, Soldier Run, Helvetia, Walston (at which places the coke ovens are located), Beechtree, London, Hamilton, and Sherwood. Buffalo is a very important distributing point for the company's products, the local consumption of which is also very large, over 150,000 tons per month being handled by the Buffalo agency. The yards and trestles of the company in this city are at Michigan and Ganson streets, and Fillmore Avenue and Clinton Street.

WILLIAMS & PETERS.

Williams & Peters are general sales agents for the anthracite mined by the Erie Railroad Company, by the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company, and of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and are western representatives of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company's anthracite output. They are also agents for the Northwestern and Exchange Mining Company's bituminous coal, and for the well-known Blossburg Company's "Blossburg" coal. Their main offices are at No. 1 Broadway, New York, and they have branch offices at Boston, New Haven, Chicago, and Buffalo, where they own the largest coal shipping docks in the city. Their extensive business in the territory tributary to Buffalo is managed by W. T. Roberts, Western Sales Agent, whose offices are at 1112 Prudential Building.

THE HEDSTROM INTERESTS.

The coal business founded half a century ago by Eric L. Hedstrom is now conducted by Arthur E. Hedstrom, with whom is associated E. C. Roberts, at 306 to 312 Ellicott Square. It includes the local Scranton anthracite trade of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and large transactions with various railroads as miners and shippers of bituminous coal. At the address named are the quarters of the Hedstrom Coal Mining Company, the general offices of the Fairmount Coal Company, of the Sewickley, and of A. E. Hedstrom as President of the Franklin Iron Manufacturing Company.

COXE BROTHERS & COMPANY (Incorporated).

Coxe Brothers & Company (incorporated) own and operate anthracite mines in the Lehigh region, with an annual capacity of 3,000,000 tons, the output being a hard coal of especially excellent candescent qualities, it being among those of the highest grade in the market. The company does a large business from its Buffalo office, shipping through here by rail some 75,000 tons annually, and from here by lake, in ordinary seasons, about 300,000 tons, destined for various lake ports, principally for Chicago, Milwaukee, and Duluth. The company is represented in Buffalo by J. B. Conard, who has been their agent for eighteen years, with offices at 1020 Prudential Building.

FRANK F. WILLIAMS & COMPANY.

Thirty years ago Frank F. Williams and Horace A. Noble were associated in the coal business in Buffalo. This association led to the organization, in 1879, of the firm of Frank F. Williams & Company, now engaged in the same line of commerce, with offices at 700 to 706 Mooney & Brisbane Building. Mr. Noble is at the head of the firm, which owns large bituminous coal mines on both the low-grade division and the main line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad in Pennsylvania. Their product, a first-class quality of steam coal, is distributed over a wide territory. In Buffalo they have a large trade, largely supplied from their dock on the Blackwell Canal, where they have especial facilities for fueling steamers. The other members of the firm are Horace A. Noble, John R. Williams, Robert H. Williams, and John W. Noble.

H. K. WICK & COMPANY (Incorporated).

The H. K. Wick Company, incorporated in May, 1884, are extensive producers of "Pittsburg" coal, with large mines in Mercer, Butler, and Clarion counties, Pa., their output being the best grade of steam coal, which is readily marketed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, the New England States, and Canada. Their coal is all transported by rail and they own a large equipment of individual coal cars. The principal officers of the company are: President, H. K. Wick; Secretary and Treasurer, William D. Ward. Their offices have long been established at 64-65 Erie County Bank Building.

Photo by Hall.

MARK PACKARD.

President, Tug River Coal Land Co., President, Pocahontas Thin Veil Coal Land Co., etc.

(See page 125.)

Photo by Hall.

FRANK P. WEAVER.

Buffalo Manager, Weaver Coal & Coke Company. (See page 125.)

WILLIAM D. WARD.

Secretary and Treasurer, H. K. Wick Company (Incorporated). (See page 131.)

WEAVER COAL & COKE COMPANY.

The Weaver Coal & Coke Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, with a capital of $3,000,000, is a vigorous organization, having very large coal and coke producing interests, with enterprising agencies in Chicago, New York, Detroit, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, Phillipsburg, Pa., Philadelphia, Boston, and Buffalo. The executive offices are in Chicago, under the direction of the President, Henry E. Weaver, one of the most reputable and experienced men in the coal trade. The company's output comprises Maryland smokeless coal and bituminous coal from mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia, and a very high grade of coke from their ovens at Weaver, West Virginia. The Buffalo Agency was established in October, 1902, and a very large trade has already been built up in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Canadian territory, within economical reach of this point. In addition to their extensive wholesale business, the company are supplying large quantities of anthracite for local retail use. The Buffalo Manager is Frank P. Weaver, formerly treasurer of Niagara County and a brother of the company's president. The General Sales Agent here is C. L. Couch, who has had a long experience, having been for three years with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company and subsequently, for fourteen years, with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company. His assistant is W. C. Moss, formerly with the Franklin Mills Company of Lockport, N. Y. The company has a very fine suite of offices on the eighth floor of the Prudential Building.

MARK PACKARD.

Mark Packard has been actively identified with the wholesale coal and coke business in Buffalo since October, 1879. His interests are now very extended and diversified, as he not only handles a large tonnage of Pittsburg steam and Youghiogheny gas coal for shipment to Eastern, Western, and Canadian markets, and all through New York State, but is actively engaged in large coal development enterprises. A few years ago he purchased and has since developed a tract of 10,000 acres of Pocahontas coal lands in McDowell County, W. Va., on the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and at the present time in that territory there are a number of producing companies shipping coal east to tidewater, for the New England market and for export, and west to the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan markets. The capacity of the works in McDowell County considerably exceeds 1,000,000 tons per annum. Mr. Packard is President of the Tug River Coal Land Company and of the Pocahontas Thin Veil Coal Land Company, and owns and operates the Mahoning Colliery at Mahoning, Pa., on the Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Mahoning coal is distributed in Buffalo, New York State, Canada, Northwestern Pennsylvania, and the Eastern market. He is likewise interested, as director and the heaviest individual stockholder, in the works of the Hamilton Coal Mining Company, located at Crag Dell Station, Westmoreland County, Pa., twenty miles from Pittsburg. This coal reaches the Pittsburg market direct by tidewater for shipment to New England States, and by rail to Buffalo, New York State, Canada, Northwestern Pennsylvania, and New England. In addition to handling the best grades of Connellsville and Pocahontas coke, he will control the shipments in New York State and the Canadian and Eastern markets the output of the ovens now being erected at Batavia, N. Y., of the Consolidated Gas & Electric Company. These ovens are being built from designs of Prof. Lowe, adopted by the Jones & Laughlin concern of Pittsburg, to produce a coke in every respect equal to the best Connellsville output for domestic purposes and for cupola and furnace use.

Mr. Packard is identified with the banking interests in McDowell County, W. Va., being one of the largest stockholders in the McDowell County Bank, the pioneer banking institution of the Pocahontas and Tug River coal fields.

Mr. Packard's great and growing business is conducted in a fine suite of offices, on the fifth floor, in the New Fidelity Trust Building.

LUMBER.

The lumber trade of Twentieth Century Buffalo is of vast proportions and is likely to increase steadily as long as the timber lands of North America continue productive. In 1850, the city's requirements were supplied from outlying districts, Canadian lumber being in extensive demand. The present importance of the lumber trade of Niagara Frontier is due to the fact that the facilities for lumber carrying by lake have been understood and developed by men of sagacity and enterprise. It was John S. Noyes — still in the business and President of the Lumber Exchange in 1902 — who solved the problem of cheap transportation for lumber. In 1861, he brought the first barge load of lumber down the lakes to Buffalo, and from that time the local trade grew very rapidly. During the years of the Civil War it diminished somewhat and also in the ten years between 1870 and 1880, owing to the rapid development of Tonawanda as a port of transshipment. But Tonawanda is mainly a great lumber depot, owned largely by outside capital, whereas in Buffalo to-day the lumber in the yards represents Buffalo capital and the Buffalo lumber trade enriches the city at large.

JOHN S. NOYES.

Pioneer in the lumber trade of Buffalo. President of the Buffalo Lumber Exchange, 1902. (See page 127.)

LUMBER STATISTICS.

The receipts of lumber, not including laths, railroad ties, staves, stave bolts, shingles, posts, pulp wood, and timber, by lake, for the past four years were: 1899, 229,623,000 feet; 1900, 183,507,173 feet; 1901, 206,540,113 feet; 1902, 208,506,000 feet. The receipt of lumber, not including staves, headings, shingles, timber, and pulp wood, by canal, for the past four years were: 1899, 23,743,643 feet; 1900, 16,830,367 feet; 1901, 17,189,820 feet; 1902, 14,290,641 feet. The receipts by rail of all kinds of lumber, estimated from reports furnished, as far as obtainable, from principal dealers, for the year 1902, amounted to about 156,000,000 feet, an increase of ten per cent. over 1901. About half the amount was hardwood and one-fourth hemlock.

The total receipts of all lumber by lake, canal, and rail in Buffalo during 1902 was estimated to exceed 392,000,000 feet, an increase of ten per cent. over 1901.

The shipments in 1901, chiefly by rail, exceeded 235,000,000 feet, an increase of ten per cent. over 1902. More than half the shipments were of white pine.

January 1, 1903, the stock of lumber in various Buffalo yards was: hardwood, 58,000,000 feet; white pine, 102,000,000 feet; hemlock, 17,000,000 feet; shingles, 29,000,000 feet; a total of 206,000,000 feet. Of this total it was estimated that about 20,000,000 feet was in the hands of retailers.

It was estimated that during 1902 a total of 400,000,000 feet of lumber was shipped by Buffalo dealers direct from points of supply to outside customers, an increase of more than twenty-five per cent. over 1901.

BUFFALO LUMBER EXCHANGE.

The Buffalo Lumber Exchange has for more than twenty-five years been an important and influential organization, not only in the immediate interests of its members but in its active coöperation in efforts to promote the general welfare of the community, especially in matters affecting its commercial prosperity. The officials of the Exchange for 1903 are: President, Frank W. Vetter; Vice-President, George B. Montgomery; Secretary and Treasurer, Knowlton Mixer; Directors, Frank W. Vetter, M. M. Wall, John S. Noyes, James T. Hurd, C. Walter Betts, Millard Burns, Knowlton Mixer, George B. Montgomery, O. E. Yeager, A. J. Elias, Alfred Haines. John S. Noyes, one of the most experienced and best-known men in the lumber business, was President of the Exchange in 1902. Mr. Mixer has most efficiently filled the position of Secretary and Treasurer since November 16, 1896.

GOODYEAR LUMBER COMPANY.

The name of Goodyear is very closely associated with the progressive spirit now being manifested in many of the business affairs of Twentieth Century Buffalo. As noted elsewhere in this edition of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO, the Goodyear Brothers, Frank H. and Charles W., are prominently identified with the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company, the Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company, and the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal and Coke Company. But it is primarily because of their enterprise as pioneers in the lumber trade in this section that they now merit especial public recognition as leaders in the commercial world. In 1872, Frank H. Goodyear came to Buffalo and went into the lumber and coal business, but gradually extended his operations until he obtained control of extensive coal and lumber territory in Pennsylvania. In 1887, he was joined by his brother Charles, who was then a prominent attorney in Buffalo, establishing the firm of F. H. & C. W. Goodyear, which rapidly built up an enormous wholesale lumber business, manufacturing Pennsylvania white hemlock on a large scale. In 1902 their timber interests were absorbed into the Goodyear Lumber Company, the officials of which are: President, F. H. Goodyear; Vice-President, C. W. Goodyear; with whom are associated as directors, A. C. Goodyear, G. M. Sicard, and Ganson Depew; General Sales Agent, J. W. Trounce. The company owns vast tracts of timber land in Pennsylvania and operates extensive and well-equipped lumber mills, with an estimated producing capacity of 800,000 to 1,000,000 feet per day, and has a little army of salesmen, operatives, and other employés on its payroll. The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad system has been an important factor in developing the great Goodyear lumber business. Frank H. Goodyear is interested in many industrial enterprises, among others, as a director in the United States Leather Company.

HOLLAND, GRAVES, MANBERT & GEORGE.

Holland, Graves, Manbert & George, wholesale dealers in white pine lumber, shingles, and lath, have one of the most important lumber yards in Buffalo, situated at the foot of Hertel Avenue, on Niagara River. The firm comprises N. C. Holland, L. P. Graves, A. C. Manbert, and H. I. George, who have been associated in business for five years. Their yard has a frontage of 1,300 feet on Niagara River, and runs back to the canal. The firm has three salesmen on the road, disposing of the lumber in which the firm deals and which comes pretty near being the choicest soft-wood lumber of commerce to-day. The shingles and lath furnished by this house are also of excellent quality and give good satisfaction wherever used. The gentlemen composing the firm are well known and highly esteemed in Buffalo.

Photo by Hall.

KNOWLTON MIXER.

Senior partner, Mixer & Co. Secretary and Treasurer, Buffalo Lumber Exchange.

(See page 129.)

HOLLAND & GRAVES.

There are few better known Buffalo firms in the lumber business than that of Holland & Graves, manufacturers of white pine lumber, whose mills are at Byng Inlet, Ont., with head office at the foot of Hertel Avenue, Buffalo. The firm is composed of Nelson Holland and Luther P. Graves. They deal in white pine lumber exclusively. A thorough knowledge of business, gained by years of experience, are the advantages Messrs. Holland & Graves bring to their business in an eminent degree. They are widely known as wide-awake, enterprising lumber men and there are none in the trade in Buffalo more favorably known. They are used to handling large affairs and their business runs into heavy amounts. The Merchants' Exchange and the Lumber Exchange, and various organizations that exist that are of benefit to the city, are supported by the men of the broad and liberal spirit of Messrs. Holland & Graves. The name of this firm is a perfect synonym for honorable dealing and is so known to everybody who has anything to do with the lumber business throughout the American continent.

RICHMANN-ROBSON COMPANY.

Among the well-established industrial concerns of Twentieth Century Buffalo which have established an enviable reputation and have conduced largely to the growth and prosperity of the city is that of the Richmann-Robson Company, manufacturers of wood mantels, and located at Nos. 19 to 29 Tonawanda Street. This sterling institution was established by Gustav Richmann, since deceased. In February, 1900, the present company was incorporated with headquarters at Niagara Street, near Delavan Avenue, where an extensive business was done, so large, in fact, that it became necessary to remove about a year ago to a new and larger factory, located at Nos. 19 to 29 Tonawanda Street, 50 x 120 feet on the ground and two stories in height, and since then a very large business, extending throughout the entire States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, has been developed. This trade is mostly with contractors, builders, and grate manufacturers, and very many of the finest houses and buildings in Buffalo and a large adjoining territory have been fitted with mantels made by this company. The factory is fitted with the finest and latest improved machinery, much of which was specially built to make the superior designs which are always carried in stock. A specialty is made of architects' drawings. The mantels made by the Richmann-Robson Company are noted for their artistic finish and superior workmanship. The present officers of the Richmann-Robson Company are J. T. Robson, President and Treasurer, and Louis Gingras, Vice-President and Secretary, both of whom are natives of Buffalo, enterprising and progressive and practical business men, and ever in touch with every movement tending to promote the best interests of the city. Socially, both Messrs. Robson and Gingras are prominent and popular.

MIXER & COMPANY.

The firm of Mixer & Company is a continuation of the lumber business established in 1857 by Harrison B. Mixer and James R. Smith. When the latter retired, Mr. Mixer's bookkeeper, C. W. Baldy, was admitted into partnership, the name Mixer & Company being adopted. Mr. H. B. Mixer retired in 1891, Knowlton Mixer taking his place. Mr. Baldy died in 1896, and H. Shumway Lee succeeded him. Knowlton Mixer and H. Shumway Lee now constitute the firm of Mixer & Company, which conducts an extensive lumber business at 287 Elk Street. Their sales of hemlock, white pine, North Carolina pine, maple flooring, shingles and lath are made throughout the State of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, with occasional shipments to New England. They are agents for the Roanoke Railroad & Lumber Company of Norfolk, Va., one of the largest producers of North Carolina pine in the country. They handle the entire hemlock output of a mill in Pennsylvania cutting 50,000 feet per day, as well as large quantities from other points. The firm recently secured an important tract of yellow pine timber in Southern Georgia, and, under the name of the Buffalo Yellow Pine Company, are manufacturing on an extensive scale at Haylon, Ga., timber and kiln-dried boards. Locally, they supply builders and contractors with all kinds of lumber for building purposes, sashes, doors, and blinds, trimmed as required. Not only is it one of the oldest lumber firms in the city but it is also one of the most enterprising and progressive.

STANDARD LUMBER COMPANY.

Among the leading corporations which have contributed to a marked degree in making Twentieth Century Buffalo the lumber mart of the world is the Standard Lumber Company, whose office and extensive yards are situated at No. 1075 Clinton Street, at the foot of Lewis Street. This company manufactures and deals, by wholesale exclusively, in hardwood lumber, making a specialty of oak, birch, and poplar. The yards have 125 feet frontage on Clinton Street and a depth of 800 feet, with a capacity of more than 5,000,000 feet of lumber. It lies directly on the Erie Railway, and a switch runs through its center, affording unequaled facilities for shipping. Constant employment is given to a large force of competent workmen. The company, which is composed of Herman J. Kreinheder, Robert F. Kreinheder, and A. W. Kreinheder, was established about four years ago at Smith Street and the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. From the start the trade grew rapidly, until within a short time it outgrew its quarters and a new and larger plant was found necessary, the present location being selected. While the bulk of the sales are now done with the trade in the Eastern States, a large and influential patronage has been built up all over the United States, and considerable export trade is also being secured. The company controls large mills in Tennessee, which it operates, and the bulk of the lumber handled comes from immense tracts in that State and Kentucky. In both of those States the company has representatives looking carefully after the shipments and to whose experience and judgment the high-grade quality of the products handled by the house is due. A large and complete stock is carried in the Buffalo yards at all times, so that orders, no matter how large, can be filled promptly and satisfactorily. The members of the company are natives

HENRY M. POOLE.

Senior member of the firm, H. M. Poole & Co., Wholesale Lumber Dealers.
(See page 131.)

of Buffalo. Mr. Herman J. Kreinheder, the senior member of the firm, was for a number of years engaged in the manufacture and sale of carriages. In 1892, he retired from active business and devoted himself to building on his property in the Elmwood and East Buffalo districts. He was one of the builders of the Buffalo, Tonawanda & Niagara Falls Electric Railway, the first electric line running out of Buffalo. In public life he has always been prominent. He was chairman of the Erie County Republican Committee, real estate commissioner of the German Young Men's Association, and a director of various societies. He was also Special Deputy Commissioner of Excise. Robert F. Kreinheder and A. W. Kreinheder, his nephews, are both young men, thoroughly experienced in business and enjoying the highest reputation in the commercial and financial world as public spirited, up-to-date practical men, thoroughly representative of the enterprise and progressiveness of Twentieth Century Buffalo. They are the active members of the firm, are members of the Buffalo Lumber Exchange, and to their ability and business acumen the success which has been won by the company is largely due.

JOHN S. NOYES.

John S. Noyes, who was President of the Buffalo Lumber Exchange in 1902, and who, as noted elsewhere, was the pioneer of the lake lumber trade, is still conducting a large business on Ganson Street. For many years he was associated with George P. Sawyer, the firm being Noyes & Sawyer. The latter retired from the firm in 1901.

H. M. POOLE & COMPANY.

The firm of H. M. Poole & Company does a very extensive wholesale lumber business and is one of the most important concerns in their line in this section. Their specialty is hemlock lumber. Henry M. Poole is at the head of the firm. Associated with him is Gilbert L. Hume. Their offices are at 68 Erie County Savings Bank Building.

JOHN N. SCATCHERD.

The extensive hardwood lumber business now conducted by John N. Scatcherd at Seneca Street was established by his father, James N., who died in 1885. The former has been actively engaged in the lumber trade since 1880. He is also connected with a number of other important business enterprises. He has filled the positions of President of the Merchants Exchange and of the Bank of Buffalo with marked ability, and is regarded as one of Buffalo's most enterprising business men and an especially public spirited citizen. His portrait appears on page 6.

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY.

One of the important wholesale lumber enterprises of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of T. Sullivan & Company, located at the corner of Arthur and Niagara streets, Black Rock, established here by Timothy Sullivan in 1888, although for several years previous he did a large lumbering business in Michigan. The members of the company are Timothy Sullivan, Fred M. Sullivan, and Albert H. Brailsford. This company is one of the largest in this section of the country. The yards have a frontage of 390 feet on Arthur Street and 500 feet on the Niagara River, and twenty men are employed in them. Besides these there are two traveling salesmen and two buyers, who are kept constantly out on the road and in the producing districts. The two-story office is fitted with every convenience for the transaction of the large business done by the company. Twentieth Century Buffalo, the ideal lumber port of this country, has many very extensive yards, but none that are superior to those of T. Sullivan & Company. The members of the firm of T. Sullivan & Company are experienced, enterprising, and honorable in all their dealings with their fellow-men. In the commercial world they are prominent and enjoy the confidence of their associates. In the social world they are popular and are honored members of a number of social and fraternal organizations. In their business as well as their social relations their integrity and high financial standing has never been questioned.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY.

To the Empire Lumber Company, whose office and yards are located at No. 1142 Seneca Street, the supremacy of Twentieth Century Buffalo as a lumber port is in no small measure attributable. This successful concern, which deals in hardwood lumber of all kinds, wholesale exclusively, was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1892, with a capital of $200,000 and the following officers: President, H. C. Christy; Vice-President, H. C. Bradley; General Manager, F. W. Vetter. The company owns five large sawmills, some 20,000 acres of land, and thirteen miles of railroad in Arkansas. The yards in Buffalo have a storage capacity of about 10,000,000 feet, and are equipped with the most modern facilities and latest improved appliances for the carrying out of the big business. A large force of experienced workmen are given employment. The company carries a very large stock of hardwood lumber, well seasoned and of all descriptions and best quality. The lumber for the new Buffalo post-office and the new post-office at Elmira was supplied by the Empire Lumber Company, while many of the finest buildings in the State have been built from material furnished by them. The business of the Empire Lumber Company has grown rapidly under the able management of Mr. Vetter, who is the President of the Buffalo Lumber Exchange, and now extends all over the United States, while a considerable export trade is done. Messrs. Christy and Bradley are citizens of Cleveland, while Mr. Vetter is a native of Buffalo. All are expert lumber men, thoroughly versed in every detail of the business, and eminently qualified to conduct the vast business which they have developed.

THOMAS TINDLE.

Senior Member of the firm of Tindle & Jackson. (See page 133.)

THE BUILDERS' PLANING MILL COMPANY.

Prominent among the lumber industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of the Builders' Planing Mill Company, located at 187 Michigan Street, which company since incorporation has proved itself one of the most prosperous and best managed concerns in the city. The company transacts a wholesale and retail lumber business in Buffalo and her environs — principally with contractors, builders, and manufacturers, and deals in every description of lumber and mill work. It has built up an enviable name for fine work and reliable dealings, and deserves the high position to which it has attained in the mercantile and manufacturing circles of the city. The mills and yards of this company occupy about 50,000 square feet of ground space. The former are thoroughly equipped with every modern appliance, and with up-to-date machinery, while in the latter is always kept on hand a large stock of lumber, both finished and in the rough. A new feature to Buffalo is the importing of mahogany logs and the manufacture of mahogany stock from the logs, thus giving dealers and cabinet workers the mahogany stuff at hand.

The manager of the company's mill is Mr. Julius Deitz, a courteous gentleman of marked executive ability, whose faith in the high destiny of Buffalo is evidenced by his liberal attitude towards public enterprise.

TINDLE & JACKSON.

Twenty-five years ago Thomas Tindle was the agent and traveling representative, for cooperage stock, of Charles A. Sweet of Buffalo, who later withdrew to engage in banking enterprises. In 1880, Mr. Tindle began business on his own account and is now one of the oldest operators in the cooperage business in the United States, having built up an enormous and very successful trade. Except in a small way, for local requirements, his firm, Tindle & Jackson, are not manufacturing coopers, but Buffalo is the main office of a great traffic in "slack" cooperage stock, that is, in staves, heads, and hoops to be made up by their customers into barrels. These barrels are required chiefly for sugar, flour, fruit, salt, and cement, the largest requirement being for the first two named articles. This trade amounts to approaching $1,500,000 annually. A prodigious amount of especially selected timber, principally bass wood for the headings and elm for staves and hoops, is required to furnish such a demand. It is hewn in the great forests owned by the firm in the northern part of the southern peninsula of the State of Michigan. To secure the required timber it has been necessary to purchase from time to time thousands of acres, on which grew a great variety of forest trees. After utilizing the kinds of timber especially suitable for cooperage an economical problem has been the marketing of the varieties which remained. Some have been sold to lumbermen, some cut up in local saw mills, and some, like the maple, which is turned into broom handles, used for especial purposes. The satisfactory solving of this problem is the secret of the business prosperity and consequent financial success which Mr. Tindle and his associate, Mr. W. K. Jackson, have achieved. In convenient proximity to the timber supply the firm has erected mills, at Saginaw, Thompsonville, Bellaire, Gaylord, and Alba. A mill at Nessen City was recently destroyed by fire. A new and extensive plant has just been established at Pellston, where staves and hoops will be manufactured, and where a sawmill will also be operated. The product of the mills whose products are utilized for cooperage purposes are shipped direct, chiefly by rail, to the customers, who are distributed all over the Union, the largest being the Brooklyn sugar refineries and the Minneapolis flour mills, with which large and continuous contracts are held. During the time that Mr. Tindle has been engaged in the cooperage business there has been no material change in methods, barrel staves or headings being manufactured in the same way, with but very slight improvement in the machinery, as they were thirty years ago. With hoops, however, it is quite different. Thirty years ago there were but very few hoops used in this section of the country for flour, cement, sugar, salt, or fruit barrels, except what was known as the black-ash rived hoops; but in the early '70's half-round chestnut, maple, and hickory hoops began to be used for flour barrels, and then in the later '70's and early '80's, what is known as the patent coiled elm hoops began to take the place of the black-ash hoops for sugar, salt, cement, and fruit barrels; and then along in the '90's they began to use the patent coiled elm hoops on flour barrels, and now black-ash hoops are things of the past, and the question of to-day is what hoop will succeed the coiled elm hoops, as the supply of elm, such as is required, is becoming very scarce, and hard to find. Tindle & Jackson make a specialty of manufacturing the highest grade of coiled elm hoops and, having in view this branch of their business, they purchased large tracts of timber lands in Northern Michigan and erected the mills at Pellston. Mr. Tindle has made a life-long study of the marketing as well as the manufacture of cooperage stock. Every detail of the business has been carefully supervised. Competition is keen and commercial rivals are continually on the aggressive, but Tindle & Jackson have more than held their own. All their business is directed from the Buffalo office, 1318-1328 Niagara Street. Mr. Tindle is an ardent advocate of the advantages which Twentieth Century Buffalo offers as a business center and as an advantageous distributing point. Personally he is in every regard a most reputable citizen.

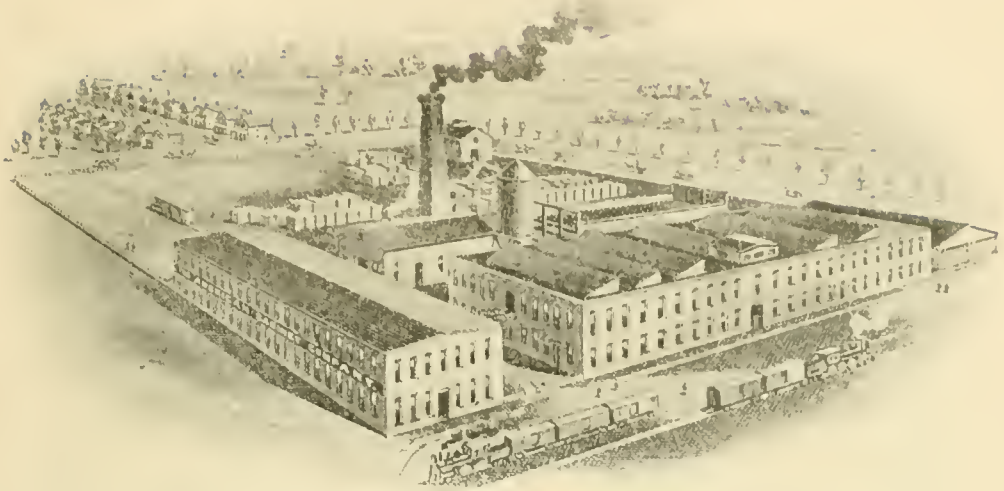
ORDER OF HOO-HOO.

This altogether unique organization, which has solved the intricate problem of accurately combining business with pleasure, under the full title of The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, was organized in 1892. Its membership includes camp followers of the lumber trade, the newspaper men who report lumber conventions, the men selling belting, saw-mill machinery, and saw-mill supplies, men identified with the freight departments of railroads and lumbermen who have been, or who now are, officers in the numerous lumber organizations. Its object is to promote good fellowship in the lumber trade and incidentally to improve trade conditions. It has many members in this section, and Buffalo is so well thought of by the order that its Twelfth Annual Concatenation was held in this city, September 9, 1903. Among those who are Hoo-Hoos in Buffalo are: John Feist, O. E. Yaeger, Curt M. Treat, C. H. Stanton, and J. J. Mossman.

LOREN M. HEWIT.

Representative of R. F. Wilcox & Co., Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers, etc.

(See page 135.)



WORKS OF THE AMERICAN CABINET COMPANY AT ELMERTON, NORTH BUFFALO.

R. F. WILCOX & COMPANY.

The importance of Buffalo as a business center for those extensively engaged in the manufacture and distribution of lumber has been realized in a practical manner by several large and representative firms. One of the most important and enterprising of these is that of R. F. Wilcox & Company, manufacturers of hardwood lumber on a large scale, with mills at Reamer, Glen Allum, Charleston, Stafford, and Falling Rock, W. Va., and at Narrows, Va. The firm carries a very large stock of hardwood lumber to fill their large contracts and to supply the trade of its various branch depots. Buffalo is the headquarters of the firm for its extensive Eastern business, which is under the able management of Mr. Loren M. Hewit, who has had a long experience in the lumber business and in the manufacture of various branches of woodwork on scientific and economic principles.

In addition to efficiently representing the interests of R. F. Wilcox & Company in this section, Mr. Hewit is the active manager of the Keystone Hardwood Lumber Company and managing director of the American Cabinet Company, which has just completed a factory of large capacity at North Buffalo, a most important addition to the wood-working industries of the city. Mr. Hewit has an abiding faith in Buffalo's importance as a manufacturing point and the new factory of the cabinet company is a tangible evidence of that faith.

The R. F. Wilcox Company has a large export trade and is furnishing hardwood lumber for many large consumers. The firm has satisfactorily filled large contracts with the State of New York and with the United States Government. The U. S. Navy Yard, especially, is a large consumer of the product of the mills of the R. F. Wilcox Company, which is always an aggressive but honorable competitor where important business transactions are involved.

THE BUFFALO SCHOOL FURNITURE WORKS.

One of the distinctive industries of Buffalo for nearly forty years has been the manufacture of school furniture. In 1866, a factory was operated at the corner of Chicago and Miami streets. The business was removed in 1876 to larger premises, at the corner of Swan and Jefferson streets. A fire rendered rebuilding a necessity, and the name of the Buffalo Hardware Company was adopted. In 1883, important expansion of operations justified the incorporation of the Buffalo School Furniture Company with a capital of $300,000. In 1899, the company was absorbed by the American School Furniture Company and the Buffalo establishment of that great corporation is one of the most complete and important of all its branches. The works now cover three and one-half acres of ground, with suitable buildings, storehouses, drying kilns, storage and shipping facilities, and is fully equipped with modern machinery for turning out promptly and in great quantities school furniture of the very best character in all the grades, styles, and sizes in demand. A force of 400 men is employed. An enormous amount of hardwood, chiefly oak, maple, and cherry, is utilized, together with large quantities of metal fittings and furnishings, chiefly manufactured at the factory. Improvements in the methods of manufacture, including several important patent devices, new models, and special designs, have been introduced from time to time, with the result that not only is the factory the only one of its kind in the State, but it is equal in all respects to the very best in the country. Its product is supplied all over North and South America, and large shipments are being made to England, Japan, and the Philippines. Wherever modern educational methods prevail the goods produced by the Buffalo School Furniture factory are sure to be in evidence. In addition to school furniture a large quantity of office furniture, chiefly for banks and similar institutions, is manufactured.

The resident manager of the factory and the Buffalo representative of the American School Furniture Company, of which he is also a director, is Edward C. Shafer, who has been actively connected with the enterprise for more than a quarter of a century. He is thoroughly familiar with the details of every branch of

EDWARD C. SHAFER.

Buffalo Representative of the American School Furniture Company, etc.

(See page 135.)

HENRY STEUL.

Senior member of the firm of Steul & Thuman. Member of the Board of Councilmen.

(See page 139.)

C. H. STANTON.

Surveyor-General for the National Hardwood Lumber Association. (See page 139.)

the enterprise and for many years has had general supervision of the mechanical as well as the commercial departments of the business, the success of which has resulted in no small degree from his skill and good judgment. Mr. Shafer's strong business qualifications and his personal popularity among his fellow-citizens have been shown in many emphatic ways. He was a Police Commissioner in 1888, resigning when elected to the important and onerous position of City Comptroller, which he filled with honor and efficiency, declining a renomination. The chief magistracy of the city has more than once been a possibility for him, but he has preferred business emoluments to political preferences. He is prominent in the councils of several of the fraternities, especially the Odd Fellows, in which he has filled many of the higher chairs. He is Department Commander of the Patriarchs Militant.

STEUL & THUMAN.

The production of wood mantels and their appurtenances has expanded into a remarkably important industry and has developed the enterprise and ingenuity of resourceful manufacturers in that line in the larger communities of the country. Buffalo is not to be excluded from the list, as the firm of Steul & Thuman is one of the best-known and important in the trade. The business of this concern was established here some eighteen years ago, when Henry C. Steul and Conrad Steul constituted the firm of Steul Bros. The latter died, and Frank L. Thuman becoming a partner of the survivor, the firm became that of Steul & Thuman, as at present most favorably known. They produce wood mantels in great variety, including many new designs and reproductions of antiques in conventional and classic styles. A large force of skilled workmen, including designers, machinists, carvers, cabinet makers and finishers, is employed and the most modern methods and machinery are operated, the large factory at 277 to 288 Johnson Street and 287 to 291 Grey Street being fully equipped in every department. The firm is represented by a corps of traveling salesmen, and the Steul & Thuman mantels find a ready sale all over a wide area of business territory. Both members of the firm are well-known and highly esteemed citizens. The senior partner, Henry Steul, is especially prominent in financial circles and in public life. He has been a member of the Board of Councilmen for more than eight years.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL STANTON.

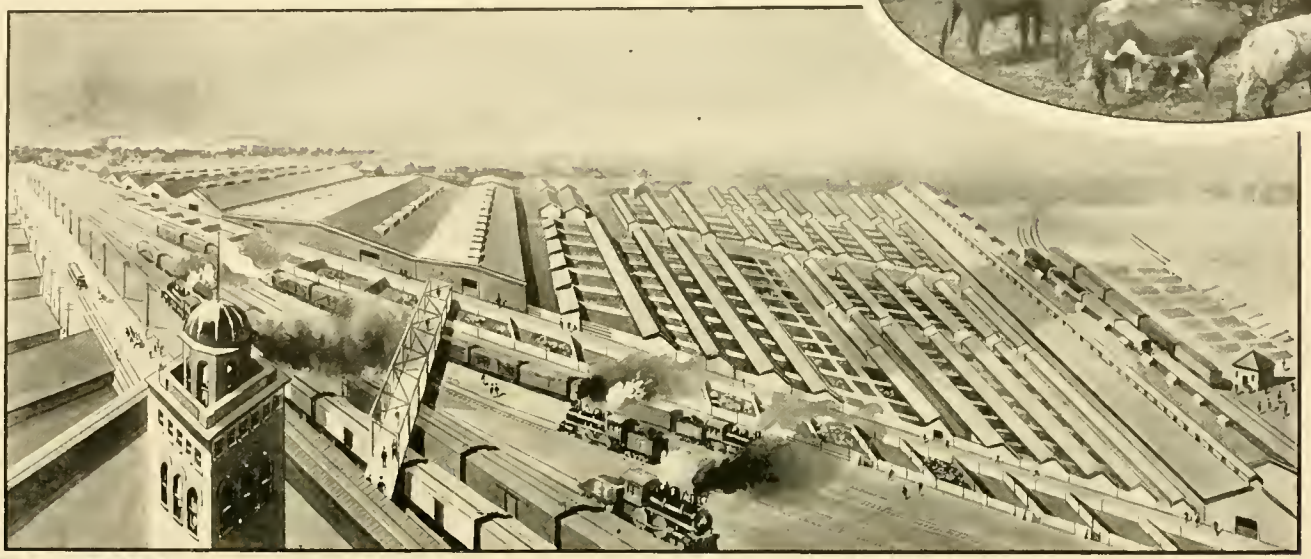
The National Hardwood Lumber Association was organized in May, 1896, for the purpose of putting an end to the great confusion then existing in the hardwood lumber trade, each market and section having different grading rules and different methods of applying same. The trade was quick to appreciate the benefits to be derived from uniformity in grading hardwood lumber and the rules established by the association have become the standard of the country. The lumbermen of all sections of the country and all departments of the trade have united in making these rules and they have been formally adopted by all the important lumber organizations. A most important factor in the operations of the association is its inspection bureau, the chief executive officer of which is the Surveyor-General, who has entire control of the inspectors of the bureau and of the work of inspection. The present official is C. H. Stanton of Buffalo, who has his offices at 102 Law Exchange. Mr. Stanton was chosen to succeed M. M. Wall, also of Buffalo, in January, 1903, because of his executive ability and his thorough knowledge of the hardwood lumber trade.

CHAS. M. BETTS & CO.

When the extensive lumber office, yards, and docks of Chas. M. Betts & Co. at the foot of Hertel Avenue were visited by fire in 1900, a loss of over $175,000 was sustained by the firm, almost the entire stock on hand being destroyed. The plant was promptly rebuilt and the yards fully restocked, and the firm has now an equipment and facilities for doing business not surpassed in this section. Their docks and yards are most advantageously located. The Niagara River is their western boundary and the Erie Canal extends along their eastern border line. The yards, which have direct railroad shipping connections, have a piling capacity of eighteen to twenty million feet of lumber, and the docks will accommodate an additional six or seven million feet, with ample unloading arrangements. Their trade is almost entirely in high-grade white pine, disposed of in eastern territory, in New York State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England. The Southern pine trade of the firm, supplied from its mill at Fort Sumter, S. C., is handled from Philadelphia, where the senior partner, Charles M. Betts, resides. The Buffalo business is in charge of his son, C. Walter Betts. B. Franklin Betts is also a member of the firm.

TAYLOR & CRATE.

After forty years of successful business experience, Taylor & Crate now occupy the foremost position in the hardwood lumber trade of which Twentieth Century Buffalo is the center. They own or control the output of mills in all the lumber-producing sections and handle everything in the hardwood lumber line from any part of the country, having a vast trade extending over a wide territory. Their office and yards are at 269 Elk Street, near Louisiana Street. The members of the firm are: President, James Taylor; Secretary, Horace F. Taylor; Treasurer, Horace C. Mills.



NEW YORK CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS

(See page 141.)

LIVE STOCK.

Among the many great commercial interests that have combined to place Buffalo in the front rank of the cities of the Western Hemisphere none are of more general importance than the live stock business. Requiring a large capital, great skill, and a thorough knowledge of details, a successful live stock market is a subject of interest to the world at large. Few cities are more peculiarly adapted for such a purpose and Buffalo possesses characteristics which are lacking in other competing cities. The terminus of all the great trunk lines and waterways of the East and West, within touch of the vast grazing States and easy shipping distance of the markets of the East, Buffalo has every essential requisite as a superior live stock distributing point in the United States, while her facilities for reaching the seaboard ports make her an important factor in export trade. These conditions have conduced to making the Buffalo live stock market par excellence, and have enabled her, for nearly half a century, to hold her place as second to none in the United States, both as regards volume of business and superiority of method in handling that business.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

The extent of the live stock business of Buffalo is shown by the following official record of the receipts for the years named:

Cattle,	1900,	31,333	1901,	31,974	1902,	28,895	Cars.	
Sheep,	"	8,384	"	10,307	"	10,647	"	(Double decks.)
Hogs,	"	11,953	"	11,997	"	13,101	"	" "
Horses,	"	2,961	"	3,318	"	3,198	"	

NEW YORK CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS.

The New York Central Live Stock Yards, which cover more than 100 acres and are models of perfection in every respect, handle the entire live stock business of every line entering the city. In sheep and lambs they stand first of all the markets of the world, and only one city, Chicago, can boast of excelling in the volume of the cattle and hog business. In these yards more than 80,000 animals can be handled at one time. The capacity of the cattle yards is 10,000 head; of the sheep houses, which are the largest in the world, 35,000; and of the hog houses, 35,000. The volume of business varies somewhat, but some idea of its proportions may be had by a fair average of one month's distributed receipts, which aggregated 2,795 carloads of cattle, valued at $3,000,000; 1,153 carloads of sheep and lambs, $1,153,000; 1,553 carloads of hogs, $2,329,000 — making a grand total for the year of $77,784,000. In years of more than ordinary business this total exceeds $100,000,000. The yards are fitted with the very best facilities for receiving and shipping stock and every convenience that goes to make a perfectly-appointed system. It is conceded by all familiar with the business and especially by those who have shipped stock to the Buffalo market that the New York Central Stock Yards afford better facilities and offer better advantages in every way than can be found at any other live stock distributing point in the United States, and every protection is supplied against fire or accident. Broad, paved alleys, dry and cool hog and sheep houses, lighted by private electric plant, and sanitarily clean in all respects, cattle pens provided with sheds for shelter, and fitted with the most approved appliances for watering and feeding, and an abundance of pure water, are among the features of the yards. Order and cleanliness prevail everywhere. The best facilities for receiving and shipping stock directly to and from the shutes on every side of the yards, enables a large and experienced corps of assistants to quickly and carefully dispose of many train loads of stock within a phenomenally short time, while sixteen sets of scales are used, the utmost accuracy being insured through constant supervision by the manufacturers. The yards were opened for public business in 1863. During the forty years they have been in operation they have been enlarged and improved, until now they have reached a stage of perfection which has made them famous all over this and foreign countries. Henry Leigh, the Superintendent of the yards, who has entire supervision of the immense business transacted, is one of the most experienced men in this line of business, having given it the study of a life time. For many years Mr. Leigh had charge of the yards during the management of the late Leonard B. Crocker, and their present admirable condition, the vast extent of business transacted, and the able and efficient manner in which every detail of every department is handled are most valuable testimonials of his eminent fitness.

LIVE STOCK RECORD.

In addition to his duties as Superintendent, Mr. Leigh is also the promoter of an excellent newspaper, *The Live Stock Record*, which has a fully-equipped plant in the Live Stock Exchange Building. It furnishes daily market quotations, absolutely accurate, as well as the most reliable information relative to the live stock business, and is circulated among all who are interested in that line. To the producer, the dealer, and consumer it is of great value, and its field is a wide one. Its editor, Sidney G. Sherwood, has had a long newspaper training with especial experience in the market report department.

JOHN HUGHES.

President, East Buffalo Live Stock Association. (See page 143.)

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The East Buffalo Live Stock Association was incorporated April 1, 1887. Its members are the principal dealers and it is organized for the mutual protection of its members. The officers of the association for 1903 are: President, John Hughes; Secretary, Richard J. Hughes; Treasurer, Frank Huddleston.

LIVE STOCK BUILDING.

The Live Stock Exchange Building, located on William Street, opposite and communicating by a bridge with the New York Central stock yards, in which the principal live stock market office business is transacted, owned by the Live Stock Exchange Company, incorporated in 1891, capital stock $50,000, is a three-story brick structure, 1,200 by 130 feet.

U. S. INSPECTOR.

The United States Inspector in charge of the bureau of animal industry at the stock yards is Dr. Bernhard P. Wende.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

The importance and growth of the grain and flour trade of the Port of Buffalo is shown by the following statement of the receipts during the years named:

GRAIN STATISTICS.

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
1846,	1,374,529	4,744,184	1,455,258
1856,	1,126,048	8,465,671	9,633,277
1866,	1,313,543	10,479,694	27,894,798
1876,	807,210	19,324,612	20,939,853
1886,	4,582,190	41,430,440	29,155,570
1896,	10,384,184	54,411,207	47,811,010
1897,	12,440,617	56,565,610	56,932,625
1898,	10,371,653	83,872,837	67,950,073
1899,	9,088,873	48,008,014	53,843,327
1900,	11,463,079	47,826,458	63,192,660
1901,	11,053,439	61,294,248	30,539,848

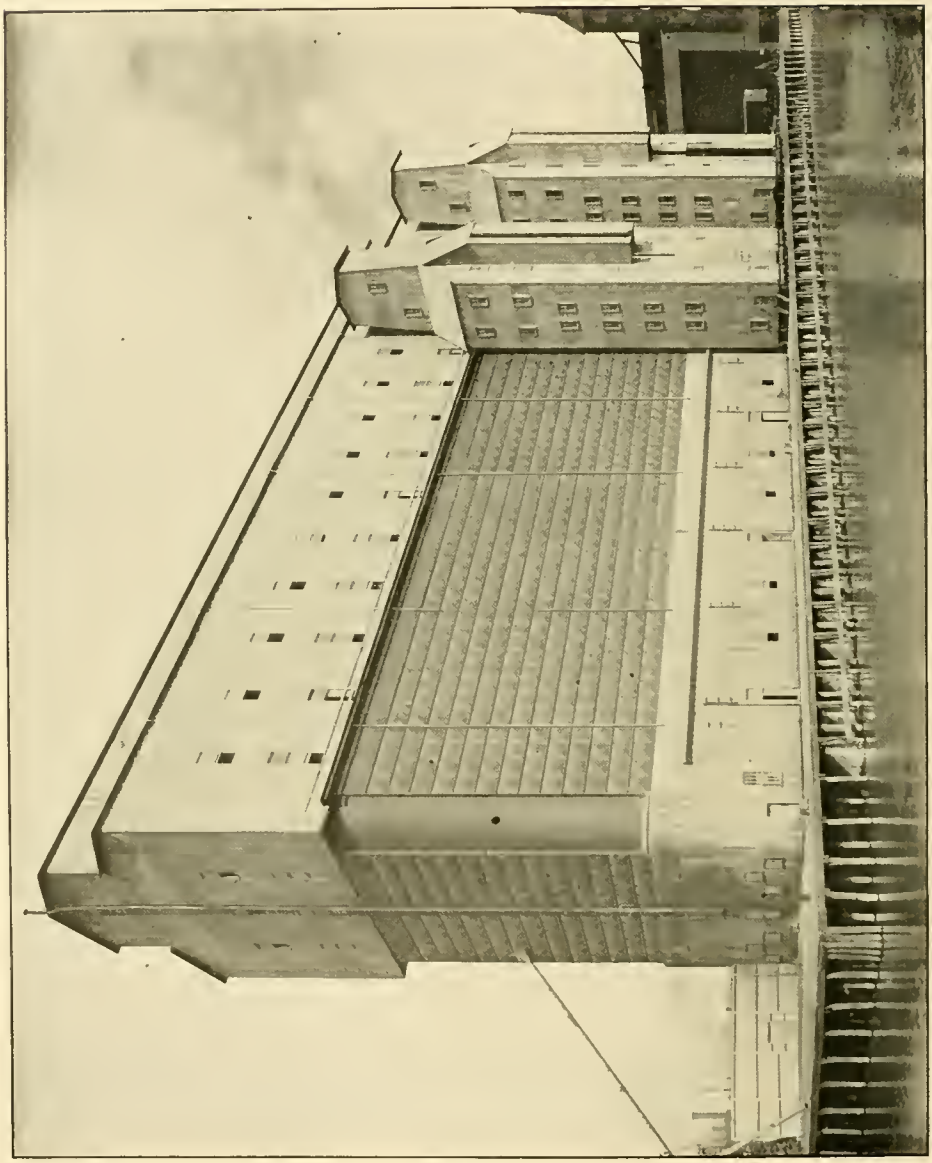
The receipts for 1902 were, in bushels: wheat, 62,452,696; corn, 22,487,451; oats, 15,891,387; barley, 8,969,865; rye, 3,716,628; flax seed, 11,108,408; flour, 60,133,080 (12,026,616 barrels), a total of 184,759,518 bushels, as compared with 187,909,023 bushels in 1901. The shipments by canal in 1902 were, in bushels: wheat, 9,530,255; corn, 951,681; oats, 2,645,183; barley, 2,394,698; rye, 660,817; flax seed, 653 765; a total of 16,836,399 bushels. There were no shipments of flour.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

On April 1, 1903, the following elevators were in commission, the proprietors being members of the Western Elevating Association, the officers of which are: President, G. F. Sowerby; Vice-President, A. J. Wheeler; Secretary and Treasurer, P. G. Cook:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Bennett,	800,000	Ontario,	450,000
Connecting Terminal,	950,000	Queen City A, B, and C,	450,000
Dakota,	1,250,000	Export,	1,000,000
Great Eastern,	2,500,000	Electric,	1,800,000
Evans,	400,000	Mutual,	2,500,000
Exchange,	500,000	City A,	600,000
Frontier,	650,000	City B,	800,000
Marine,	650,000	Coatsworth,	750,000
Erie,	720,000	Union,	130,000
Niagara A,	800,000	Wheeler,	350,000
Niagara B,	1,200,000	Wilkeson,	400,000

Besides those in the association are the following railroad or independent elevators: Buffalo Lake Shore Transfer, 90,000 bushels; Husted (railroad), 200,000 bushels; International, Black Rock (railroad), 650,000 bushels; Kellogg (independent, chiefly flax seed), 600,000 bushels; National and Globe mills (independent, chiefly flour), 100,000 bushels. The Niagara Mill & Elevator Company is building an elevator for the season of 1903 with a capacity of 50,000 bushels. The total of grain handled by the association during the year ending April 1, 1903, was 118,180,496 bushels, and by other elevators, 5,604,435 bushels, a total of 123,784,933 bushels, or about 6,000,000 bushels less than the record of the previous year, the deficiency being a result of the shortage of the corn crop of 1902.



THE DAKOTA ELEVATOR.

Erected, owned, and operated by the Buffalo Elevating Co. (See page 145.)

RICHMOND ELEVATOR.

The Richmond Elevator, situated on the Island, opposite the foot of Main Street, which had been idle for several years, was operated during the season of 1903 by Thomas Ryan, being used to care for grain to be shipped by the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO ELEVATING COMPANY.

The most modern grain Elevator in Buffalo is the mammoth Dakota of the Buffalo Elevator Company, completed in the spring of 1902. This structure, which is operated by electric power from Niagara Falls and is equipped with the most scientific and economic grain elevating appliances, is considered to be absolutely fireproof, incombustible materials having been utilized throughout. Its exterior is of galvanized corrugated iron, its floors are of expanded metal and concrete, and its bins are covered with steel buckle plates. It has a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels. Each of its two marine legs on the south side has an elevating capacity of 15,000 bushels per hour. Cars can be loaded on the north side at the rate of 16,000 bushels per hour, and delivery to canal boats can be made on the west side at the rate of 12,000 bushels per hour. Wagons are loaded from side bins. The Buffalo Elevator Company is composed of local business men of the highest standing in commercial circles and its affairs are conducted by men of long experience in the elevating business. Edward Michael is President and John M. Bedford, formerly postmaster of Buffalo, is an efficient Secretary. The general management is in the most capable hands of George S. Gatchell, a civil engineer and railroad superintendent, with a thorough business experience.

STEEL ELEVATORS.

The idea of steel fire-proof grain storage buildings, or elevators, originated with Mr. F. J. Weber, the thought being suggested while watching a conflagration in Toledo, in 1893, when several elevators were destroyed. He devoted five years to studying the problem, and so well did he succeed that in 1898 he secured letters patent on his system both in the United States and Canada. Since then more than 100 of these elevators have been built in various sections of this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Buffalo has three of the largest and finest in the country, the biggest of which is known as the Great Eastern, and has a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels storage. This giant elevator was completed in 1901 and attracted the attention of the Canadian Government, which was contemplating building several large storage elevators at Montreal and other points in the Dominion. The Hon. Israel J. Tarte, while Minister of Public Works, gave the subject his personal attention and Mr. Weber was consulted as an expert, with the result that an elevator, built exclusively of steel and concrete, absolutely fire-proof and second to none in the world, has been constructed in Montreal by the Steel Storage and Elevator Construction Company, of which Mr. Weber is the President and General Manager. This elevator has thirty-six cylindrical, twenty interstice and twenty-two outside bins, four garners on the top floor and four scale hoppers, and a total storage capacity of 1,001,708 bushels. It is absolutely germ and vermin proof. The entire plant is operated by electricity, twelve motors being used. The handling capacity is from 18,000 to 20,000 bushels per hour, or about four cars per hour for each leg, or sixteen cars per hour, 192 cars per day of twelve hours and 384 cars for each twenty-four hours. The total receiving capacity from cars and boats during the season is estimated at 50,060,000 bushels. These figures indicate the immense quantity of grain that can be handled under this system. The fact that Mr. Weber is the originator and chief executive officer of this representative company makes his selection as the representative of this great industry necessary in a complete history of Twentieth Century Buffalo. (See page 146.)

BUFFALO AS A FLOUR MILLING CENTER.

The advantages of location of Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier as a flour milling center have long been recognized. This locality is not unlikely to surpass Minneapolis in the manufacture of flour. The six city mills, with a daily capacity of 3,700 barrels, during 1902 turned out a total of about 600,000 barrels, but three of the smaller mills, the Buffalo City, the Marine, and the Queen City, were not running. Five outside city mills, at Akron, Niagara Falls (2), Hamburg, and Tonawanda have a daily capacity of 5,200 barrels. Two new mills have been erected in Buffalo during 1903, as follows:

WASHBURN-CROSBY COMPANY.

Before the close of 1903 the Washburn-Crosby Company of Minneapolis, Minn. will have completed a gigantic flour mill in Ganson Street, covering an area of 150 x 100 feet, erected from designs suggested by the most extended experience and fitted up with the most approved appliances known to modern flour milling conducted on an extended scale, with a producing capacity of 8,000 barrels daily. This mammoth mill, which was erected by the Barnett & Record Company of Minneapolis, is provided with every device and appurtenance necessary for the manufacture of the most perfect flour it is possible to produce. The location selected for the new mill is most favorable in every respect, affording the very best and the most economical receiving and shipping facilities, by land and water. For some time the Washburn-Crosby Company has occupied and operated a large storage house in Fillmore Avenue to care for its rapidly extending trade at this point. Frank F. Henry has the general direction of the company's Buffalo business, with offices at 316 Prudential Building.

F. J. WEBER.

President and General Manager, Steel Storage and Elevator Construction Company. (See page 145.)

Photo by Hall.

GEORGE URBAN, JR.

President, George Urban Milling Company, Banker, etc. (See page 149.

EDWARD H. WEBSTER.

Leading representative of the Ice Business in Buffalo, firm of E. Webster, Son & Company.
(See page 149.)

THE GEORGE URBAN MILLING COMPANY.

The new flour mill of The George Urban Milling Company is the latest addition to that branch of the industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo. The company has just erected a five-story brick and steel building on Urban Street, near the Belt Line tracks and Genesee Street. It is fitted up with flour milling machinery of the latest type for the purpose of manufacturing the finest grades of flour, with a large capacity. Electricity is used exclusively for motive power. The plant has an extensive storehouse in which flour is properly aged before it is placed upon the market. The new mill is admirably located for receiving and shipping facilities. The incorporators of the company were G. P. Urban, E. G. S. Miller, C. R. Huntley, W. P. Cooke, and W. R. Huntley. The President is George Urban, Jr., who has for a lifetime been associated with the flour milling interests in Buffalo. William L. Seligmann is Vice-President and Manager.

OTHER FLOURING MILLS.

The additions to those already noticed of the flour output of Twentieth Century Buffalo is contributed to by the National and Globe Mills, the old Urban Mills, and the mills of the Banner Milling Company and Thornton & Chester. Several outside mills have representatives here doing an extensive business in this territory. Buffalo's importance as a flour milling point is destined to be very greatly augumented in the near future.

ICE.

There are few cities in the United States that can boast of a better water and ice supply than Twentieth Century Buffalo. With an immense body of pure flowing water, Lake Erie at her very door, her residents and the visitors within her gates are especially blessed in this particular. Both in the quantity of the supply and in the purity and excellence of quality this city enjoys an enviable reputation. Surrounding the city, too, are a number of little lakes, filled with sparkling spring water. From these lakes is gathered a very large proportion of the ice used by Buffalo. The ice industry is one of the most important of the many which have combined to make Buffalo the second city of the Empire State. Owing to her proximity to the great pure, ice-producing waters, her facilities for gathering full harvests, and the superior quality of the supply, artificial means of producing ice are not necessary, and nature can be relied on almost exclusively. A conservative estimate of the quantity of ice used in Buffalo is 200,000 tons a year. Of this, about 30,000 tons is consumed in the homes for drinking and household purposes. The balance is used by the railroads, steamship lines, packing and storage houses, breweries, hotels, and markets and other concerns where ice is used in wholesale quantities. The harvesting of this vast tonnage of ice is done during the months of January and February, and gives employment to about 1,000 men. During the remainder of the year about 200 men are given constant employment in the ice houses and in the delivering of the cakes of congealed coldness. In all about $200,000 a year is spent in wages alone for the handling of this necessary commodity during the year. To this must be added the cost of buildings, horses and wagons, and machinery and tools used in harvesting and handling, and thus some idea of the large capital invested may be had. The bulk of the ice used in Buffalo is cut on Chautauqua, Cassadaga, Silver, and Lime lakes, which are fed by myriads of clear, cold springs. Lake Erie, from which is taken the water which is used in Buffalo, also supplies a considerable portion of the ice crop. This is cut from a section about six miles southwest of the city, above and away from all currents, and out of the reach of any sewage. Its purity and wholesomeness is beyond question. In the matter of cost, Buffalo is also favored, and in no other city of her class are the prices charged more reasonable.

E. WEBSTER, SON & COMPANY.

Edward H. Webster, who has been selected to represent this most important industry of Twentieth Century Buffalo, is a member of the firm of E. Webster, Son & Company, which for nearly three decades has been the leading ice company of this city and through whose hands passes about one-third of the entire output. Their principal source of supply is Lime Lake, Cattaraugus County, where they have immense houses capable of storing 60,000 tons. They also cut about 40,000 tons each season from lakes Erie and Chautauqua.

Photo by Hall.

LEONARD DODGE.

President, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. Manager, Frontier Grain Elevator. (See page 153.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

According to the Twelfth Census of the United States, taken in 1900, Buffalo was the second industrial city in the State.

Her leading industries were: Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; copper smelting and refining; foundry and machine shop products; oil, linseed; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; liquors, malt; soap and candles; flouring and grist mill products; lumber, planing mill products; clothing, men's factory product; iron and steel.

The number of industrial establishments were 3,902, owned by 4,280 proprietors, employing 4,184 officials, clerks, etc., and 43,422 wage earners. The capital invested was $103,939,655; land, $11,658,359; buildings, $15,563,836; machinery, $3,705,763; cash and sundries, $45,011,697; salaries, $3,680,491; wages, $19,915,817; rent of works, $963,661; taxes, not including internal revenue, $416,299; rent of offices, interest, etc., $7,579,805; contract work, $599,480; principal material, mill supply, and freights, $71,774,198; fuel and rent of power and heat, $1,584,968; a total of $73,359,466. Value of products, $122,230,061.

In 1900, Buffalo had 347 more industries than in 1890, with 47 per cent. more capital invested, but employing only 5 per cent. more wage earners. With the steel plant fully installed and many other important industries in operation the figures which will result from the next census will show a tremendous increase in every statistical item. The industries of Buffalo, enumerated in the census of 1900, having each an amount of capital exceeding one million dollars invested were the following: bicycles and tricycles, $1,063,957; bread and other bakery products, $1,946,937; carriages and wagons, $1,387,426; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies, $1,968,332; chemicals, $1,558,880; clothing, men's, custom work and repairing, $1,251,059; clothing, men's, factory product, $1,703,661; flouring and grist mill products, $1,593,589; foundry and machine shop products, $8,613,240; furniture, factory product, $2,329,454; iron and steel, $1,631,289; leather, tanned, curried, and finished, $1,295,095; liquors, malt, $9,135,343; lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds, $2,851,650; malt, $2,394,179; masonry, brick and stone, $1,067,972; oil, linseed, $1,786,809; patent medicines and compounds, $1,105,432; printing and publishing, book and job, $1,517,303; printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, $1,788,558; slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale, $4,948,216; soap and candles, $2,565,134. The next in amount, exceeding $200,000 were: boots and shoes, factory product, $540,398; carpentering, $993,913; coffee and spices, roasting and grinding, $231,400; confectionery, $459,684; food preparations, $464,700; hardware, $328,738; lime and concrete, $398,161; lithographing and engraving, $881,957; marble and stone work, $793,568; painting, house, sign, etc., $269,818; paints, $610,634; paving and paving materials, $830,306; plumbing, gas and steam fitting, $781,516; refrigerators, $279,028; roofing and roofing materials, $322,667; saddlery and harness, $426,180; ships and boat building, wooden, $574,826; tin-smithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron work, $847,838; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, $420,011.

Without doubt the Census of 1910 will show "iron and steel" a long way in the lead of Buffalo's manufacturing industries, with a large increase in many other branches.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On page 109 of Part One of this issue of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO will be found a history of the Merchants' Exchange and its associate organization, the Board of Trade. Since that history was printed an important change in the line of progress has been made. In its issue of June, 1903, *Commerce*, the official paper of the Exchange, said:

While a commercial organization is known more prominently by the character of its deliberations upon projects and questions of public importance, yet in giving expression to the sentiment of the community it represents, the name is more or less associated with the class of business or industry constituting its membership. When the commercial organization in Buffalo was first organized, in 1844, the leading business was the handling of grain, transferring of the products of the forests and mines of the West to the canal and railroads, and the transferring of the manufactured products and of the mines of the East to the vessels of the Lakes. Its members, therefore, were for the most part men engaged in these pursuits of business. The Board of Trade, therefore, properly characterized this organization, and under this name it was incorporated in 1857, and continued as the leading commercial organization until 1882, when the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange was organized as its successor.

M. F. BOWEN.

Secretary, Manufacturers' Club of Buffalo. (See page 153.)

The Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange attained a highly influential position among other commercial organizations of the country, and with the Federal and State governments, by reason of its careful deliberations upon all subjects and matters in which it became interested. In local affairs its policy has been non-partisan, seeking to secure from our public officials an efficient and honorable service. Buffalo has become an important commercial center; in the future its development will largely be in manufacture, and at the present time the city is already feeling the impetus of the phenomenal growth of manufacture in the past five years. The opportunities for future usefulness of this organization in the city under the name of Chamber of Commerce are many. That the Chamber of Commerce may accomplish for this community even greater results than it has under the other names is evident, but the result will depend upon the individual efforts of its membership.

The change referred to took place without any formal ceremonies, after the necessary legal preliminaries had been complied with, July 1, 1903. The alteration in name has been generally recognized as a timely one, and the work of the organization under its new name will be very materially facilitated by the fact that that name better expresses than did the former one its broad scope, extended opportunities, and aggressive character. By general acceptance the Chamber of Commerce has become the representative body for the commercial interests of Twentieth Century Buffalo. Among the efforts the Chamber of Commerce is making in the interests of the community are those for the extension of local business by means of trade excursions, securing conventions, advocating desirable public improvements, including those relating to harbor and river traffic and the enlargement of the Erie Canal, fostering existing industries, and encouraging the establishment of new manufactories and doing honor to distinguished visitors.

The officers of the Chamber of Commerce for 1903 are: President, Leonard Dodge; Vice-President, Horatio C. Harrower; Treasurer, John H. Lascelles; Secretary, F. Howard Mason. Trustees: Alfred Haines, John A. Seymour, Jr., Philos G. Cook, Theodore S. Fassett, William A. Joyce, James H. Rodebaugh, Whitney G. Case, Charles Elsworth, J. J. H. Brown, Robert R. Hefford, William T. Roberts, Henry E. Boller. Chairman of Standing Committees: Banking, Stephen M. Clement; Coal, Eugene C. Roberts; Canal Enlargement, George Clinton; Conventions, J. E. Stephenson; Finance, Philos G. Cook; Floor, John A. Seymour, Jr.; Groceries and Provisions, Jerome I. Prentiss; Grain, Dudley M. Irwin; Harbor and Canal, J. J. H. Brown; Industries, Elgood C. Lufkin; Inspecting and Weighing, James B. Devine; Transportation, Maurice M. Wall; Lumber, Maurice E. Preisch; Manufactures, Whitney G. Case; Membership, Howard J. Smith; Municipal Affairs, Robert B. Adam; Real Estate, Spencer S. Kingsley; Rooms and Fixtures, James H. Rodebaugh.

MANUFACTURERS' CLUB.

The Manufacturers' Club of Buffalo was established in 1902 to advance the interests of the manufacturers and wholesalers of the city and of the Niagara Frontier. Its stated purposes are "to improve the manufacturing interests of Buffalo; to advocate and encourage any and all measures that tend to benefit the business, the prosperity, or the convenience of the citizens of Buffalo." The management of the club endeavors to secure unity of thought and action among its members, to foster existing industries, and to encourage new enterprises. With the latter object in view, vigorous and in numerous cases successful efforts have been made to secure sites and to obtain an increase of capital for firms whose operations had been hampered by curtailed finances and unfavorable local conditions, and who consequently desired to locate in a more desirable field. Buffalo industries are, however, given the first consideration. Local concerns are through the club brought into contact with capitalists and aided in various other directions.

The officers of the club for 1903 are: President, John D. Larkin; First Vice-President, O. P. Letchworth; Second Vice-President, A. D. Bissell; Third Vice-President, J. G. H. Marvin; Treasurer, H. T. Ramsdell; Secretary, M. F. Bowen.

CHARLES J. McLENNAN.

President, McLennan Paint Company. (See page 155.)

INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE.

The chief factors which have conduced to the attainment of Buffalo's industrial importance and which will materially aid in securing its future favorable development are (1) its geographical location, (2) its proximity to the great waterways — the inland lakes and the Erie Canal, and (3) the electric power developments of Niagara Falls. These elements in combination produce ideal conditions for manufacturing, for general commerce, and for incidental trade of all kinds. Raw material is economically available, the best kind of power is readily obtainable, and the facilities for transportation, in and out, are not surpassed by those offered by any industrial center in the world. The location of the Lackawanna Company's great steel plant here, for example, is not the result of a sentimental preference or of an accidental selection. Buffalo is midway between, and very accessible to, the iron ore supplies on one side and the coke ovens on the other; and the very best shipping facilities for the manufactured product, both by land and water, are provided. These considerations led to the establishment of the steel plant here and will necessarily attract other large industries of a kindred character. That division of the industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo and also those comprising metal and wood working are given space elsewhere in this part of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO.

STAPLE AND SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

The following are among the most prominent of the Staple and Special Industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo, in addition to those already enumerated in other departments.

THE McLENNAN PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED. — PAINT.

Within a decade a great manufacturing business of the McLennan Paint Company has been developed into the largest and most important of its kind in the world. Its successful growth has been almost entirely due to the scientific knowledge, business skill, persistent energy, and general acquirements of one man. About nine years ago Charles J. McLennan began to sell and mix paints on a modest scale. His sales for the first year did not exceed $5,000. In the year 1902 the value of the output of the establishment of which he is the head exceeded $1,000,000. These figures are the incontrovertible evidence of industrial success. And the limit is by no means yet attained. The already extensive outfit of the McLennan Paint Company at North Buffalo has just been materially enlarged and new branches of the industry added. When Mr. McLennan began at East Buffalo to prepare and put up paint for the market he was guided in his operations by innate Scotch prudence and shrewdness, and materially aided by a theoretical and practical knowledge of analytical chemistry. He had studied pigments and knew their essential qualities and commercial values. In fact, along these lines he has been for years an expert, having acquired an international reputation, and his opinions as to the qualities and values of the raw products of Mother Earth are now sought eagerly and his analyses are accepted as the very highest scientific authority. At the North Buffalo plant mechanical skill and chemical knowledge are combined with remarkably gratifying results. The raw materials mainly used are linseed oil, carbonate of lead, orange mineral, and oxide of zinc, which are operated on by special methods with patented machinery and treated with chemicals and colors for tinting made at the works. The paints produced are divided into two classes, the famous Onyx paints supplied to the trade for house and general painting, and paints especially prepared for use on wagons and agricultural implements. The latter paints are furnished to the great manufacturers of wagons and agricultural implements all over the world, for use chiefly in the dipping tanks patented by Mr. McLennan, of which over 3,000 are now in operation. The amount of paint consumed in this way is truly enormous. In addition to preparing the chemicals and colors for the tinting required, every possible branch of the industry is carried on at the company's factory, which it built and owns, and which has a frontage of 552 feet and includes four large buildings. It also has a large cooperage, a complete laboratory, and a well-equipped printing office, from which is turned out a vast amount of "McLennan paint" literature, labels, etc. Some idea of the extent of the output of the company may be gathered from the fact that notwithstanding the extensive and complete machinery required and the many labor-saving devices in operation, employment is given to a large force of operatives, and a little army of travelers are always on the road looking after the business all over the world. In addition to supplying its own trade, the company makes paints for and fills the special orders for other manufacturers. A fine four-story building, 120 feet square, has just been erected to accommodate a new plant for manufacturing dry colors and some special chemicals required. Mr. McLennan's dominant thought is to thoroughly control every phase of paint manufacturing on modern scientific principles, so that he not only successfully competes but absolutely maintains supremacy in the trade. Associated with him in the management of the affairs of the McLennan Paint Company, Limited, of which he is President, are Henry Mackey, the Vice-President, who is a son of William Mackey of Ottawa, the Canadian lumber king; W. H. Kestin, Secretary and Treasurer; and F. A. Lane, General Superintendent; all of whom have been long identified with the enterprise and who have been, each in his individual capacity, important factors in the successful conduct and remarkable development of the business.

JOHN RUSS.

Proprietor, J. F. Schoellkopf's Sons, leather manufacturers. (See page 157.)

J. F. SCHOELLKOPF'S SONS. — Leather.

An old but sturdy industrial plant of Buffalo is the factory of J. F. Schoellkopf's Sons, manufacturers of sole leather, hemlock and cut soles, taps, etc., and all kinds of sole leather remnants. The office and factory are at 50 to 54 Hudson Street. This plant was established about twenty years ago by Louis and Alfred Schoellkopf and John Russ. Louis and Alfred Schoellkopf are both dead, but the business is still conducted by John Russ under the old name. The concern has customers all over the United States and enjoys an excellent export trade. Four men are employed on the road and thirty-five in the factory. There is a large stock on hand at all times. Three large floors, each 60 x 250 feet in extent, are occupied. It is such large and important manufacturing interests as this that lie at the very foundation of Buffalo's greatness and prosperity. The products of this factory are shipped all over the country as Buffalo products, and everywhere they advertise Buffalo as a manufacturing city. The proprietors of such a magnificent business and plant as the one described are aided, no doubt, in their efforts by the superior shipping facilities that exist here. However, there is no desire to detract from the credit that attaches to the men themselves, for it takes character, intellect, and constant push and energy to establish and maintain such a remarkable enterprise and pay good wages to a small army of factory help. Would that Buffalo had a few more establishments of this sort at this time. John Russ, the proprietor of this business, is prominent and highly esteemed throughout the city. He is a typical successful manufacturer of Buffalo, and his sterling business qualities and high character and energy have stamped success upon all his efforts.

BICKFORD & FRANCIS COMPANY. — Belting.

Twentieth Century Buffalo affords a wide field for the manufacturer of oak-tanned leather belting. Prominent among the houses that lead in this important manufacturing interest is that of Bickford & Francis Belting Company, located at Nos. 53 and 55 Exchange Street, and which has a record of more than three decades, as a leader in the manufacture of oak-tanned leather belting and mill supplies. This house was founded in 1867 by R. H. Bickford and Fred B. Curtiss under the name of Bickford & Curtiss, at the location now occupied, and has grown up and expanded with the city until now it ranks among her largest and most representative firms. In 1870 the firm became Bickford, Curtiss & Deming, until 1873, when Mr. Deming withdrew and the firm again became Bickford & Curtiss. In 1881, Mr. Curtiss retired and Mr. W. C. Francis assumed his interest, the firm name becoming Bickford & Francis. This continued until 1889, when Mr. Francis died and in the following year Mr. Walter T. Wilson was admitted, and R. K. Bickford was added. The firm then became the Bickford & Francis Belting Company, a name it still holds.

This firm manufactures all their own belting, which is strictly oak tanned and strictly the old-fashioned short lap, which is conceded the best for severe service and the heaviest strain that can be given it. They also deal in rubber belting, hose, packing, lace leathery, wood split pulleys, and mill supplies.

The business covers the entire United States and is principally wholesale, although a large retail trade has been built up in Buffalo and vicinity. A number of traveling men are kept on the road, while ten men are employed in the offices and store. The premises owned and occupied by the Bickford & Francis Belting Company comprise a large six-story brick structure, 35 x 100 feet on the ground, thoroughly equipped with all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances. An immense and valuable stock is carried in all the departments. The finest quality of material only is used, while the workmanship is of the highest grade.

Mr. R. A. Bickford, the honored founder of this sterling house, is one of the most successful representative citizens of Twentieth Century Buffalo. His experience in the business to which he has devoted his life, his energy and ability, his unquestioned integrity, and his honesty in every detail has placed his house in the front ranks of the great business firms of the commercial world.

Mr. Wilson is also Secretary and Manager of the Buffalo Planing Mill Company and is closely identified with the best interests of the city. Mr. R. K. Bickford is a thorough expert in the business and occupies a very prominent position in commercial circles.

BUFFALO LOUNGE COMPANY. — Lounges, Etc.

It not infrequently happens in manufacturing, as in other business affairs, that the most sanguine expectations of enterprising men are exceeded and that the best-laid plans for the future prove to be inadequate; with the result that no sooner is one improvement made than another of greater importance becomes necessary. Such has been the experience of those interested in what is now known as the Buffalo Lounge Company. This business was established on a modest scale on May 1, 1895, by Charles F. Benzing and Henry J. Jacobs, under the firm name of Benzing & Jacobs. Three years later the concern, by reason of the success of its business, was constrained to seek new quarters and enlarge its operations. For that purpose a new building was erected and fitted up, being occupied May 1, 1898. This was at 588 to 594 Louisiana Street. So rapidly did the business increase that the new building was very soon found to be inadequate and further expansion was found to be imperative. The firm of Benzing & Jacobs was succeeded by the present corporation, the Buffalo Lounge Company, comprising Charles F. Benzing, Henry J. Jacobs, and Walter P. Trible, and a still larger building was planned. This was in January, 1899. In the fall of 1901, the new factory, which is located at 569 to 589 Exchange Street, was occupied. It is an imposing and at the same time extensive structure, fully equipped for the purpose of manufacturing lounges on a large scale. A large number of hands are employed and a vast amount of material of various kinds is consumed in the manufacture of the goods produced by the company, which find a ready market in a largely extended territory. The members of the company are pushing business men. The remarkable growth of their enterprise is the best testimony to their activity and good judgment.

OUR BRANDS

MARSEILLES WHITE SOAP.
BIG MASTER SOAP.
ACME SOAP.
GLOSS SOAP.
CIRCUS SOAP.
SNOW BOY WASHING POWDER"

SOAP MANUFACTORY OF LAUTZ BROS. & CO.

(See page 159.)

MANHATTAN SPIRIT COMPANY. — Wood Alcohol.

The business of the Manhattan Spirit Company is one of the most extensive and original in character conducted in Twentieth Century Buffalo, amounting in sales of between two and three million dollars annually, the products from refined wood alcohol being acetone, formaldehyde, pure methyl alcohol, and a variety of others used in different arts and manufactures all over the world. The plant of the company, at the corner of Fourth and Pennsylvania streets, is both very extensive and expensive to maintain. Henry J. Pierce is President of the company and Edgar B. Stevens is the Secretary.

LAUTZ BROTHERS & COMPANY. — Soap.

The product of the great soap factory of Lautz Brothers & Company makes the names of Lautz and Buffalo known in almost every hamlet in the United States. Its immense business is the steady growth of half a century. For many years the three Lautz brothers, Charles, J. Adam, and Fred C. M., were associated in the enterprise. The two first named are dead and the latter is principal member of the firm. (See page 64, Part One, of this edition of Twentieth Century Buffalo.) Other members of the firm are Carl A. and Otto J., sons of J. Adam Lautz. The industry is one of the largest and most important of Twentieth Century Buffalo.

SPENCER KELLOGG. — Linseed Oil Works.

About sixteen years ago, Spencer Kellogg came to Buffalo with more brains and energy than capital, and began the manufacture of linseed oil. With a steady increase of business, continuous enlargement of manufacturing capacity and facilities became necessary. Recently additions have been made to the plant, located at Michigan and Ganson streets and the Buffalo River, which makes the industry the largest and best-equipped linseed oil works in the world, having 138 presses with a capacity of 6,000,000 bushels of flaxseed a year, producing 300,000 barrels of oil and 100,000 tons of oil cake yearly. The works, which are fitted with the most scientific appliances and machinery, are operated by power generated by electricity from Niagara Falls. Mr. Kellogg's business enterprise has placed Buffalo as the first city in the world in this line of industry.

M. ULLMAN. — Furs.

This house was established in 1896, at 611 Main Street, by Mrs. Mary Brown and Mayer Ullman, under the firm name of Brown & Ullman. They did a very large retail business, which was continued until July 22, 1901, at No. 621 Main Street. The firm then became M. Ullman, and removed to No. 611 Main Street, where a large wholesale business is done, the repairing of seal garments for the trade only being made a specialty. The trade is largely local, but extends all over New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The firm has representatives on the road covering the trade, and a competent force of skilled men and girls are employed in the store, which occupies a space 30 x 111 feet in area. Mr. Ullman has been in this business practically all his life, and has a very wide experience. With the commercial world Mr. Ullman has a high standing and enjoys the fullest confidence of all his associates. His enviable reputation for producing high-grade work, using a superior quality of materials, and for the strictest integrity, is unquestioned.

W. L. LOESER. — Packing Presses.

W. L. Loeser, packer of rags, paper, rubber, and metals, and manufacturer of baling presses, whose place of business is at Nos. 120 to 124 Church Street, is one of the best-known manufacturers in Buffalo. His fine business was established ten years ago, at Nos. 11 to 19 Quay Street, and he has been in his present location eight years. He makes a baling press that is superior to any other on the market and which has a wide reputation and a ready scale. Mr. Loeser's trade in rags, paper, rubbers, and metals is wholesale mostly in the East. The bulk of his business is outside of Buffalo, but he buys and sells in all parts of the country, and the baling machines made by him are adopted for all purposes for which baling is done. Mr. Loeser employs thirty-five persons in his extensive plant and occupies 15,000 square feet of floor space. The business has grown steadily and rapidly since it was established by the present proprietor, and bids fair to exceed in volume that of any dealer in rags and metals in Buffalo. No man in the business has a more favorable reputation than Mr. Loeser. His warerooms and factory comprise a veritable hive of industry, three or four dozen working people being busy about the different departments of the work of manufacturing baling machines and packing rags, paper, rubber, etc., for shipment to different parts of the country. Mr. Loeser's institution, conducted as it is on business principles, is one of the model establishments of Twentieth Century Buffalo.

THE DES MOINES COMPANY. — Incubators and Brooders.

One of the most attractive exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition and one which drew the largest crowds of any at the Rainbow City was that in the incubator building.

Among the manufacturing concerns which had a large exhibit of their incubators and brooders at the Exposition was the Des Moines Incubator Company, with factory and home office in Des Moines, Ia. The company was incorporated in 1896, and manufacture the Successful, Eclipse, and Crescent, which are considered among the best of these makes of artificial mothers. The Buffalo house was established in 1901, at Nos. 101 to 105 Erie Street, but was recently removed to 93 Perry Street, and a large business has been built up, covering all the Eastern and Southern States. They have a large number of machines always on hand. The factory at Des Moines is the largest and best-equipped plant in the world, where all styles of machines are made at prices ranging from $10 and up.

LACHLAN E. McKINNON.

Treasurer and General Manager, McKinnon Dash Company. (See page 161.)

L. E. McKINNON. — The McKinnon Dash Company.

In olden handicraft times a man who could complete a dash in a working day was considered a fairly good workman. He would not cut much of a dash in these motor-driven machinery days, as he would very speedily realize if he visited the new shops of the McKinnon Dash Company on Amherst Street, at Black Rock, and learned how dashes are turned out by the thousand nowadays. He would be amazed, alike at the quantity produced and the accuracy and rapidity with which they are completed; and he would wonder still more where they all went to. Possibly Mr. Lachlan E. McKinnon, the Treasurer and General Manager of the company, did not himself anticipate anything like such a development of the industry as has taken place since he began, in 1887, to manufacture in Buffalo, in one of the upper floors of a building on the corner of Seneca Street and the Terrace. The company's present Buffalo plant, just rebuilt after a most destructive fire, comprises a one and two-story brick building in Amherst Street. The front portion of the building is 108 feet wide, 74 feet long, and 33 feet high. The rear portion is 90 feet wide, 161 feet long, and 21½ feet high. The building cost $40,000. Mr. McKinnon has persistently and effectively followed a policy of absorption and expansion. Competing concerns have been absorbed and the manufacturing facilities have been expanded to keep pace with the increasing demand for the output of the combined factories. In 1888, the Buffalo works were removed from the Terrace to the present location. In 1892, the company acquired a rival plant at Columbus, Ohio, which was enlarged and removed to Troy, Ohio, and since 1895 has been operated there. In 1898, also, a factory working at Syracuse was purchased and the business recently removed to Buffalo. The business of the Cincinnati Dash Company and the Peters Dash Company were acquired in 1898, and an associate enterprise is the McKinnon Dash and Metal Works at St. Catharines, Ont. The company controls about ninety per cent. of the dash and fender trade of the country. At first thought it does not seem possible that enough of such a specialty as dashes and fenders to keep such a number of large plants going can be marketed in the short space of twelve months. But when it is stated that more than 1,000,000 light vehicles are turned out by wholesale carriage manufacturers in the United States annually, and that some individual manufacturers use 50,000 dashes a year, the proposition becomes entirely comprehensible. The success of the McKinnon Company is attributable to the foresight of Mr. McKinnon in planning the business and controlling the trade, to the excellence of the manufactured article, and to the cheap prices at which it has been produced. These two last considerations have, of course, been all-important. In the first place, the best materials, chiefly steel and leather, obtainable have been secured. Then the system of manufacture has been accurate, scientific, and economical. Special machinery for sewing leather and for shaping and welding the steel frames has been devised and perfected, and, above all, electricity, generated at Niagara Falls, has not only furnished the motive power but also the requisite heat for the welding operations. The latter are marvelous in their rapidity and effectiveness, an absolutely perfect weld being secured by an almost momentary process. This process, by the way, is controlled by the McKinnon Company, another instance of aggressive sagacity. The leather used — a fine grade of japanned or "patent" leather — is manufactured especially for the company and supplied by the car load, the consumption being simply prodigious, about 160,000 full-sized hides being used annually. The completeness and extent of the industry is a comprehensive evidence of Mr. McKinnon's enterprise and skill, and the business one of the most important of the special manufactories of Twentieth Century Buffalo. Mr. McKinnon's cousin, S. F. McKinnon, of Toronto, Ont., is President of the company, and its Secretary and Assistant Manager is W. A. Notman. For the general purposes of the factory 100 horse-power of electricity are used, and for the welding process 150 horse-power, a special quality of electricity being required for the latter.

SCHOELLKOPF & COMPANY. — Leather.

The old-time tanneries, wherein were produced all sorts of leather, have in the march of progress given place to establishments devoted solely to some special branch of tanning and in that branch producing material that in the years gone by would have surprised even the most expert in the business. More than a quarter of a century ago Jacob F. Schoellkopf, whose name has left its impression upon the commercial history and progress of Buffalo, established at Perry and Mississippi streets the plant that now bears his name, and which has become the largest and most perfect establishment of its kind in the United States. New ideas, new machinery, progress and growth have caused it to be no longer "a tannery" such as was known in the days of our fathers, but a manufactory of every variety of sheep leather, comprising full lines of beading skins in all colors, dull and glazed napas, glove, mitten, and bag stock, aprons and russets. In every place where shoes and gloves are made, in the shoe centers of Lynn, Haverhill, and other large shoe towns of New England, in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the large shoe-producing cities of the growing South, the name of Schoellkopf is known, and the product of the Buffalo plant has become a necessity to the thousand-and-one factories who without it would be forced to suspend at least a portion of their labors. Even across the ocean, where the dainty shoes and the daintier gloves for mademoiselle and signorita are the fashion, this giant Buffalo industry holds important place. A plant devoted to a single specialty that occupies an entire block of nearly four acres, with buildings six and eight stories high, employing 600 hands and turning out 12,000 finished skins per day, is indeed an industry to which any city can, as the old saying goes, "point with pride." This plant means much to Twentieth Century Buffalo, being the largest in the world; and it supports at least 4,000 of her citizens in comfort. In 1875, Jacob F. Schoellkopf established the business and with his associates conducted it until his death in 1899. The management of the immense plant was then taken up by Alfred Schoellkopf and Hans Schmidt, who had long been associated with the plant and thoroughly understood its details. In 1901, Alfred Schoellkopf died, and the business is now conducted solely by Mr. Schmidt, who by reason of his long association with the industry is master of its minutest details. Mr. Schmidt is a business man of keen judgment and is a strong factor in the commercial world.

OLIVER CABANA, JR.

President, Buffalo Specialty Manufacturing Company. (See page 163.)

BUFFALO SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Buffalo Specialty Manufacturing Company, located at 375 to 377 Ellicott Street, manufactures very extensively a great variety of high-grade specialties, mill and plumbing supplies. Among its products are "Electric" belt dressing, "Buffalo" belt fasteners, the well-known "Neverleak" tire repair fluid, a lightning bread cutter, an adjustable bath tub seat, leather tool handles, distance reading thermometers, crockery cement, lubricating oil and greases, bicycle sundries, and a variety of other necessary articles in general use. The chief officers of the corporation are: President and Treasurer, Oliver Cabana, Jr.; Secretary, Martin J. Cabana.

BUFFALO LIGHTING COMPANY.

Among the special industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo, the Buffalo Lighting Company is one of the most prominent. Established in 1897, this reputable concern has grown to be a leader in the business. The house was founded by Mr. Norman McMillan, at Nos. 15 and 19 Niagara Street, and has built up a trade which has grown to vast proportions.

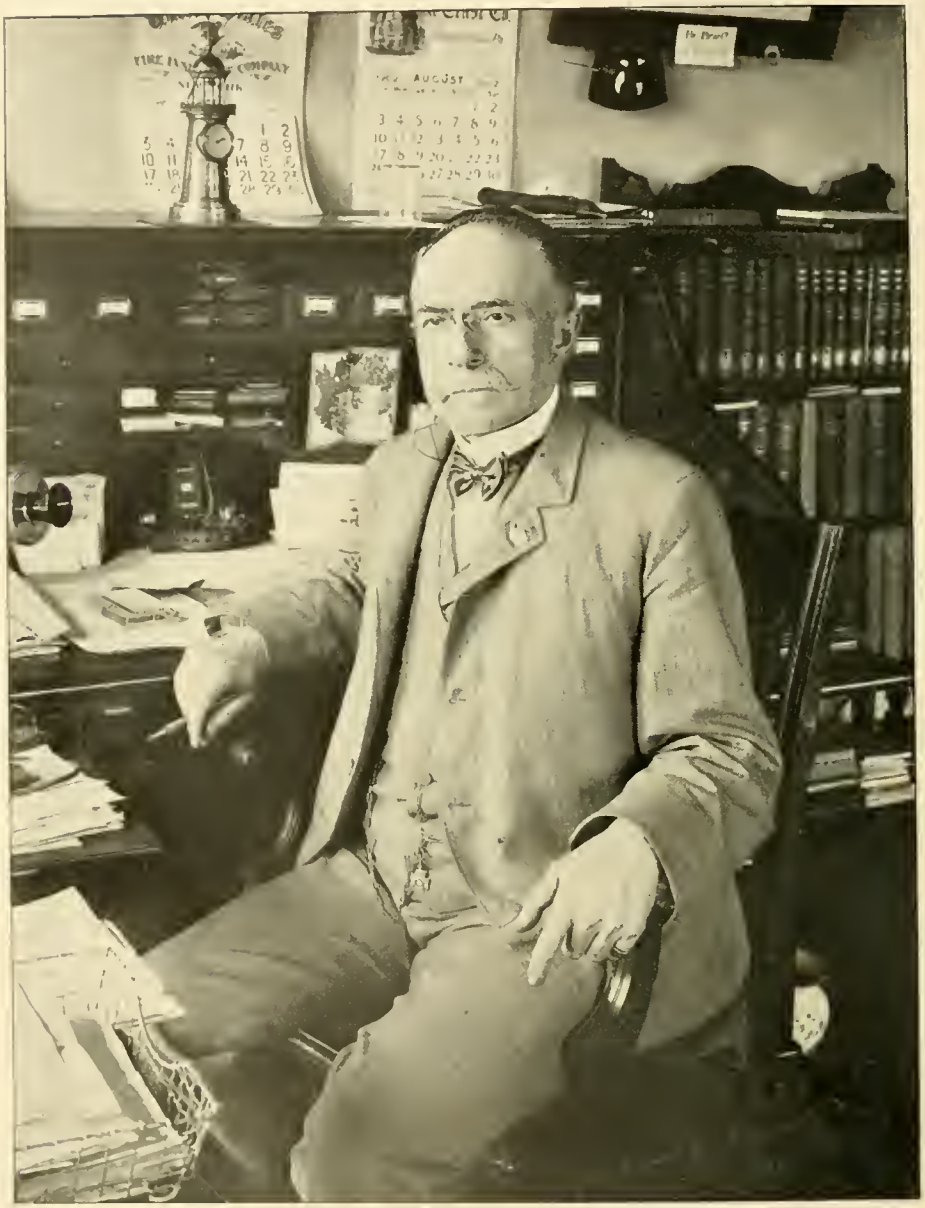
The Buffalo Lighting Company manufactures the finest quality of gas mantles and carries on a wholesale and retail trade in all kinds of gas-lighting appliances and supplies. This firm has purchased in succession the Standard Mantle Company, the Niagara Gas Lamp Company, the Robertson-French Electric Company, the Grover Mantle Company, the White Gas Light Company, and the Buffalo Incandescent Gas Light Company. The company occupies the building No. 15 Niagara Street. The original business, which has grown to immense proportions, was sold for the sum of $15,000, and a stock consideration to the Diamond Light Company, a corporation organized with a large capital, and the field now covered will be largely extended. The facilities of the company will be greatly increased and neither money nor effort will be spared to make this house the leader in its line. The Buffalo Lighting Company employs twenty-five competent, skilled workmen, and the standard which it has always upheld is the highest. The plant is to-day the most complete in Buffalo, but the intention is to make it one of the finest in the United States.

JACOB Y. SHANTZ & SON.—Buttons.

Prominent among the larger and most important special industrial establishments of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of Jacob Y. Shantz & Son, manufacturers of fine lines of vegetable ivory buttons, at No. 442 Niagara Street. This great industry, of which D. B. Shantz is President, was established on Carroll Street by Jacob Y. Shantz in 1880, but the rapidly-growing trade necessitated a removal about four years ago to larger quarters, the plant consequently being located in its present home. At first the concern was known as the Buffalo Button Company, but later the firm name of Jacob Y. Shantz & Son was adopted. About six years ago Mr. Jacob Y. Shantz retired, being succeeded by Dilman B. Shantz, the firm name being retained. They have a factory in Berlin, Ontario, as well as that in this city, and are the largest makers of vegetable ivory buttons in the world, having their customers in every continent. A branch office is maintained in Chicago, from which the Great West is supplied, the products of the factory being sent there in large quantities. They manufacture vegetable ivory buttons only, but of all styles, carrying an immense stock always on hand. The Buffalo plant occupies 30,000 square feet of space and more than 200 skilled hands, mostly girls, are employed. The raw material for the manufacture of the buttons is imported direct from the northwestern part of South America, the only district in the world where the vegetable ivory nuts are to be found. From these nuts this firm makes buttons which are conceded to be the finest produced in this country or Europe.

BUFFALO EMERY WHEEL COMPANY.

It is but fitting that Twentieth Century Buffalo, the home of electricity, should hold a high reputation as the city where the finest high-grade, high-quality, emery and corundum wheels, the creation of the electric power, are manufactured. The Buffalo emery and corundum wheels are famous all over the country, in fact, all over the world, and are used in nearly every city on the western hemisphere where machinery is used. The manufacturers of these standard goods, the Buffalo Emery Wheel Company, has a world-wide reputation for the high-grade quality of the goods they place on the market. They make emery and corundum wheels for all purposes, cylinders and cup wheels, foot-power machines, grinding and polishing machinery, oil stones, and knife sharpeners, bench grinders, wheel dressers, emery bricks, in fact, every article where emery or corundum is used in this connection. Only the highest-grade material is used, and the process of construction ensures the best quality of work. The wheels are open and porous, and therefore do not gum or glaze over. They contain no imperfections and therefore always run true. The machines are made of the best material and guaranteed to be made well in every part. Their sharpeners are the most practical, useful, sensible, and economical. Wheels are made of any shape ordered or to any desired bevel. The business was established at Nos. 16 and 18 Lock Street by Michael Reisch a number of years ago. Through his energy, business ability, and honorable dealings the trade has grown to immense proportions until to-day they have agents all over the world. The factory is large and commodious, occupying 50 x 75 feet on the ground, and contains the most modern machinery requisite in a plant of this character. A large number of skilled mechanics are given constant employment. Special and experimental work is solicited and guaranteed. The company had a large exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition and won deserved award for excellence. Mr. Reisch is a progressive, successful business man, a native of the great Empire State, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him in either the commercial or social world.



VICTOR R. BLEHDON.

Manufacturer of Upholstering Tow, Curled Hair, and Glue. Grand Receiver (Treasurer) Ancient Order United Workmen. (See page 97 Part One and page 165 Part Two.)

VICTOR R. BLEHDON. — Upholstering Tow, Curled Hair, and Glue.

Another leading industry of which Twentieth Century Buffalo is the controlling center is the manufacture of soft flax tow, for upholstering purposes and for rubbing and polishing woodwork. This tow is produced from flax straw grown in the West, by rolling processes at the mills after the seed has been threshed out to be used for oil. Thirty-two of these tow mills are located in different Western States, twenty-two of them being entirely owned or controlled by Victor R. Blehdon of this city, and for four others he is the General Sales Agent. The City of Buffalo and Medina alone use over a hundred carloads a year, and not less than 3,000 carloads are used in various parts of the United States. The material is shipped direct from the mills, but all shipping, billing, and financial transactions go through the Buffalo office of Mr. Blehdon. Four salesmen are most of the time on the road. Mr. Blehdon is also connected with Delany & Co., one of the largest manufacturers of curled hair and glue, at Philadelphia, Pa., and in this line enjoys the trade and confidence of the largest bedding and upholstering houses as well as sleeping car and railroad companies. These transactions combined result in a business exceeding $500,000 annually.

Mr. Blehdon is, and for eleven years past has been, the custodian of the funds of the Ancient Order United Workmen in this State, paying out as Grand Receiver (Treasurer) to widows, orphans, and other beneficiaries of deceased members of the order over $2,000,000 annually.

UNITED STATES HEADLIGHT COMPANY.

One of the most important special industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo, one whose field is the world, and which is doing a genuine missionary business in carrying out the biblical command, "Let there be light," is the United States Headlight Company, whose vast works are located at Nos. 39 and 41 Perry Street. Wherever railroads have been built the products of this company are in use, and wherever American locomotives and electric cars are to be found the oil and electric headlights manufactured by the United States Headlight Company are regarded as the standard of excellence. The company was established in Utica, and incorporated in 1894, with a capital of $300,000, with stockholders all over the United States. In July, 1898, the plant was removed to Buffalo. Its officers are: John Kirby, Jr., President; Ward Willets, Vice-President; and H. T. Teal, Secretary and Treasurer. The factory occupies more than 30,000 square feet of floor space, and more than a hundred skilled workmen are employed. The company makes locomotive and street railroad headlights, both oil and electric, and their products are sent to Europe and to countries as remote as Africa, India, China, Japan, and to all points in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Latin American republics. The business is done through regular selling agents, who have connections all over the civilized globe.

The United States Headlight Company plant is the largest of its kind in the world. The management is both enterprising and conservative, and the growth of the company's business has been continuous and healthy since its beginning.

C. C. PENFOLD.

The wearing of badges and medals as tokens of loyalty has grown in popularity until, at the present day, the man or woman who does not wear a badge, or a more or less costly jeweled emblem worn on the breast, or a pendant from necklace or watch chain, or in the form of jeweled insignia ring, is the exception, not the rule. The field is a broad one and rich in opportunities for artistic designing. The acknowledged leader in this work, not only in Twentieth Century Buffalo and Western New York but throughout the entire country, is Charles C. Penfold, whose reputation as a manufacturing jeweler and designer and maker of artistic diamond jewelry and jewels, badges, and decorations is widespread and merited. Mr. Penfold possesses an artistic training and experience, and belongs to an artistic family. His father was famous as a portrait painter, and two brothers, Frank C., and William Penfold, Jr., have achieved high reputation for meritorious work. The former is a painter of world-wide reputation; the latter one of the best-known art decorators in this country. Three sisters are also well known in art circles. Mr. Penfold's artistic talents have been mainly exercised in the designing and making of jewelry and badge work. Among the most notable of his productions are a handsome bronze medallion of former President Cleveland and a bronze medallion of the late Philip Becker, made in 1891, which was duplicated in large quantities, and these are highly prized by their owners. Mr. Penfold has also executed a large quantity of repousse work in gold, silver, and brass, which ranks among the finest specimens of high art. At the Paris Exposition, Mr. Penfold furnished the New York State Commission with 8,000 pieces of gold, silver, and bronze, which were given prominent place in the New York State's exhibit and which gave him a world-wide reputation. At the Pan-American Exposition, Mr. Penfold supplied the police department with the handsome badges, buttons, and belt-plates, the badges for the United States guards and attaches of the Post-Office Department, and the artistic gold badges worn by the Exposition officials and commissioners, both local and foreign, and members of the Press Bureau. He also supplied the elegant medals used by the Women's Auxiliary at the World's Fair at Chicago, and was the only firm in the East selected for this work. He designs and models his patterns in wax and they are all works of the highest art. As an expert in precious stones, Mr. Penfold is an expert in the arrangement of emblematic designs and jewels for clubs, societies, and fraternal organizations, and insignia rings set with diamonds and precious stones. He owns many patents on methods of manufacture and design. His facilities and appliances are such that he is able to fill any order, no matter how difficult or technical in its character, and in any quantities, from one to a million.

Mr. Penfold began business as a manufacturing jeweler, in 1879, on Swan Street, between Main and Washington streets, where he remained about six years. He removed to larger quarters at No. 364 Main Street, where he conducted a large store and salesroom for more than nine years. The manufacturing branch grew to such vast proportions that he decided to confine himself entirely to the evolving of the designs which have made him famous. He established offices and warerooms at No. 366 Main Street. Early in 1902, Mr. Penfold removed to

EDWARD A. EISELE.

King & Eisele; Manufacturing Jewelers and Diamond Importers. (See page 167.)

still more desirable quarters in the Law Exchange, No. 52 Niagara Street, which he has fitted up very completely for the work. A force of skilled workmen is employed, and by using the highest quality of material, and promptly filling orders at the most reasonable prices, the success which has attended the business has been made possible.

Mr. Penfold gained an enviable reputation in military circles during his eight years of active service in the New York State National Guard. At the fair held in the old Armory, he won a full horse equipment, having been voted its most popular officer in the brigade. Mr. Penfold enlisted as a private in Company B, 74th Regiment, in August, 1875, and was one of the team of five marksmen who won the prize over Company D in that year. In 1876, he was made second sergeant and was captain of the team which won the State prize at Bay View. On April 23, 1876, he was appointed Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, a position he held until 1883, when he retired from active service, his business demanding his closest attention. In 1877, he commanded a detail of twenty crack marksmen chosen to act in the riots at Hornellsville. In 1878, he was Inspector of Rifle Practice for the separate companies at Warsaw and Batavia, and through his excellent management the regiment won second place in the State National Guard. Mr. Penfold qualified as marksman eight times, winning the veteran marksman's badge, one of the only two issued to the regiment. In 1883, he headed the list of qualified marksmen of the State. In 1875, he established his claim for the Laffin-Rand badge, and in 1877 he won the championship short range badge, offered by the Bay View Rifle Range Association. In 1882, he won the Brock-Weiner gold badge. Mr. Penfold is also an honorary member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association.

It was through the efforts of Mr. Penfold that an act prohibiting the sale of jewelry by auction in the City of Buffalo was passed by the State Legislature, approved by the governor, and became a law, April 27, 1895.

He is also an enthusiastic breeder of Belgian hare and has done much to bring this fascinating pursuit to a high grade of perfection. He has won prizes in Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, and at the Pan-American Exposition was awarded two gold medals for color and type of specimens exhibited. He has won twenty-two prizes for excellence in the breeding of hare, in the shape of gold and silver cups and medals.

Mr. Penfold was married, November 11, 1891, to Grace Beecher Silliman, daughter of James R. Silliman, formerly of this city. They have one son, Charles C. Penfold, Jr., who was born December 23, 1892.

KING & EISELE.— Manufacturing Jewelers, Etc.

In the manufacture of jewelry, Buffalo has for a number of years been known to the trade as "a ring town," that is to say, a specialty had been made here in the manufacture of rings, as it produces and puts on the market more solid gold rings than any other city in the country west of New York. The pioneers in this line in Buffalo are King & Eisele, whose great business was organized in 1870, since which time they have always been in the very front rank, not only as manufacturers of rings but as wholesale jewelers and jobbers. They employ in their factory over 120 expert jewelry artizans, and have seven traveling salesmen on the road, in addition to their direct trade with leading jewelers all over the country. They have a very extensive jobbing trade and deal largely in watches, being distributing agents for all the leading American-made watches. They are very large importers of diamonds and other precious stones. They are wholesalers, on a large scale, of optical goods and have a very extended trade as a supply house for jewelers. Their business represents more concentrated value than that of any other house in Twentieth Century Buffalo. They occupy a well-arranged four-story building on the corner of North Division and Washington streets. The factory on the fourth floor is thoroughly equipped to meet all the requirements of their manufacturing business. The showrooms and offices on the second floor are large, well lighted, and especially adapted for the display of the various lines handled by the firm, which includes clocks, silver plate, and the splendid cut-glass goods produced by the Niagara Cut Glass Company, of which company, Edward A. Eisele, who is general manager of the entire business of King & Eisele, is the President. King & Eisele have for many years been prominently known as designers and manufacturers of badges and jewelry for secret societies, fraternities, and educational institutions. They either manufacture or supply everything required for the business of a jeweler or optician. It is upon such great establishments as that of King & Eisele that the reputation of Twentieth Century Buffalo as an industrial and commercial center depends.

Edward A. Eisele, upon whom has devolved the general management of this important establishment, is one of the foremost representatives of the younger element among the business men of Twentieth Century Buffalo. He is progressive and energetic in business and takes an active interest in all rational movements for the betterment of the community. In every sense he is a good citizen, proud of the city in which he lives and jealous of the good name of all her meritorious institutions.

BUFFALO REGALIA COMPANY.

Preëminently the leading firm in its line, which includes badges, society and lodge paraphernalia, flags and banners, between Chicago and New York, is the Buffalo Regalia Company, of which Mrs. Clara Herrmenau and her son, Mr. Leonard Herrmenau, are the owners. Twenty-three years ago this important industry was established in Buffalo and in a short time, by superior workmanship and thorough acquaintance with the minutest detail of the business, they greatly extended the trade, and to-day it has no boundary lines, the firm having customers all over the United States. While a specialty is made of lodge and society work to order, a large business is also done in flags and decorations, and in the making of badges and banners the company has earned a high reputation for the variety and originality of work, excellence of designs, and superiority of material. In 1893, the company made an exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and, in competition with the leading factories in this country and Europe, were awarded the medal for general excellence. Both Mrs. Clara Herrmenau and Mr. Leonard Herrmenau are thorough masters of their profession, and in business circles they are accounted prominent factors in the general welfare, and have largely advertised Buffalo by the uniform excellence of the work produced.

GEORGE BLEISTEIN.

President, Courier Company (Printing, Engraving, Paper, etc.), and President, Courier Lithographing Company. (See page 169.)

SIRRET & SVENSSON. — Manufacturing Jewelers.

A new and prosperous industry is that which has been established by Messrs. Sirret & Svensson, practical watchmakers and jewelers, in room 1 and 2, at No. 116 Franklin Street, corner of Niagara Street. This sterling firm was established in November, 1901, by W. B. Sirret and S. B. Svensson, in the present location. They make repairing watches and jewelry a specialty, and so rapid has been the growth of the business that a factory has been equipped where fine jewelry is manufactured. The trade extends all over the city and throughout the country, reaching into Pennsylvania and Ohio. The most of the business is done with the trade, although some individual work is done. A large force of skilled and artistic workmen are employed, and two experienced traveling salesmen are kept constantly on the road. Both members of the firm are widely experienced in their line of business and thoroughly versed in every detail. They give to every department of their trade their personal attention and careful supervision, and the high standard which is evident in all their work is due to this care and attention. Superiority in workmanship, excellence of quality, reasonable prices, and promptness in filling orders are characteristics of this firm and their dealings. The firm makes a specialty of caring for clocks in private residences by the month or year. In the commercial world both Messrs. Sirret and Svensson are popular, wide-awake, up to date, practical, and public spirited. They enjoy the highest confidence of the public in mercantile circles.

THE COURIER COMPANY. — Printing, Lithographing, Engraving.

The name "Courier" has been very prominently associated with the printing and newspaper publishing business of Buffalo for more than half a century. Fifty years ago the Buffalo Courier building on the East side of Main Street, between Exchange and Seneca streets, was the home of the newspaper of that name and of the "Great Central Show Printing Establishment." The Courier Company's great building and vast plant is now conducted at the same place, but the newspaper is located elsewhere and under another proprietorship. The printing business established in 1849 has developed into "the largest show printing house in the world," and in addition to its enormous printing business in the theatrical, circus, exposition, and sporting lines the Courier Company of Twentieth Century Buffalo is fully equipped in every branch of designing, engraving, book binding, and job printing, while its lithographing department is one of the most extensive and complete in the country. The company also does a very large wholesale paper business, and for many years has published the Buffalo City Directory. It has over 300 employés on its pay roll. The management of this great concern is in the hands of the President of the company, George Bleistein, assisted by the Secretary, John A. Rudolf, and a large corps of experienced department superintendents.

R. E. POLLOCK COMPANY. — Printing Inks.

In the vast army of those who contribute to the "Art Preservative" none are more of a necessity than he who makes the inks by which the art is perpetuated. The excellence of a book or magazine, the appearance of a newspaper, the value of any volume, no matter how much pains is taken with its makeup, depends to a very large degree on the character of the ink used in its printing. For this reason the manufacturer who combines quality of material with excellence of manufacture is the one who controls the business and who gets the cream of the trade. The R. E. Pollock Printing Ink Company is one of the few companies which "fill the bill" in all particulars and, as a consequence, has secured a very large and very gratifying patronage.

The company manufactures the finest grades of printing inks, varnishes, dryers, gloss, paste, etc., in the factory located in a handsome building covering Nos. 30 to 36 Lansing Street. Mr. R. E. Pollock is the President of the company and Mr. F. A. Bradley the City Agent. This company was founded early in 1901 and employs a corps of men thoroughly versed in all that pertains to the proper making of the goods which have such a demand from the trade. The factory and storerooms occupy three floors, each 50 x 116 feet in size. Two traveling salesmen represent the house on the road, covering all of Western New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in which States a very large trade is done. The reputation of the inks made by this company is an enviable one and the fact that a job is done with their products is a guaranty of its excellence. Mr. R. E. Pollock, the President, was for many years connected with the Buffalo Printing Ink Works and is thoroughly versed in every branch of the business. He is a practical business man and enjoys the fullest confidence of all his associates. He is progressive, aggressive, energetic, and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men. Mr. Bradley, the City Agent, is thoroughly experienced in every branch of the business, a fact that makes him invaluable in his line of duty.

LOUIS SMILER. — Tobaccos and Snuff.

The successful dealer in tobaccos must be experienced and practical. A leader in this line, one who has established an enviable reputation for excellence, and who enjoys the fullest confidence of the community for honorable and fair dealing, is Louis Smiler, whose store and factory, located at No. 375 Elk Street, rank among the most important industries of that section of Twentieth Century Buffalo. Mr. Smiler established himself in the present location about five years ago, when he succeeded Matt Wagner. His trade is both wholesale and retail and he handles the leading and most popular brands of cigars and tobaccos and a complete line of smokers' articles of every description. He also sells a large quantity of the choicest brands of snuff. Mr. Smiler's store is 25 x 30 feet in area, and is well stocked and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of his patrons and the transaction of his extensive business. He makes several standard brands of cigars, which have a large sale, not only throughout the city but the surrounding country.

CHARLES ROHLFS.

Originator of Artistic Furniture. (See page 171.)

CHARLES ROHLFS.

Combining artistic taste with an acute sense of meritorious spectacular effect in a considerable degree, the result of an extended dramatic experience, Charles Rohlfs has established an industry in Twentieth Century Buffalo that is as absolutely unique in character as it is important in scope. His artistic mind and his executive ability have for a number of years been directed mainly to the creation of the beautiful in furniture. He is, in fact, the originator of the present active art movement applied to house furniture. How successful have been the achievements of his hands and brain may be judged by the numerous specimens of his handicraft to be found in many of the most luxurious homes of the country. Last year an exhibit of his productions made at the Turin Exposition of Modern Decorative Art elicited from Italian royalty especial notice and the highest commendation. He is distinctly an originator, scorning any suspicion of imitation. His seeming reproduction of antique ideas in furniture are in reality the application of modern thought to the development of ancient ideals, and the result is that his creations have a distinctive value and attractiveness, without any suggestion of oddity or crude formality. He takes a justifiable pride in the novelty of his designs and the perfection of their execution. His efforts are not confined entirely to high-art furniture. He is also "a cunning worker in metals," and has produced many effective results in brass, copper, and iron work. He has devised a chafing dish and other articles for useful and ornamental purposes that are eagerly sought for by those who appreciate the best efforts of applied art in this direction. Mr. Rohlfs is, perhaps, more famous in his line of work abroad than at home. His studio and workshops are located at No. 200 Terrace.

WORKS OF THE AMERICAN BUFFALO ROBE COMPANY.

AMERICAN BUFFALO ROBE COMPANY.

One of the most novel and altogether most successful of the special industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that conducted by the American Buffalo Robe Company, with offices and factory at Nos. 1 to 7 Howell Street. The organization of this important establishment is due to the energy and enterprise of Louis Viedt, an old and respected citizen of Buffalo and a worthy representative of the progressive spirit of Twentieth Century Buffalo. The factory has been in operation for ten years with gratifying results. The output includes carriage robes, coats, mittens, gloves, and other articles. One of the most important and extensively manufactured specialties of the American Buffalo Robe Company is the Saskatchewan Robe, or imitation buffalo robe, an article of exceedingly fine quality, extremely neat and very durable. It is put together with an Astrachan lining and an interlining of rubber drill, being thus rendered absolutely wind and water proof. The great and increasing demand for the Saskatchewan Robe is the best evidence of its excellence. The concern also turns out Astrachan cloth, eider down, and other baby-carriage rugs and similar articles. The premises occupied and owned by Mr. Veidt are quite extensive, the factory being fully equipped with the latest and most effective machinery. A large number of skilled operatives are employed and the general equipment of the plant is so well arranged that the results attained are exceedingly satisfactory to all interested.

LOUIS S. KURTZMANN.

President of C. Kurtzmann & Co., Piano Manufacturers. (See page 173)

JUENGLING'S WORKS. — Paper Boxes.

Juengling's Paper Box Works, at Nos. 198 and 200 Terrace, is one of the best-known institutions of its class in Buffalo and of all the numerous and important establishments of that busy, bustling quarter of the city. The house was established in 1878 as the Buffalo Paper Box Company. In 1881, the company named was succeeded by E. Juengling, but the present firm name was not adopted until a later date. The plant is of ample dimensions and every facility is present for manufacturing its products under the most economical conditions, and the works are fully equipped with all machinery necessary for the business, which is of the most modern and approved character. The firm maintains a good-sized staff of competent help. A specialty is made of order work and customers of the Juengling Paper Box Works are to be found all over Western New York and Pennsylvania, as well as in other localities adjacent to such territory. The firm deals in straw and news board, and the transactions in its various branches of its business are of considerable magnitude.

QUEEN CITY COMPANY. — Artificial Limbs.

Among the peculiar industries in which Twentieth Century Buffalo ranks high in the commercial world is that of the manufacture of artificial limbs. The supplementing of Nature through artificial means has grown to be a high art, and the victim of accident can now take his place among his more fortunate brethren without being made the object of uncalled-for sympathy or misplaced curiosity. The empty sleeve and the crude wooden leg has given way to the delicately and artistically constructed arm, or leg, and to the casual observer the difference is scarcely appreciable. Among these benefactors to the human race there is none who occupy a higher place than the Queen City Artificial Limb Company, located at Niagara and Pearl streets and No. 18 West Eagle Street, and of which Chester B. Winn is the proprietor. This standard house was established in 1900 at No. 33 West Seneca Street, where a large business was established. In December, 1901, so extensive had become the demands for the goods manufactured that a removal to larger quarters became necessary, and the more commodious stores at the present location were secured. Here more than 1,000 square feet of floor space are devoted to the business and a large force of skilled workmen are employed in the work of manufacturing these helps for the unfortunate. Honest work at reasonable prices is the motto of this house, and the fact that to-day their products are sold all over the United States is a guaranty that the rule has been continually lived up to. The latest and most improved machinery is used in the manufacture of the limbs made by this company, and nothing but the very best quality of material is allowed to go into every article sent out. Chester B. Winn, the sole proprietor, has had a life-long experience in this business, and has been connected with the leading manufacturers in this country. He gives his personal supervision to the work and every article made by his house is thoroughly tested before it is placed in the hands of the buyer. The Queen City Artificial Limb Company not only supplies missing limbs but also manufactures elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, and crutches. Their work is of the best and not excelled by any other makes. A specialty is also made of trusses, which are fitted by expert operators. Ladies need feel no embarrassment in calling on the Queen City Artificial Limb Company, as separate rooms, elegantly fitted up, are provided and a corps of skilled women assistants are employed to attend to their requirements.

C. KURTZMANN & COMPANY. — Pianos.

More than half a century of experience, allied to energy and associated with business enterprise, have been the chief elements in the remarkable success achieved by the piano manufacturing establishment now operated by C. Kurtzmann & Company, and with which the name of Kurtzmann has always been associated. The original Kurtzmann began to construct pianos in 1848. One piano completed in a week was then considered a splendid record. Seven or eight pianos a day now is only an indifferent turnout. In those early days Christian Kurtzmann and one or two helpers did all the work, but to-day several hundred skilled mechanics are kept busy, supplementing, directing, and finishing the output of a large plant of intricate and accurate machinery.

The excellence of this output is evidenced by the continued growth of the business. The Kurtzmann pianos are being shipped not simply by the car load but positively by the train load. What a surprise this would be to the original Kurtzmann! And what changes and marvelous improvements he would behold if he could return to earth and visit the big Kurtzmann factory on the corner of Niagara and Pennsylvania streets. Even a well-posted, up-to-date Twentieth Century Buffalonian would be astonished at the extent of the work done there. He would marvel at the dexterity of the artizans, the speed and accuracy of the machinery, the skillfulness of the various manipulations, the variety of materials utilized, and the perfection of the system throughout. It is certainly one of Buffalo's most important and most remarkable industrial institutions.

The conduct of all departments of the business is most appropriately apportioned. Louis S. Kurtzmann, an expert piano maker, is President of the company and has supervision of the mechanical operations; Irving E. Devereux, the Vice-President, brings a long experience in that line to the management of the wholesale department; the general control of the factory and office is in the hands of the Secretary, Jacob Hackenheimer; and the financial affairs are supervised by its competent Treasurer, George H. Moessinger. With these four important positions so adequately filled it is not a matter of surprise that the affairs of the company continually make favorable progress. But the operations of the company are so extensive that this excellent quartette of business men are kept continually on the alert to meet the large and ever-expanding demands of the trade. In addition to the big factory, well-stocked and handsomely-appointed retail warerooms of the company are maintained at 696 Main Street, and outside of the city the merits of the Kurtzmann pianos are being exploited by over 200 dealers and special representatives.

R. A. BROWN.

President, Buffalo Cigar Company. (See page 175.)

A. F. MEYER. — Bar Fixtures.

For the past eighteen years Mr. A. F. Meyer has been the leading outfitter for hotel and saloon bars, not only in Buffalo but throughout Western New York and Pennsylvania, and there is hardly a saloon or hotel of any importance in the section named but has been fitted and furnished by Mr. Meyer. In addition to carrying a full line of bar fixtures, including cold-water beer coolers, Mr. Meyer is the sole selling agent of the famous Champion Pump, made by the Cleveland Faucet Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and also handles the same firm's hydraulic air compressors, beer preserving pumps, faucets, etc. He gives employment to a large force of men and has two men constantly on the road. At his office and salesroom, No. 408 Broadway, Mr. Meyer has a fine line of bar fixtures and pumps, and a pleasant greeting and careful attention awaits all who may call that way. No man in Buffalo is more favorably known in this section than A. F. Meyer, and certainly none are more popular. Genial and wholesouled, he makes friends wherever he goes, and his strict business integrity and reliable dealings make his customors once his customers always. The Cleveland Faucet Company made an excellent selection in placing the sale of their Champion Pump in the hands of so reliable and popular a business man as Mr. Meyer.

BUFFALO CIGAR COMPANY.

"Brownie's Perfecto" is one of the famous institutions of Twentieth Century Buffalo. It is a cigar which is smoked by all lovers of a fine article, and there is no better-known house in this section than the Buffalo Cigar Company, which makes this and other equally popular brands, nor no man better known in his line of business than its President, R. A. Brown, whose good-natured countenance beams from the thousands of boxes which are to be seen in every store where tobacco is sold. The company was incorporated in 1895 and established at Nos. 47 and 49 Exchange Street, with R. A. Brown, President, and C. E. Siegesmund, Treasurer and Secretary. The company started with ample capital, and under the able management of Mr. Brown soon built up an immense business, which covers all of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and is growing rapidly. The company, while it makes a specialty of the "Brownie's Perfecto," also makes fifteen other brands, and have added to this a full line of clear Havana goods, which have no superior in the market and which have met with popular favor. The company keeps five men on the road all the time and employs thirty-five skilled workmen in the factory.

The business is located in a handsome and commodious building, finely appointed and fitted up with every convenience for the accommodation of the workmen. The latest and most improved methods are used. All the goods are Union made.

BUFFALO CANDY COMPANY.

In the line of confectionery, Twentieth Century Buffalo occupies a very high place, both in the extent of product and the purity of the goods turned out. None occupy a more prominent position than the Buffalo Candy Company. Though enjoying a business life of less than ten years this company has forged to the very front rank in their lines of manufacture. The business gives employment to about 150 persons, the large majority of whom are skilled confectioners, hence the word "Purity" on all the goods turned out is no idle boast, but an absolute guaranty. The business of the firm extends beyond what is known as the trade territory of Buffalo, and such is the excellence of the goods turned out, that the traveling men of the firm are extending the territory day by day. The individual members of the firm are Michael Hausauer and George M. Hausauer; both are natives of Buffalo and prominent and respected citizens.

The business premises of the firm, at 79 to 81 Ellicott Street, are spacious and well equipped. The six floors are each furnished with the latest labor-saving devices and every care is taken to have every article manufactured of absolute purity.

BUFFALO PIE BAKERY.

Pie making is, beyond question, a staple industry in any American community. Who does not remember the pies "that mother used to make"? But the days of mother's pies are practically past, and to-day the practical, professional baker has the modern mothers discounted, because of his superior facilities. It is his business to know where the best materials for the standard pies are to be gathered, and gets them, and, in addition, he saves the modern housewife the heat and worry, the care and time, which her mother gave to the work. Prominent among the great pie-making firms of the country is that of Gaylord & Company, operating the Buffalo Pie Bakery, at Nos. 309 and 311 Rhode Island Street. The business of the company is wholesale and devoted exclusively to the manufacture of pies and mince-meat. The Buffalo Pie Bakery was established some nineteen years ago at the present location, and for a number of years the baking of fine cakes was a specialty. So large, however, became the trade in pies and mince-meat that they decided to confine themselves to their present lines. Their trade extends all over Western New York and a part of Pennsylvania and Ohio. They occupy two floors of a handsome building, 25 x 80 feet in area, and employ about twenty-five skilled hands, operating ten wagons in the delivery department. They bake the choicest quality of pies in all varieties and manufacture the finest grade of mince-meat. S. M. Gaylord is the sole proprietor, and to his energy and practical business methods the trade which his bakery now enjoys is very largely due. He is progressive and aggressive, of the highest integrity, and greatly esteemed in the community.

WADSWORTH J. ZITTEL.

Firm of Schabacker & Zittel, Candy Manufacturers. Formerly County Treasurer.

(See page 177.)

BURT & SINDELE. — Manufacturing Confectioners.

One of the most progressive industrial institutions of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of Burt & Sindele, who occupy premises of large dimensions at No. 113 Seneca Street, where they manufacture confectionery on a very extensive scale. Since the business was established in 1891 it has grown to very large proportions and its products are now sold in every city, town, and hamlet in the United States. The firm comprises Alfred H. Burt and Joseph J. Sindele. A special reference to Mr. Burt's connection with the Buffalo Credit Men's Association will be found on page 111 of Part One of this issue of Twentieth Century Buffalo.

SCHABACKER & ZITTEL. — Candy Manufacturers.

This new firm of candy manufacturers is composed of two business men of long experience in the business, Peter H. Schabacker was formerly with H. A. Menker & Co. and Wadsworth J. Zittel was one of the partners in the Buffalo Candy Company. He also served with great credit for a term in the important position of County Treasurer. The establishment of Schabacker & Zittel, which is well equipped in every department, is located at 106 Seneca Street.

GEORGE WERNER & SONS.

Prominent among the builders of fashionable carriages who have contributed materially to the reputation of Buffalo as a manufacturing center is George Werner & Sons, who not only build but design vehicles that are unequaled in the market. A specialty is the Werner Speed Wagon, which is a popular favorite and is sold all over the United States and Canada. The firm is composed of George Werner, who founded the house in 1863, and his two sons, Carl C. and George W. Werner. They make the highest class of superior grade carriages of every description. They also do repairing of all kinds. The factory, at 1133, 1135, and 1137 Main Street, occupies a handsome building of four floors, each 50 x 200 feet in size. The first floor is occupied by the stock and salesrooms, which are fitted with the handsomest specimens of the carriage makers' art. The other floors are occupied as factory and shops. These are fitted with the latest improved and most modern machinery and appliances, and a large force of skilled workmen and artisans are employed. The members of the firm are widely experienced and representative business men, practical and up to date.

THE GERHARD LANG BREWERY.

The first brewery in Buffalo was operated by Baer, in 1827, who made a few barrels a week. Twenty Century Buffalo has about a score of big breweries in active operation. The largest and most elaborately equipped of these is that founded by Gerhard Lang, in 1875. The plant now occupies the entire block bounded by Jefferson, Best, Berlin, and Dodge streets. It is as perfect in every department as science, money, and enterprise can produce. It is the largest brewery in the State outside of New York City, having an annual capacity of 300,000 barrels. All of the malting is done on the premises, only the highest grade of selected Canadian barley being used, the aim being to produce an absolutely pure and wholesome beverage. Since 1892 the business has been under the successful management of Edwin G. S. Miller, a son-in-law of the late Gerhard Lang, whose son Jacob G. has been for several years associated with Mr. Miller. The latter has remarkable business tact, which, combined with long experience, peculiarly fits him for the direction of the affairs of so great an enterprise. Jacob G. Lang is a worthy and valuable business associate, having graduated in 1894 from Dr. Wyatt's School of Technical Brewing of New York City, and also had an opportunity to inspect the most prominent breweries at home and abroad. Mr. Miller is identified with a number of the important financial and industrial institutions of Twentieth Century Buffalo. "Lang's Brewery" is well and most favorably known, not only along the Niagara Frontier but also throughout the surrounding territory of Western New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Canada.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BREWING COMPANY. — Beer.

Buffalo is a great producing center in many lines and one of its most important products is lager beer, which is made in large quantities in many breweries and of exceptionally good qualities in several of them. The German-American Brewing Company is the leading company in this business, its brewery being at Main and High streets. Carl Strangmann is the President and Manager. The business was established in 1885 and the company incorporated under the laws of New York State. The present fine buildings were erected in 1896. They cover one and one-half acres of land and the brewery is the most complete and up-to-date in the city. The products of the plant are sold throughout the city and in all towns surrounding Buffalo and for a long distance around. The same company are proprietors of the Gambrinus Brewery and the German-American Hall and Café at Main and High streets. There are few adults in the country who are ignorant of the merits of good lager beer. The impurities with which the best and purest drinking water, obtained from ordinary sources, is fraught are all removed in the process of making beer, and the fluid produced is as clear as the finest crystal. Grateful to the palate, refreshing, invigorating, but not intoxicating, such beverage as is made by the German-American Brewing Company is abundantly good enough for the best beer-drinker on earth. Beer is conducive to sobriety, and if beer was eliminated there would certainly be an enormous increase in drunkenness. Mr. Strangmann, the President and Manager of the German-American Brewing Company, is one of the most popular of Buffalo citizens, and one of the most substantial of her business men. No man in the community is of higher standing. His associates in the company are also among Buffalo's foremost citizens.

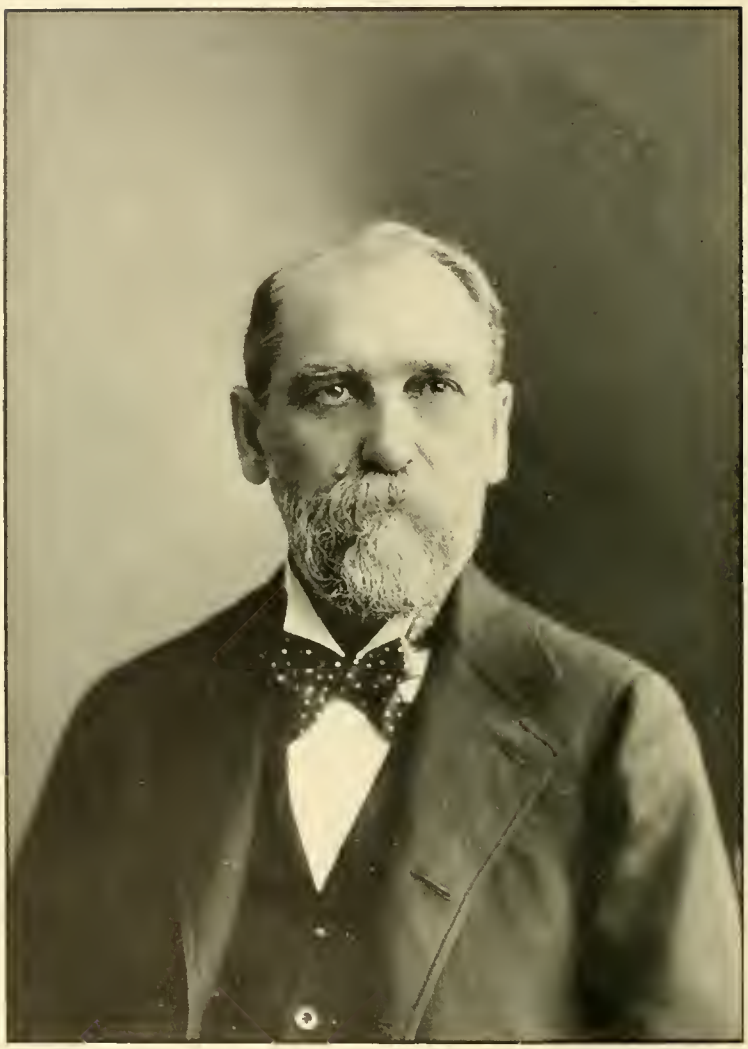


Photo by Jansen.

DR. THEODORE G. LEWIS.

President, Buffalo Dental Company. (See page 179.)

BUFFALO DENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

None of the special industries of Twentieth Century Buffalo exceeds in variety or extent that of the Buffalo Dental Manufacturing Company. This establishment, mainly because of the patience, persistency, scientific acquirements, and mechanical skill of its controling spirit, Dr. Theodore G. Lewis, has developed to marvelous proportions. Its numerous productions, a list of which fills half a dozen technical catalogues, include not only almost every conceivable article, implement, and apparatus required in modern dentistry, but also a large variety of mechanical devices, such as laboratory utensils and appliances, brazing stands, blow pipes, tool forges, foot blowers, gas burners, and other very necessary appurtenances of the workshop or tool room. For the manufacture of the various articles produced by the company the utmost forethought and care, the most effective and accurate machinery, the perfection of mechanical skill, and the most favorable operating conditions are required, all of which are provided in the new factory, first occupied in May, 1903, which was built and arranged under Dr. Lewis' careful supervision, on the corner of Kehr and Urban streets. In the various factory operations requiring heat, light, and power, the electric current generated at Niagara Fall is utilized. The officers of the company are: President, Dr. Theodore G. Lewis; Secretary, Charles O. Rother; Treasurer, William Gram, Jr. The city depot and showrooms of the company are at 587 and 589 Main Street.

C. A. FREES. — Buffalo Artificial Limb Company.

For many years the industry now conducted by C. A. Frees of New York, successor to the Buffalo Artificial Limb Company, has been recognized as a standard institution among the special manufactories of the city. The unfortunates who have been afflicted with bodily deformities or the loss of a limb have been cared for at this institution with a skill which could only result from a long experience. The Buffalo Artificial Limb Company deservedly attained a high reputation in the manufacture of artificial legs and arms, all kinds of deformity appliances and artificial limb supplies, and this reputation is not likely to suffer now that the business has passed into the hands of a manufacturer of the long experience acquired by Mr. Frees. His Buffalo works, at No. 9 West Eagle Street, are equipped with every requirement for obtaining the most desirable results and he employs skilled workmen especially trained in the business. Hygienic and scientific principles are applied to the manufacture of all the products of Mr. Frees's establishment.

WHOLESALERS, JOBBERS, AND SUPPLY HOUSES.

Twentieth Century Buffalo is rapidly becoming the business headquarters of extensive wholesalers, jobbers, and supply houses. This important branch of trade is rapidly increasing, the advantages offered by Buffalo as an advantageous distributing point being accorded more generous recognition than in the past. The following are some of the concerns especially worthy of recognition:

RANDOLPH McNUTT. — School Furniture, Etc.

One of the most important business enterprises of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that conducted at Nos. 45 and 47 Swan Street by Randolph McNutt, who is one of that estimable class of citizens which, by modest methods, continually aims to advance the interests of the community without seeking notoriety. Mr. McNutt has operated his business in Buffalo for more than twenty years. He supplies school furniture, church furniture, and opera house seating, handling more than three-fourths of the goods in his line sold in New York State west and north of Poughkeepsie. He has branch offices in Syracuse and Albany. The volume of business transacted by Mr. McNutt is very large.

RACE & KINSLEY. — Wholesale Grocers.

One of the largest and most progressive wholesale grocery houses in Buffalo is that of Race & Kinsley, doing business at No. 80 West Market Street, the store extending through to No. 135 Michigan Street. This important business was established seventeen years ago by William H. Race and Fred A. Kinsley, who have ever since energetically conducted it along lines of honorable dealing, winning for it a large and growing patronage. The firm handles all varieties of fancy and staple groceries, and carry one of the finest and most comprehensive stocks in the State, having customers all over this section of the country, employing a number of traveling salesmen, a large force of men in their stores, and utilizing several delivery wagons in their local trade. They occupy about 20,000 square feet of floor space, and are adequately equipped and firmly appointed. Both Mr. Race and Mr. Kinsley are men of extended business experience with the requisite qualities embodying the progressive spirit of Twentieth Century Buffalo.

HOWARD H. BAKER.

Senior partner, Howard H. Baker & Co. Formerly Postmaster of Buffalo. (See page 181.)

HOWARD H. BAKER & COMPANY. — Ship Chandlers, Etc.

The time-honored business conducted by Howard H. Baker & Company, ship chandlers and dealers in awnings, tents, flags, etc., at Nos. 18 to 26 Terrace, was established over seventy years ago by W. S. Waters, when the business of Buffalo was transacted below Exchange Street. It changed hands a number of times until 1876, when the firm name became Vosburgh & Baker, the partners being William H. Vosburgh and Howard H. Baker. Mr. Vosburgh died in 1882, after which Mr. Thomas Warren became a partner with Mr. Baker and the present title was adopted. Howard H. Baker, Jr., also became a member of the firm, which is a leader in the ship chandlery business, special attention being given to that branch; but a full line is also carried of heavy hardware, awnings, tents, sails, flags, and, in fact, every conceivable article for the fitting, equipment, or decoration of a ship. Both a wholesale and a retail trade is conducted. Horse covers, wagon concerns, etc., are among the useful articles this firm furnishes; and canopies, floor coverings, and decorations for weddings, receptions, etc., are supplied on short notice. Howard H. Baker, the head of the firm, because of his well-known business ability, his unquestioned integrity, and his high standing in the community, was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland during his second term. In this important public position Mr. Baker made an excellent record, in instituting reforms and making numerous improvements in the service. Notwithstanding, a very marked increase in the business of the Buffalo post-office during his term and the consequent increasing inconvenience to the different departments due to the cramped and narrow quarters of the old federal building, Mr. Baker was able to turn over the office to his successor with every detail in excellent working condition. No man stands higher in the community in the esteem of his fellow-citizens than Howard H. Baker, and the firm of which he is the head occupies equally as exalted a position in the business circles. The large, well-stocked store on the Terrace is one of the best lighted establishments in Buffalo, and the old landmark looks calmly out to the northward upon growing Buffalo and proclaims that the business which has lasted three-quarters of a century is still young.

F. C. HOWLETT & COMPANY. — Rubber Goods.

One of the houses which has contributed much towards the growth and prosperity of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of F. C. Howlett & Company, wholesale dealers in rubber goods, at No. 45 Pearl Street. This house was established in 1896 by Frank C. Howlett of Syracuse, N. Y., at Nos. 94 and 96 Pearl Street. The firm is selling agent for the Woonsocket Rubber Company, and the American Rubber Company's boots and shoes, and handles the famous Iroquois brand of rubber goods, clothing, and mackintoshes. Their trade is an immense one and covers, aside from Buffalo, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. They have a large force employed in the store and salesroom and keep thirteen men constantly on the road. In 1902, F. C. Howlett & Company removed to their present location at No. 45 Pearl Street, where seven floors, comprising about 28,000 square feet of floor surface, are occupied. The store is among the most commodious and handsomely fitted of any in the city and have every convenience for business. The salesrooms and showrooms are spacious, well-appointed, and filled with one of the largest stocks of rubber goods and clothing in the city.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY. — Carriage and Motor Tires.

Among the important factors in the solution of the rapid transit problem, where comfort and speed are the essentials, the pneumatic tire for vehicles is most prominent; and, among the houses which have profited by this new condition is that of the Diamond Rubber Company, whose headquarters, factories, and offices are located at Akron, Ohio. This company manufactures the finest grade of solid cushion and pneumatic carriage and motor tires, and their goods are used in every country where the new machines for transportation are used. The Buffalo branch of this standard firm is located at No. 41 Court Street, and is in charge of N. E. Oliver, who has established a large industry in Buffalo. A wholesale and retail business is conducted which extends into a large territory surrounding the city. He carries a large line of tire cushions, solid and pneumatic, and of the finest quality of material. The house employs two traveling men and a large force of skilled men are kept constantly on hand filling the orders, which come in from the solicitors as well as through the mail. Mr. Oliver is an experienced man in this business and stands high in the commercial world.

HARTFORD RUBBER WORKS COMPANY. — Rubber Tires, Etc.

Recognizing the wisdom of the saying of King Solomon, that "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," the Hartford Rubber Works Company determined to establish a reputation by making their goods the best ever placed on the market. As a result, the "Hartford" Brand is recognized the world over as the standard for all that is best. The "Hartford" tires, made by this company, maintain this reputation, and machines that are equipped with them, be they bicycles, autos, or carriages, hold rank as superior to all others. The "Hartford" tires are the original, successful, vehicle tire and their quality and durability retain old customers and make new ones. They mark the vehicle as correct, high-class, and good form. The Hartford Rubber Works Company's factory is located in Hartford, Conn., while branch houses are located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Ga., Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Denver, and San Francisco. The Buffalo branch, which was established early in 1897, Mr. James How manager, at Nos. 22, 24, and 26 West Chippewa Street, does a large wholesale business, supplying the trade throughout Western New York, having three men always on the road. They handle both the pneumatic and solid tires for carriages, cycles, and autos. They also sell the Dunlop Detachable Tire, which has a large sale and a world-wide reputation. The Buffalo house is also selling agents for the New York Belting and Packing Company, Limited, and carry a full line of mechanical rubber goods. They

ROBERT LODER.

Treasurer and Manager, Buffalo Mill Supply Company. (See page 183.)

are also agents for the Jewell Belting Company of Hartford, Conn., and have a large trade in leather belting. One of the heavy lines carried is that of rubber sundries of all descriptions, of which a large and unusually fine stock is always kept. The company occupy a fine store, or rather a combination of three stores, covering 60 x 80 feet in size, filled to repletion with the finest quality of goods. To the consumer, the Hartford goods are money-savers; to the owners of machines or carriages, the Hartford Tires are a constant source of satisfaction; to the rider, they are a cause for happiness. The wise man buys no other. They are silent as shadows, smooth as sunbeams, and their tracks are traceable along the whole pathway of civilization.

FISK RUBBER COMPANY. — Rubber Goods.

Among the important manufacturing concerns who have realized the importance of Buffalo as a commercial center and have established here an important branch is the Fisk Rubber Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass. The Buffalo branch, which is located at No. 28 West Genesee Street, is under the management of Mr. C. F. Gilmour, and embraces a trade territory covering Western New York, Eastern Ohio, and the State of Pennsylvania. A force of men are employed in the city and three representatives are kept constantly on the road. While a full line of rubber goods is handled, the concern makes a specialty of rubber tires for vehicles, from the smallest bicycle to the gigantic tire for the largest automobile. The volume of business transacted by the firm is immense, as they have branches in all the principal cities of the country, the Buffalo branch being among the largest contributors owing to the advantageous location of Buffalo and the expert management of Mr. Gilmour, who has done much to advance the interests of the company in this section. Thoroughly posted in this line of commercial activity, at all times energetic yet conservative, Mr. Gilmour has made the name of his company known and respected all through this section and no more popular man can be found in Buffalo. With a trade rapidly on the increase, with the confidence of the public who recognize the superiority of the goods made and handled by the firm, with a manager who has won the esteem of his business fellows, it is not strange that the Fisk Rubber Company have secured a full share of the trade in this important line and are counted among the leading factors in the progress of Twentieth Century Buffalo.

BUFFALO MILL SUPPLY COMPANY.

The Buffalo Mill Supply Company, incorporated in 1898, does an extensive business in the line indicated by its title. The company carries a large and well assorted stock of a great variety of goods needed for various manufacturing purposes, including belting, hose, packing, and rubber goods. They furnish the requirements of a large number of customers in many lines of industry, and conduct one of the most progressive mercantile establishments of Twenty Century Buffalo. The premises occupied, 240 Main Street, extending through to 9 West Seneca Street, are very advantageously located and are filled with a very large stock at all times. The officers of the company are: President, William B. Miller; Vice-President, Walter B. Hardy; Secretary, Andrew H. Noah. The Treasurer and Manager, upon whom a very large share of the business direction of the company devolves, is Robert Loder.

HENRY J. WALZ. — Bakers and Confectioners' Supplies.

Among the interests worthy of special mention in the history of Twentieth Century Buffalo none is more worthy of notice than the factory of Henry J. Walz, located at the corner of Oak and Huron streets, from which come the supplies for nearly all the bakers and confectioners of the city. This business was established in 1897 by Henry J. Walz, at No. 155 East Genesee Street and at No. 326 Elm Street. Later on a removal was made to its present location, where an immense business has been built up. All kinds of specialties used by bakers, confectioners, and others are sold to the trade direct. Mr. Waltz not only manufactures a large line of these supplies but is a large importer and jobber in whole and ground spices. His establishment covers about 5,000 square feet of floor space and a large force of skilled workmen and office men are employed. The local trade is very large and a very extensive outside trade is supplied. Two men are kept constantly on the road, and four city salesmen cover that territory. Mr. Walz is prominent in the commercial circles and has established a fine reputation for honorable dealings, for handling a high quality of materials, and prompt filling of orders. In social circles, Mr. Walz is much esteemed and he deservedly enjoys an enviable popularity.

S. J. KRULL. — Brewers and Maltsters' Supplies.

Among the varied business enterprises which have materially contributed to the fame of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of S. J. Krull, whose brewers and maltsters' supply house is located at No. 446 Genesee Street, where a spacious store, 30 x 75 feet in size, is completely stocked with all description of supplies, staple and technical. The business was established eleven years ago at No. 534 Genesee Street, but was later removed to the present location. Mr. Krull was for a number of years identified with Donald Bain in this business and has had a wide experience. He handles maltsters and brewers' supplies of all kinds, both wholesale and retail, and furnishes very many of the principal breweries, maltsters, and bottlers in Western New York and Pennsylvania. He carries a very large stock of corks, bungs, mallets, faucets, scoops, isinglass, rosin, in fact, everything used by this class of trade. Mr. Krull is a progressive, practical business man, wide-awake and successful. He handles only the highest grade of material and cannot be excelled in either quality or price. He is public-spirited and always alive to anything that will prove a benefit to the city.

WILLIAM H. HOWE.

Resident partner, Hobbs & Howe. (See page 185.)

HUBBS & HOWE. — Paper.

The year 1903 marked a new era in the local history of the firm of Hubbs & Howe, inasmuch as the business, which was established in Buffalo six years ago, was removed to a new and spacious building, erected for the purpose, at 182-184 Ellicott Street. This is a Buffalo branch of the firm of Hubbs & Howe, wholesale paper dealers and printers of New York City. They are manufacturers and special agents for wrapping paper, wrappers, and paper bags, having branches also at Baltimore, Toledo, and Toronto, and large mills and printing equipment at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. From the Buffalo office a large city trade and also with the surrounding territory is supplied. The development of the business here has been most gratifying to the firm and has been due in no small measure to the energy and capacity of the resident partner, William H. Howe, Buffalo manager and Secretary and Treasurer of the firm.

G. E. MORE. — Importer of Hats, Furs, Etc.

For twenty-seven years George E. More has been an importing hatter and furrier in Buffalo, and during that period has conducted a large and prosperous trade with "those who want the best." His extensive and well-assorted stock, which includes Christy's London hats, "Miller" and Heath's English hats, is augmented by the very best makes of American headwear. Men and women's hats are displayed in the most exclusive, stylish, and special shapes and makes, to be found nowhere else between New York and Chicago, and in many instances styles are displayed that can rarely be found even in those great cities. In the line of furs, Mr. More's establishment probably outranks any other in the East. His seal and other fine fur garments are all made from selected skins in the latest style, and his mark upon the collar of a garment is an evidence of its superiority. All his seal skins are strictly London dyed and none but the best have a place in his store. The store, which runs through to Washington Street, is located at No. 327 Main Street, opposite Shelton Square, in the heart of the business center. Courteous and competent assistants are at all times ready to display a stock which is certainly not equaled in quality and quantity in this section. In connection with his retail business, Mr. More operates a large establishment for the manufacture of fur garments and robes, giving employment to some twenty-five skilled hands of extended experience in the careful matching of fine furs. Mr. More, who is one of the best type of Englishmen refined by American associations, settled in Buffalo in 1870, having then just attained his majority, coming from Bungay, Suffolk, England. He is in direct line of descent from the noted poetess Hannah More. During his long residence in Buffalo he has acquired the high esteem of his fellow citizens, both in a business and social way. He has always been active in promoting the best interests of the city.

OTTO WEBER. — Fine Fur Garments.

Buffalo has a snug winter climate and is a good place for furs. A leading house in the manufacture and importation of fine fur garments is Otto Weber, who succeeded E. Haertel & Company, at No. 604 Main Street, four years ago. For three years previous he was a member of the firm. He is a manufacturer and importer and retail dealer in furs, and he also has a large repairing business. His customers are principally in the city, but Mr. Weber has them in all the surrounding towns, and in large places like Niagara Falls and Lockport he has many of them. He employs fifteen persons in his large business and occupies a well-ordered and well-stocked store, 20 x 80 feet in size. Mr. Weber's establishment is entitled to be ranked among the important mercantile-manufacturing concerns in the city. When Mr. Weber succeeded to the business he was completely proficient in every department. He understands every detail of the fur business. The people of Buffalo and vicinity, therefore, can safely trust their fur garments, however valuable, to his care, and they can also safely trust him as their merchant and manufacturer in all transactions, as he is a business man of unquestioned integrity. The trade of Mr. Weber, already large, is growing, for his customers are pleased with his goods and his prices, while the repairing of fine and costly fur garments is done in the most skillful and perfect manner possible.

N. J. THOMPSON & COMPANY. — Hat Makers.

Under the management of S. J. Metzger, the branch house in Buffalo of N. J. Thompson & Company of Elmira, manufacturers of superior hats, is at 76 Pearl Street. Mr. Metzger is a native of Buffalo and traveled for the Thompson Company before becoming manager here. He is in every way competent. The hat manufacturing house of N. J. Thompson & Company was established in 1870 and the sale of its goods has steadily increased, until now the house has five men on the road. The N. J. Thompson & Company is putting on the market the best and most stylish goods and is doing a very large and continually increasing business. The "Norman" brand is a very popular specialty of the Thompson factory. Under Mr. Metzger's able management the Buffalo branch of the company is exceedingly prosperous.

JULIUS W. GEORGER. — Hats, Caps, Etc.

In the commercial history of Twentieth Century Buffalo there is no name more prominent than that of Georger, and no house that has higher rank in its particular line than that of Julius W. Georger, wholesale and commission dealer in hats, caps, straw goods, umbrellas, gloves, and hammocks, at No. 102 Pearl Street. Julius W. Georger was a member of the firm of Georger & Company, established in 1845, on Main Street near Mohawk Street, one of

WILLIAM F. KASTING.

Wholesale Florist. Nominated for County Treasurer, 1903. (See page 189.)

the oldest hat and fur concerns in Buffalo, of which his father was the senior member. Soon after the death of the latter, in 1892, Julius W. Georger went into business for himself, at No. 102 Pearl Street, where he has built up a strictly wholesale and jobbing business of vast proportions, which reaches not only all over Buffalo but extends throughout the entire western part of the State and into Pennsylvania and Ohio. In addition to the handsome and commodious store, which occupies four floors, each 25 x 75 feet, Mr. Georger operates a large factory where caps are made exclusively, and where fifteen experienced hands are employed. Three men are kept on the road and a large trade is also done through mail orders. The office is finely appointed and fitted with every convenience for the transaction of business, while the salesrooms are filled with a large and varied stock of the goods handled. The rule of this establishment is first quality in material, high-grade workmanship, latest and most modern styles, and reasonable prices. A strict adherence to this rule, coupled with invariable honorable dealings, is responsible for the large business which has been created. In the commercial world none stands higher in the confidence of his associates than Mr. Georger, and his reputation as a successful business man is an enviable one. In social and fraternal circles he has a host of friends.

GIBSON & SON. — Wholesale Grocers, Etc.

One of Buffalo's young wholesale establishments that is bound to impress its existence strongly upon the business community is that of Gibson & Son, wholesale dealers in teas, coffees, and fancy groceries, and jobbers of fine cigars. Their place of business was originally at No. 48 West Eagle Street, but owing to the rapidly increasing trade larger and more commodious quarters were secured at No. 169 Scott Street, where three floors and basement, covering about 5,000 square feet of floor space, are occupied and stocked with the most complete line of fancy and staple groceries, fine teas and coffees, and high grade cigars and tobaccos. The firm is composed of A. D. M. Gibson and F. R. Gibson. The business was established January 1, 1901, the trade being confined at first to dealing in cigars and tobacco at wholesale and retail. Early in 1902, a stock of groceries was added. The trade in groceries is at wholesale only, no goods being sold at retail. Gibson & Son have a large out-of-town trade and their business is so prosperous and promising that they employ two men on the road. The business of the firm is principally in Buffalo and surrounding towns, although it is gradually extending. Both members of the firm are well acquainted with the requirements of the business. A. D. M. Gibson formerly occupied an important position with the widely-known wholesale grocery house of Miller, Greiner & Company, but when that firm retired from business he promptly entered another field for the exercise of his energies and his special commercial knowledge. The firm of Gibson & Son is attaining a large volume of business and an increasing number of friends and customers in the channels of trade.

D. L. HAMILL. — Plumbers' Supplies.

A manufacturer who has by ability and the merit of his products added materially to the fame of Buffalo is D. L. Hamill, manufacturer and jobber of plumbers' supplies, located at Nos. 60 and 62 Delaware Avenue, and 97 to 109 West Eagle Street. This business was originally established by Mr. Hamill in the Star Theater building, but increased patronage demanded more space, and for the past four years he has been in his present ample quarters. He employs two men on the road and has a large trade throughout Western New York, and in portions of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The factory where his goods are made is in Albany. Mr. Hamill has no particular specialty, but carries a full line of plumbers' supplies. His stock is as complete and varied as can be found anywhere. He confines himself entirely to the jobbing trade, simply selling plumbers their supplies. Seven persons are employed in his store. With an established trade of such important proportions as that of Mr. Hamill, and with his excellent business qualities and reputation, the future is full of promise for his continued success. The existence of mercantile or jobbing houses of a like high character is a distinct benefit to Buffalo, whose commercial greatness is due to the existence of such concerns. Dealers and plumbers who are looking for plumbers' supplies should make the acquaintance of Mr. Hamill before closing a contract elsewhere.

J. F. ADAMS. — Photographic Supplies.

Probably no line of human enterprise is more indicative of twentieth century advancement than the photographic supply business. The strides that have been made in photography are remarkable and the results obtained by the photographic profession in the use of the camera and the subsequent manipulation of the plates, or negatives, are simply marvelous. The leading photographic supply house of Buffalo is conducted by J. F. Adams, successor to Butts & Adams, and centrally located at No. 459 Washington Street. This establishment is distinctly an up-to-date house in its line, being provided with every modern facility. It is, too, one of the oldest houses in the city, having been established in 1850 by S. B. Butts. In 1892, Mr. J. F. Adams was admitted to partnership, and in 1902 succeeded Mr. Butts. There is absolutely nothing which can be thought of in the photographic line that is not carried in Mr. Adams' very comprehensive and high-grade stock. An especially fine line of cameras and camera accessories are handled here, and they are well worth inspection, too. And, furthermore, when one purchases an article here one knows it is just what it is represented to be, for the high reputation of this house has been built as that of every prosperous concern must be — on the solid principles of fair and honorable dealing. This house does developing and printing, furnishing access, free of charge, to a dark room and burnisher, and carries everything for the professional or amateur. The premises occupied by Mr. Adams comprises 6,000 square feet of floor space. Employment is furnished twelve men in the store and two on the road, and a large, steadily increasing business is transacted.

HENRY P. WERNER.

Vice-President and Manager, Meadville, Pa., Distilling Co. (See page 189.)

WILLIAM F. KASTING. — Wholesale Florist.

Touching, as it does, the noblest and finest sentiments, the art of the florist is one that appeals strongly to the lovers of the beautiful in nature. The love of the fragrant, richly hued, delicate flowers is not confined to any class in the community. In our modern civilization flowers have become a necessity to the rich and poor alike. Especially prominent in this fascinating business is that of William F. Kasting, wholesale dealer in florists' supplies, cut flowers, etc., located at No. 481 Washington Street. This business was established in 1891 by D. B. Long, and for five years was operated by him, a very large trade being built up, extending not only throughout the city but into a very large territory throughout the entire State and surrounding country. In 1896, Mr. Kasting succeeded to Mr. Long, and under his able and efficient management this house has been built up to very gratifying proportions, more than doubling its former trade, and to-day it ranks first in its special line of industry in this city. The store occupied by Mr. Kasting, at No. 481 Washington Street, is well-appointed and commodious, 25 x 115 feet in area, with a large basement for storing flowers. The business is strictly wholesale and all of the principal retail dealers are supplied. In the store a large corps of experienced hands are employed and an extensive and well-assorted supply of the choicest flowers is kept constantly on hand. In florists' supplies a large stock is also kept and everything in that line that can be called for can be supplied at quick notice. Mr. Kasting is a German-American citizen. He is closely identified with all the interests tending to the advancement of Twentieth Century Buffalo. He was a member of the Park Board and as such did much for the improvement and beautifying of the city's breathing spots. He was the Democratic nominee for County Treasurer at the fall election of 1903.

HENRY & MISSERT. — Flour, Feed, Etc.

A leading Buffalo house dealing in flour, feed, seeds, and grain is that of Henry & Missert, composed of F. J. Henry and A. F. Missert, at No. 94 Michigan Street, opposite the Elk Street Market. Their business is both wholesale and retail, and they also are shippers, receivers, and dealers in salvage. The articles they handle include family and bakers' flour, middlings, mixed feeds, chopped feeds, cornmeal, gluten feed, hominy feed, malt sprouts, corn, oats, screenings, cracked corn, oil meal, oil cake, timothy and clover seed, hay and straw. The present firm was established in 1900. Both Messrs. Henry and Missert were for twenty years connected with the old milling firm of Harvey & Henry. Henry & Missert enjoy a large business here and throughout the Eastern and New England States. They occupy a commodious store, 100 x 120 feet, and at all times carry a large and well-selected stock. Both members of the present firm are well and favorably known throughout the country, but especially in the eastern and middle sections. Many of their customers have dealt with the house throughout all the period of its existence, and they have found the present partners to be worthy of patronage. The establishment is in the lead of all similar concerns in this part of the country, and there is little doubt but it will continue to do a large and prosperous business and please its patrons as in former days. The two partners are gentlemen of fine social qualities, excellent business training, absolute integrity, and are untiring in their efforts to please their patrons.

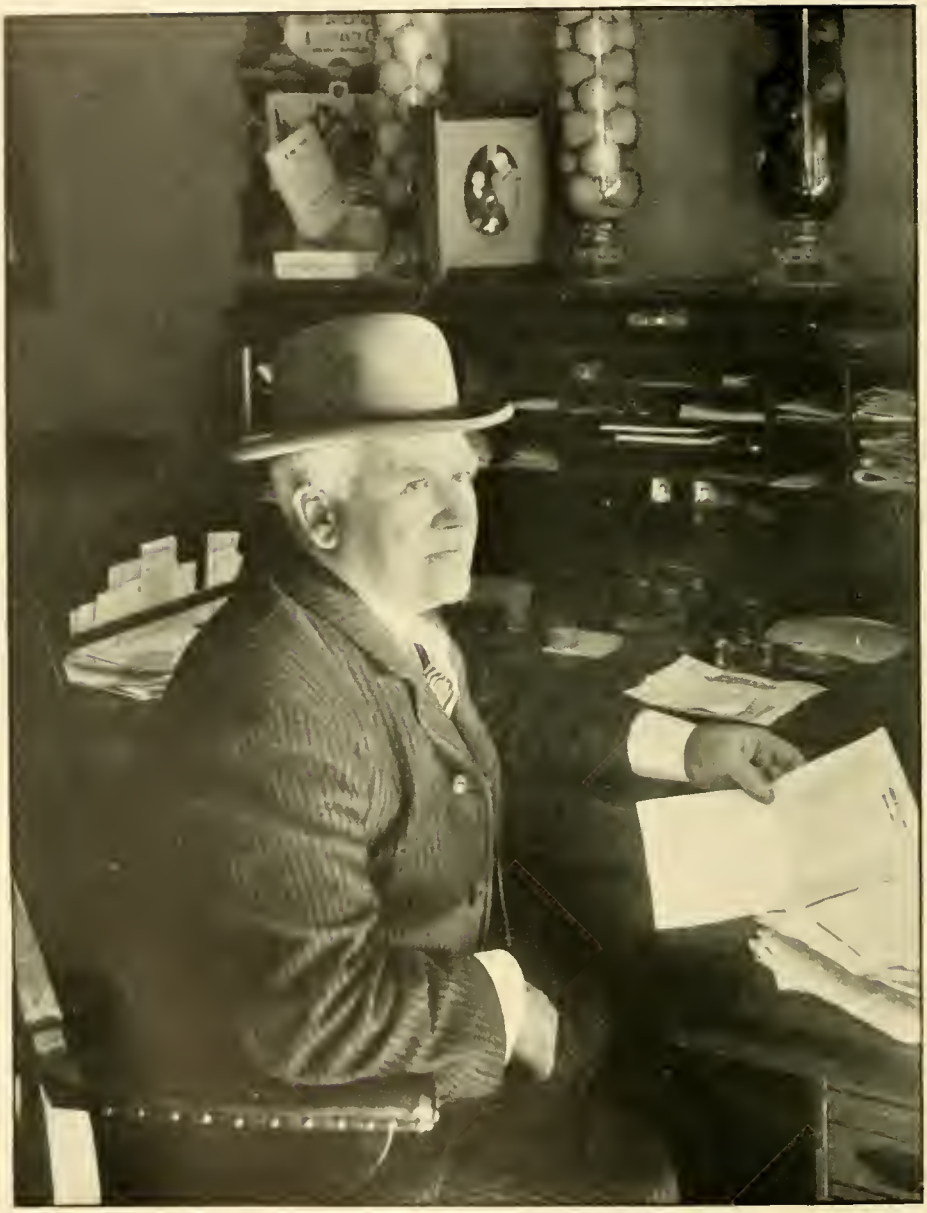
FISHER, SMITH & COMPANY. — Bottles, Corks, Etc.

Although comparatively a recent addition to the industrial world of Twentieth Century Buffalo, the firm of Fisher, Smith & Company is one of the largest and most important in its line, not only in this city but in the United States. They are manufacturers, importers, and jobbers of bottles, corks, bar and druggists' glassware, and bottler's supplies, and are located at No. 74 Pearl Street and No. 39 Seneca Street. In addition to the above lines of goods, this house carries a large stock of labels for all kinds of drugs and liquors, in which they have the most complete supply to be found in the State. They carry about 1,500 different styles of tumblers, glasses, and shupers. The firm has constantly on hand many more different styles than all the other Buffalo dealers combined. The business is strictly wholesale and five salesmen are constantly on the road. The factory is located at Bradford, Pa. The territory covered is all of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. They are also large importers of glassware. A special feature of the trade is hotel, restaurant, and druggists' supplies and special attention is paid to orders from milk dealers and brewers. This is the only complete hotel and bar supply business of the kind in the city, everything in that line being carried in stock. The members of the company are E. E. Fisher and M. M. Smith, both enterprising, energetic, and thorough business men, of wide commercial experience and unswerving business honesty.

MEADVILLE (PENNSYLVANIA) DISTILLING COMPANY.

The Meadville Distilling Company, whose works are located at Meadville, Pa., have their executive headquarters at Buffalo, at 632-634 Ellicott Square, under the management of Henry P. Werner, Vice-President of the company, of which Daniel H. Person, also a Buffalo man, is President. The company produces a pure rye whiskey only and the product of its distillery is favorably known from Maine to California. The output of the distillery is very large and distributed only to the wholesale and jobbing trade.

To a very large degree the success of this company in recent years has been due to the energy and business tact of Mr. Werner, who has extended the sale of the company's product into every market where distillery goods are in demand. He is an earnest believer in the progressive importance of Twentieth Century Buffalo.



J. LLOYD JONES.

President, United States Canning Company. (See page 191.)

UNITED STATES CANNING COMPANY.

After a valuable preliminary experience in the wholesale grocery trade, J. Lloyd Jones, now one of the most progressive business men of Twentieth Century Buffalo, twenty-five years ago turned his attention to the canning industry, the requirements of which, from the manufacturers as well as from the consumers point of view, he very carefully studied. As a result, he became instrumental in the organization, by purchase or building, of a chain of well-equipped factories in this State and Pennsylvania, in succession at Rome, 1888; Fredonia, 1896; Buffalo, 1896; Lenox, 1896; North East, 1899; Westfield, 1900; Buffalo, 1900; Farnham, 1902. Canning operations in Buffalo were discontinued in 1901 and the equipment removed to the other factories of the United States Canning Company, which was organized in 1900, and which now operates the factories at Rome, Lenox, Farnham, Fredonia, Westfield, and North East, each factory being managed by subordinate corporations. The total output varies according to the crop conditions, from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 cans annually, and is distributed all over the United States, and for export, the brands of the company being recognized everywhere as typifying the very highest grade of goods. All kinds of choice fruits and carefully selected vegetables are canned by the most approved methods and with the latest devised appliances. The company has the largest floor space of any canning concerns in the country outside of California. The Census of 1900 gave the value of goods canned annually in the United States at forty-six million dollars. The number of pounds packed by the three leading States was given as follows: Vegetables, Maryland, 307,247,293; New York, 135,432,524; Indiana, 91,566,684; Fruit, California, 162,190,382; Maryland, 56,432,566; New York, 41,241,240. These figures show the important position in this industry occupied by New York State, which leads all others in corn, peas, beans, pumpkins, and apples. Inasmuch as the United States Canning Company packs at least one-fifth of the vegetables and a considerable proportion of the fruit canned in this State some idea can be conceived of the magnitude of its business, of which Buffalo has been selected as the headquarters. Mr. Jones, President of the company, has general direction of the business, aided by Henry T. Howlett, the Secretary, Treasurer, and Business Manager, with whom Mr. Jones has been associated in commercial affairs for many years. Important improvements for the further development of this great enterprise are contemplated. The offices of the company are at 425, 427, and 431 Ellicott Square.

RYCKMAN'S BROCTON WINES.

The *American Journal of Health*, in an article headed "A Hygienist's Attitude on the Wines Question," emphatically recommends the judicious use of pure wines. "There are, of course, wines offered for sale which should never be used," says the *Journal:* "but of pure wine it can be truly said that its use is very beneficial. It is Nature's tonic stored up for the beneficent purpose in the grape, and has a legitimate field for use. Recently we sent several samples of wine to our board of chemists for analysis, and of these, a beverage made by G. E. Ryckman of Brocton, New York, serves as a good illustration of the kind of wine to which we refer when we say that its use is highly beneficial. This wine was found to be absolutely free from any trace of adulteration. Here is a beverage that has successfully stood the severest test as to its purity. Its strength and rich flavor have their origin in the pure juice of the grape and not in any preparations used in its stead, in order to produce a fictitious strength and color. The *American Journal of Health* means to deal in a scientific temper with every question relating to the good health of its readers, and so it gladly gives an unqualified editorial endorsement to the Ryckman wine, because it deserves it on account of its intrinsic worth, which places it among the choicest of wines." In 1824, Deacon Elijah Fay, a pioneer of Chautauqua County, New York, and a sturdy son of Scotia, planted the first vineyard on the shores of Lake Erie where now stands the village of Brocton, and which exists to day. In 1840, the first gallon of wine was made from the grapes grown on those vines. This was the beginning of a business which has grown to immense proportions and which extends all over the world.

The famous Brocton cellars were built by the present owner, Garrett E. Ryckman, in 1859, for the storage of wine in quantity, and these have been enlarged until now they contain more than 300,000 gallons of wine of a very old vintage — wine that will stand the test of comparison with any brands vinted not only in America but in Europe, in respect to purity, bouquet, and body flavor. G. E. Ryckman operates a machine for stemming the grapes before juice is extracted, bought at an expense of thousands of dollars in Paris twenty years ago. This machine eliminates all the tannin properties of the stems, making his wine the most healthful and wholesome in this country, as gold medals, Paris, Chicago, and the Pan American for his wines and brandies attest. The product of his cellars are on sale only in the Teck Theater Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by J. B. Wooster, agent for the Buffalo district.

HERMAN BERNHARDT — Merchant in Wines, Etc.

In Buffalo for more than fifty years the name of Bernhardt and fine imported wines and liquors have been synonymous. In 1847, the Bernhardt store was established in the wine business here. Confining itself to the importing of only the very choicest of foreign wines, the establishment soon built up a trade which has increased as the city has grown, and to-day there is no larger or better known establishment of its kind in Buffalo than the wholesale and retail wine and liquor store of Herman Bernhardt, at Nos. 297, 299, and 301 Washington Street, directly opposite Ellicott Square. The large store is divided in two general parts, the north part being devoted to the wholesale trade. The entire space is 58 by 142 feet in extent. Herman Bernhardt, the proprietor, is a native of Germany and is a genial, companionable, and intelligent gentleman. He is also a hard worker, and while he never loses an old customer through any fault of his, he is constantly striving to increase his trade, and in this he has excellent success. His customers come not only from all parts of Buffalo but from all sections of Erie County and the country and towns within fifty to 100 miles of Buffalo. The goods which he imports include the finest

ALEXANDER HOEGL.

District Manager and Buffalo Sales Agent, Fleischmann & Company. (See page 193.)

Hungarian, Rhine, Moselle, Burgundy, Bordeaux, Port, and Sherry wines, Cognac, Gin, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, Champagnes, Cordials, mineral waters, etc. He is also a dealer in all kinds of domestic wines and liquors, in large or small quantities. The store of Herman Bernhardt is one of the landmarks of Buffalo. His annual business of imports and sales of wines and liquors is far up in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the stock that is on hand at all times is of large value. The exact location of Herman Bernhardt's store is pretty nearly as well known as that of any large department store. The firm of Bernhardt Brothers built up a large and prosperous trade and since its dissolution the present proprietor has added steadily to the patronage of the house. He keeps a close watch of the general business and all its details, and he always has a large corps of active, wideawake, obliging, and competent help in both the wholesale and retail departments. As a business man and a man of honor, and in the strength and stability of his financial affairs, Mr. Bernhardt stands in the front rank of Buffalonians. In a social way he is equally prominent. He is a member of the Orpheus, the Saengerbund, and the Liedertafel, the famous singing societies, and of many fraternal orders, in all of which he is a leader. Mr. Bernhardt is a firm believer in the future growth of Twentieth Century Buffalo, and is a willing supporter of any enterprise conducted for the public welfare.

C. PERSON'S SONS. — Wines and Liquors.

The name of the firm of C. Person's Sons is familiar to nearly every person in Buffalo and vicinity, even to those who never had occasion to visit them or buy their goods. They have the largest business in the city as wholesale wine and liquor merchants, and are also rectifiers and distillers of liquors on an extensive scale. Their place of business is at Nos. 390, 392 Elm Street. They are the sole proprietors of the celebrated Buffalo Club Rye Whiskey and sole distributers of the famous Meadville Pure Rye Whiskey, two brands whose names are familiar to every man, woman, or child who ever gets a block away from home or reads a newspaper. The house was established in 1850 by Charles Person, and later his sons, Daniel, William, and Frank P. Person, became the proprietors. The business is all wholesale and the concern has customers all over Western New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Four men are employed as traveling representatives. Five large floors are occupied, each of which is about 100 x 80 feet in size. This house is one of the old established and standard institutions of Twentieth Century Buffalo. Its endorsement of an article amounts to a certificate of its merit that cannot be questioned. It is in the lead of all other houses in the wholesale wine and liquor business, and the enterprise, liberality, public spirit, high standing, and character of its members cannot be questioned. It is a house worthy of Buffalo of The Twentieth Century and no doubt it will stand at the head in its line for many years to come, and continue to furnish the purest and best of goods to cheer mankind. It is a well-known fact that there are no brands of whiskeys on the market in this part of the world that are more frequently called for by connoisseurs than those of which C. Person's Sons are the Buffalo proprietors and representatives, and their general line of wines and liquors are not inferior to them.

A. Z. GIANNELLI. — Italian Wines, Etc.

Prominent among the men who have cast their lot with Twentieth Century Buffalo and have done much towards establishing the prosperity and furthering the growth of the city is Anthony Z. Giancelli, whose store and hotel at No. 48 East Eagle Street is one of the best known in its line in Western New York. This standard house was established by Mr. Giannelli in 1880, at No. 339 Ellicott Street, and three years later was removed to its present location, with Arthur Talamo as a partner in the firm. The latter retired in 1886, leaving Mr. Giannelli as the sole proprietor. The business, from a modest start, grew with wonderful rapidity until now it is second to none in this State and compares favorably with any in the United States. The territory covered has long since expanded beyond local limits and now extends all over the community. Mr. Giannelli is one of the largest importers of olive oils and Italian wines in this country. He is largely interested in two mills which grind olives and presses out the oils, at Santa Maria, Albiano Province of Lucca, Toscana. These oils have been analyzed by one of the most prominent analytical chemists in Buffalo, Dr. John A. Miller, and have been pronounced absolutely pure. He is also a large importer of Italian cheeses and macaroni, and always keeps in hand a large stock in both these lines. The finest grades of imported cheese, wines of the most delicate bouquet, and liquors of the choicest quality are handled, and the reputation of this house for honest dealing is unquestioned. The use of Italian products for family consumption is continually increasing.

FLEISCHMANN & COMPANY. — Yeast.

For more than thirty years Fleischmann's Yeast has been known and valued in this territory, Buffalo having been selected as the distributing point for Western New York, Northwestern Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio. For fourteen years Alexander Hoegl has been district manager for Fleischmann & Company and their Buffalo sales agent. Under his able and vigorous management the business has grown to very large proportions. At the Buffalo headquarters, Pearl Street, the yeast is stored in bulk, cut up, put into the little packages so familiar to housewives, and supplied to dealers and large consumers. The extent of this business has became phenomenal and its development is due to Mr. Hoegl's untiring and tactful efforts. Mr. Hoegl is as greatly esteemed by the trade as is the yeast he handles. He is actively interested in the affairs of the Retail Grocers' Association. A very large share of success of the Pure Food Show of 1903 was due to his energy and executive ability.

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS.

President of the German Rock Asphalt & Cement Co., Ltd., President of the Lake Erie Dredging Co., President of the Buffalo Expanded Metal Co., and President of the Continental Engineering & Contracting Co. (See page 195.)

CONTRACTING AND BUILDING.

The contracting and building interests of Twentieth Century Buffalo constitute a very important division of the business of the community. Many large contracts for public and private work were completed or well under way during the year 1903, some of which are referred to in the notices of contractors which follows.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

On pages 111, 112, and 113 of Part One of this edition of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO will be found interesting information relating to the Builders' Exchange. The officers of the Exchange for 1903 are: President, George W. Maltby; Vice-President, C. B. Jameson; Treasurer, James S. Stygall, Jr.; Secretary, James M. Carter. Trustees: Charles Mosier, E. P. Smith, Frank C. Kempf, three years; J. W. Henrich, Peter Ginther, two years; F. H. Grove, F. T. Coppins, Alfred Lyth, one year.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, 2,101 permits were issued by the municipal Bureau of Building, an increase of 696 over the previous year. The valuation of these permits was $6,778,592 as compared with $4,682,367 for the previous twelve months. These permits were for building within the city limits only. Very extensive building operations were completed or in progress in 1903 in the vicinity of the Lackawanna steel plant, outside the city limits.

CONTRACTORS AND CONTRACTS.

The following are some of Buffalo's leading contracting concerns, and the important contracts with which they are or have been identified:

THE GERMAN ROCK ASPHALT & CEMENT COMPANY.

The German Rock Asphalt & Cement Company is laying Warren's Bitulithic paving on Niagara Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y., under a contract amounting to $70,000. They are also improving the Niagara River Road, under the Good Roads Act for the State, to the amount of $25,000. They also have steady work in the City of Buffalo repairing and relaying pavement for the city and also street railroad work, doing a business every year of about $1,000,000.

THE LAKE ERIE DREDGING COMPANY.

The Lake Erie Dredging Company owns the "Pan-American," one of the largest dredges on the Great Lakes, which has been working for the Government at Sault Ste. Marie for the past two years. This company also has a contract with the Government amounting to $300,000 for deepening the channel of Niagara River between Buffalo and Tonawanda, which work will take four dredges two years to complete. The company is doing a business every year amounting to about $700,000.

THE BUFFALO EXPANDED METAL COMPANY.

The Buffalo Expanded Metal Company is engaged in expanded metal and concrete fireproofing work, and has large contracts for the Larkin Soap Company this year (1903) amounting to $50,000, and has just finished a $50,000 contract on the new Lafayette Hotel. They are also working on a contract amounting to $150,000 for what is called the Return Waterway at the Lackawanna Steel Company's new plant. This company does work all over Western New York and is doing work at Geneva, Auburn, Post-office at Jamestown, etc. They also have several smaller jobs in this city, such as at the Spencer Kellogg mill, street railroad barns and power-houses, etc., and do a business of over half a million dollars a year.

THE CONTINENTAL ENGINEERING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY.

The Continental Engineering & Contracting Company has its principal office at Montreal, Canada, where they are doing heavy concrete work on an elevator and dock for the Canadian Government, and also an elevator for the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Fort William, Ont. This work is being done on sub-contracts from the Steel Storage & Elevator Construction Company of this city.

Charles E. Williams is the president of all these great enterprises, the business offices of which are at 306 D. S. Morgan Building. His immediate business associates are Frank L. Bapst, P. S. McNaughton, Reuben J. Getz, and W. H. Kinch. (See page 194.)

CHARLES MOSIER AND WILLIAM SUMMERS.
Firm of Mosier & Summers, Contractors. (See page 199.)

WILLIAM S. GRATTAN.

Of the firm of Grattan & Jennings, Contractors. (See page 198.)

ALFRED W. THORN.

General Manager, Thorn Cement Company. (See page 199.)

MOSIER & SUMMERS.

This firm was formed about 1898 and has done a very large contracting business from the outset, handling most effectively a number of large and difficult contracts. They completed the fine business block on the northeast corner of Main and Mohawk streets in a remarkably short time, and did excellent work in the improvements and additions made in 1900 to the Hotel Iroquois. They had an important contract with the State for "Good Road" work in West Seneca, and the splendid new Lafayette High School Building, just completed (see page 28, Part One, of this edition of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO), is a satisfactory evidence of their competency to handle big undertakings in their line. The members of the firm are Charles A. Mosier and William Summers. Their offices and plant are at 1266 Seneca Street.

HENRY P. BURGARD.

Henry P. Burgard is one of the most active and enterprising of the large contractors of Twentieth Century Buffalo. He has satisfactorily handled very difficult and extensive contracts for street paving in Buffalo and at Niagara Falls. For several years he satisfactorily filled the city contract for large portions of the street cleaning, and he has been a successful bidder against keen competition for important jobs of extensive construction work, both for the municipality and for private enterprises.

GRATTAN & JENNINGS.

The firm of Grattan & Jennings have in the past completed some very large Government contracts in Buffalo and vicinity. Their operations in 1903, although directed from Buffalo, were being conducted at distant points.

THORN CEMENT COMPANY.

A very important factor in the commerce of Twentieth Century Buffalo is the sale of cement, for which the leading house is the Thorn Cement Company, a fact that is borne out by the immense business done by this concern and the high reputation it bears among the principal contractors, builders, and users of this commodity throughout the territory practically controlled by the company, and which comprises New York and Pennsylvania and Canada. The company handles a large quantity of the output of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, the second largest concern in its line in the world, operating five big mills, two of them located at Ormrod, Pa., and one each at West Copley, Pa., Mitchell, Ind., and Wellston, Ohio, producing in all about 3,000,000 barrels a year, or a daily average of ninety car loads or 9,000 barrels, and giving employment to about 1,300 men, who are constantly employed. Some further idea of the extent of the business may be had from the fact that the entire output of all the mills in this country is 15,000,000 barrels, the Lehigh Portland Cement Company proportion being, therefore, one-fifth of that vast production. The Thorn Cement Company, now one of the best-known houses in the United States, was established about ten years ago by Alfred W. Thorn, and in 1897 was incorporated under the laws of New York. Its officers are George S. Field, President; F. B. Ussher, Secretary; and Alfred W. Thorn, General Manager. The general offices and sales department are located at Nos. 112 to 118 Church Street, on the line of the N. Y. Central and in close touch with the Erie Canal, where the extensive premises are equipped with every facility for the transaction of business. A stock of about 5,000 barrels is kept constantly on hand, and orders for immediate delivery, no matter how large, can be filled without the slightest delay, a great advantage to contractors and builders and one which is offered by no other concern.

The cement handled is especially adapted for high-grade sidewalks and superior quality engineering work, and is used by all the leading contractors. The United States Government used the Lehigh Portland Cement exclusively in the construction of the breakwater which encloses Buffalo's harbor, the longest stretch of seawall in the world. More than 100,000 barrels were used in this work. Among other notable works in which this cement is now being used are the mammoth plant of the Lackawanna Steel Company and the massive buildings of the Larkin Soap Company. The International Traction Company uses this cement exclusively, and in the erection of all the fireproof public school buildings it was exclusively used. In fact, there are few if any of the more important buildings in Twentieth Century Buffalo for which the Lehigh Portland Cement has not been required. The policy of the company has been not only to handle the best cement that can be manufactured, but to be able to give satisfactory information relative to its use. Mr. Alfred W. Thorn, the general manager, in direct charge of the Buffalo headquarters, is an expert in every detail connected with the manufacture and uses of cement, and to him are referred all technical questions that may arise. He is constantly consulted by prominent engineers, contractors, builders, or users of cement for advice as to the best methods of testing the qualities of cement, quantities and systems of using, in order to achieve the best results, and other questions which present themselves. He is also frequently called upon for advice as to the fitting out of testing laboratories, many of the best of which were equipped under his supervision. He is an associate member of the Western New York Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Civil Engineers, and in his especial line of business enjoys a most enviable reputation.

BUFFALO CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Buffalo Cement Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1877 and has ever since done business on a large scale, manufacturing an excellent grade of cement in very large quantities. It owns and operates extensive stone quarries in the Kensington district and gives employment to over 300 operatives. They are also large owners of real estate. The company's offices are at No. 110 Franklin Street. Its officers are: President, Lewis J. Bennett; Vice-President and Treasurer, James P. Wood; Secretary, Leslie J. Bennett.

Photo by Hall.

EDWARD D. HOFELLER.

Contractor, Cement Paving, etc. (See page 204.)

E. D. HOFELLER.

For twelve years E. D. Hofeller has been a successful contractor in special lines, making Buffalo his headquarters. He has carried out many important works for commercial concerns and municipal corporations in various parts of the United States and Canada, and has also satisfactorily completed a number of large railroad and Government contracts. One of the specialties which he has brought to great perfection is his "Crescent" pavement, used for a variety of purposes, such as sidewalks, driveways, cellar bottoms, stable, warehouse, and brewery floors. This pavement is remarkably durable, possessing superior qualities over others with which it has been brought into competition. Many specimens of this fine pavement are to be seen in Buffalo. Mr. Hofeller has done a large amount of work in his line at the Lackawana Steel Plant. He also handles on a large scale the famous "Roebling" system of fireproof construction for partitions and floors. Mr. Hofeller is a representative Buffalo business man of the younger and more enterprising class. He is progressive and energetic, thoroughly reliable in all his dealings, and an important addition to the list of the active citizens of Twentieth Century Buffalo.

THE POINT ABINO SAND COMPANY.

Twentieth Century Buffalo is proud, and justly so, of her beautifully paved streets and sidewalks, and her fame in this respect extends all over this country. To the wheelman and the owner of motor vehicles, Buffalo is the Mecca; while the absence of noise and dust makes it an ideal residence city. The credit for the yearly increase in the mileage of asphalt pavements and concrete sidewalks is due to two causes. Within a few miles of the city lie practically inexhaustable beds of the finest sand and gravel to be found in the world; in the city is located a concern with unlimited facilities for securing that material for construction, and equipped with every convenience for handling it. The Point Abino Sand Company is one of the representative enterprises of Buffalo, and the practical methods it employs, embodying, as they do, a new departure from the ordinary line, have resulted in bringing the higher grade of paving within reach of all. This company was incorporated under the laws of New York in 1897. It pumps all the sand handled by them from vast beds at Point Abino, on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie, the only beds of their kind in this section. This sand is absolutely pure, free from all vegetable matter and when mixed with cement forms a combination as durable as steel. Sand taken from pits invariably lacks sharpness, for the reason that it has been deposited by the wind, the action of which reduces the grains to a more or less globular form. The Point Abino sand is absolutely sharp, and for this reason is the best for construction purposes. Its value in the sand blast is well known, and it was used exclusively in the welding of the tracks of the International Traction Company, in this city, which company also uses it altogether for sanding its rails. The Point Abino Sand Company owns a large fleet of boats for conveying the sand from the beds to their extensive yards at Pennsylvania and Fourth streets, where it is unloaded by means of an automatic clam-shell derrick. These yards lie directly on the banks of the Erie Canal, and are close to the railroad, giving unexcelled means for shipping to any point. A large stock of both sand and gravel is kept constantly on hand, and orders, no matter how large, can be filled without delay. The gravel handled by the company is unequaled by that found at any place in the United States for general construction work. In the construction of the breakwater surrounding the Buffalo harbor, the longest seawall in the world, the gravel supplied by the Point Abino Sand Company was exclusively used, and more than 20,000 cubic feet, or about 35,000 tons, were supplied for that immense job of concrete work. The sub-structures for the Dakota and Eastern elevators were also made with this gravel, making them perfect specimens of fireproof structures. The immense grand stand at the new driving park is also built on concrete foundations in which the Point Abino gravel is a factor. The Frontier Telephone Company selected this gravel in preference to crushed stone for the work of laying its conduit system. This high-grade gravel and sand was also used on the Young Men's Christian Association Building, the Elk and Van Rensselaer streets viaducts, and numerous other pieces of construction work. An analysis of the Point Abino sand shows the most favorable character of its component parts. The company has ample working capital and practically controls this line of business throughout Western New York, Northern Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio. Among its rapidly-growing patronage may be numbered the leading builders, contractors, and constructors, who recognize the superior quality and the low cost of the material supplied them. The company is officered as follows: President and Manager, Allan I. Holloway; Secretary and Treasurer, A. B. Carpenter, both of whom are well known to the trade. Mr. Holloway has made this business the study of his life and is a recognized authority on everything connected with gravel and sand, its quality and its handling. To him is largely due not only the development of the extensive concern of which he is the head but also the widespread use of concrete for building and paving purposes. The industry which he has built up is unique in its way, and is a monument to his enterprise, progressiveness, and public spirit, as well as a credit to Twentieth Century Buffalo.

GEORGE W. MALTBY & SON.

The most important cut-stone business of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that conducted by George W. Maltby & Son, at their extensive yards on the water front at the foot of Maryland Street, which are efficiently equipped with the most perfect modern machinery and which are always well stocked with cut stone, flagging, granite, and building marble. The firm has recently completed a number of large contracts and has others equally extensive in the course of completion. The senior partner, George W. Maltby, who is President of the Builders' Exchange (see page 195), has been engaged in the stone cutting and contracting business in Buffalo many years. He is an estimable citizen and highly respected in all the affairs of life in which he may be interested.

CHARLES F. FILBRICK.

Managing partner in the Whitmier & Filbrick Company. (See page 203.)

THE LATE C. M. WHITMIER.
Founder of the business of the Whitmier & Filbrick Co.

THE WHITMIER & FILBRICK COMPANY.

Certain branches of business and almost every variety of public entertainment, especially those furnished by the theaters of a large city, are best advertised by the bill-poster's art. It assuredly is an art to make a clever and timely display of printed announcement destined to attract the public eye. In Buffalo the bill-posting business has for many years been controlled almost exclusively by the Whitmier & Filbrick Company. It has been always conducted scientifically, successfully, and in a manner that has proven satisfactory to those who have entrusted their work to the company. The business was established over thirty years ago by the late C. M. Whitmier, whose widow still retains an interest in the firm, the active partner and energetic manager of which is Charles F. Filbrick, one of the most enterprising and popular of the younger generation of Buffalo's citizens and a ardent believer in the coming greatness of Twentieth Century Buffalo. The firm are not merely local bill posters but do a large amount of circular and other distributing. In addition, all the bill posting and distributing in Tonawanda, Batavia, and other points in Western New York is done by them ; they also handle the outdoor advertising work all over the Union and in Canada for great concerns, like the Pierce Medical Dispensary, the American Tobacco Company, the Continental Tobacco Company, the Mapl Flake Company, and others of equal magnitude. A specialty largely used by their customers is their hand-painted bulletins or artotype hand-painted posters, which are quite novel and exceedingly effective. The firm's headquarters in Buffalo, which are large, conveniently located, and equipped with every requirement for conducting business on a very large scale, are at 200 Washington Street.

VARIOUS IMPORTANT BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

N. L. & H. V. BARR. — Plumbers, Etc.

N. L. & H. V. Barr, plumbers, hot water and steam heating, located at No. 13 West Huron Street, are among the most competent and experienced men in the business. Their firm was established in May, 1901, in the present location. They do high-grade plumbing in all its branches at moderate rates. They employ a force of competent persons and carry an excellent and well-arranged stock of plumbers' goods. The firm has handled a number of very important contracts and always with perfect success and thorough satisfaction to their patrons. They have had ample experience and are able to do the most difficult work in plumbing or heating. They have considerable out-of-town work as well as in various parts of the City of Buffalo. Among the important contracts which N. L. & H. V. Barr have filled recently are : the Buffalo General Hospital ; New York State Building, now occupied by the Erie County Historical Society ; the home of John G. Milburn, made famous as the scene of the death of the late President McKinley ; the residence of Harry Hamlin, the new home of the Country Club, the American Radiator Plant, the handsome offices of the Bell Telephone Company, the Genesee Hotel, and other prominent buildings in Twentieth Century Buffalo. It is the comparatively small employers of labor who are the important factors in making a progressive city. To every place employing a small number of men is due, therefore, its meed of praise as an establishment beneficial to the community, both in its direct service to the customers and in a general way to the public, by its very existence. N. L. & H. V. Barr are men of genial qualities, who are greatly esteemed socially as well as in their business relations. They are men of unquestioned probity and are worthy of the full confidence of the public.

DAVIS & WRIGHT. — Practical Plumbers.

There is no more reliable firm of practical and competent plumbers, gas and steam fitters than that of Davis & Wright, composed of Jacob Davis and Samuel Wright, No. 691 Main Street. They are competent to guarantee first-class service in every respect. The business was established, April 1, 1900, at the present location. They regularly employ at least twenty men and do a general plumbing business. Mr. Davis was formerly with the well-known firm of Irlbacker & Davis, and Mr. Wright was foreman there until the present business was established. Both members of the firm have been in the plumbing business practically all their lives. Their fine Main Street Store, 30 x 175 feet in size, has one of the largest and finest of stocks in the city and the firm is prepared for all the desirable business that comes its way. Davis & Wright have executed a number of very important contracts and have proved their ability by performing important and difficult work in the most thorough and efficient manner. Among the recent jobs of magnitude entrusted to them was the handsome home of Mr. C. W. Brighton, at Mt. Morris, New York, wherein they installed a complete heating and plumbing system. They have been engaged on extensive work in Schenectady, N. Y., one job being the heating and plumbing of the new residence of Mr. H. W. Dailing, Treasurer of the General Electric Company. Both parties are men of high character and thorough and practical business experience, fully equipped in their trade. Mr. Wright was for seven years one of the Board of Plumbing Examiners and in this position his ability and integrity won him the confidence of the entire community.

PHILIP ERBES & SONS. — General Painters and Decorators.

That Twentieth Century Buffalo is famous as a city of beautiful homes is a fact that is beyond dispute. To the painter and decorator not a small share of the credit is due for the making of Buffalo a city of handsome homes. His skill has been instrumental in giving to the city much of its handsome dress. Prominent among the men who have thus been instrumental in beautifying Buffalo are Philip Erbes & Sons, general painters and decorators, located at No. 536 Genesee Street. This reputable firm was established in 1874 by Philip Erbes, at No. 252 Main Street, where he for a long time carried on a house and sign-painting establishment. The demand for his services grew rapidly and here moved to No. 536 Genesee Street. Some years ago he took his sons, Philip, Edward, and Arthur, into partnership. He now attends solely to the wholesale and retail dealing in painters and decorators' supplies, of which a very large stock is kept on hand. The trade extends throughout the city and surrounding country. A force of thirty skilled workmen are employed in the business. The premises occupied are 30 x 100 feet in size and stocked with a large and complete line of high-grade, first-quality goods. A special feature is made of estimating on important contracts. Mr. Erbes is well known and one of Twentieth Century Buffalo's representative citizens. He was a member of the Erie County Board of Supervisors for eight years and is popular both in public and private life. His sons are also prominent in both the commercial and social circles.

WILLIAM H. LEE. — Painter and Decorator.

In his particular line of industry no one in Twentieth Century Buffalo has a more enviable reputation than William H. Lee, painter and decorator, whose fine establishment is located at Nos. 395 and 397 Massachusetts Avenue, corner of Brayton Street. This reputable house was established four years ago. From its inception it claimed popular favor and to-day it is able to secure much of the cream of this trade. Many of the finest residences in Twentieth Century Buffalo owe their handsome appointments to his skill. Mr. Lee is thoroughly experienced in all that pertains to his business. He has a practical knowledge of all the details of exterior and interior decoration, and the home fitted out by him is sure to be a model one. In addition to operating a general painting and decorating business in all its branches, Mr. Lee carries a very large and choice stock of all kinds of painters, paper-hangers, and glaciers' supplies, comprising paints, oils, varnishes, wall paper and moldings, glass, in fact, everything that is needed in exterior or interior decoration of a home. Mr. Lee's handsomely-appointed store is 40 x 75 feet in size and is completely stocked with one of the finest assortments to be found in the city. He employs a force of a score to fifty of the most skilled painters and decorators in the city, and an order placed with him is certain of prompt fulfillment. Mr. Lee is a prominent factor in the commercial and industrial world of Twentieth Century Buffalo. In social circles, he is equally prominent and deservedly popular.

JOHN A. WOLSLEY. — Mantels, Etc.

The business house of John A. Wolsley, dealer in wood mantels, imported marbles, mosaics, open fireplaces, gas and coal grates, bath-room and floor tiling, at No. 895 Main Street, is one of the most important in the line in the city. It was established in 1881 at No. 606 Main Street. Mr. Wolsley has been in the same line of business all his life, and having made the most of his opportunities he is qualified to teach many others who follow the same trade. His business is mostly to order and is very large in the city and surrounding towns, and is constantly growing. Mr. Wolsley has tiled many of the largest buildings in Buffalo and various towns and cities in this part of the country. He carries the largest line of goods and accessories necessary to the business in Buffalo or Western New York. He employs a competent force of skilled help and does grate and fireplace work for all fuels. Mr. Wolsley has a widespread reputation as a producer of perfect work and for supplying the finest and latest goods in the market in mantels, marbles, mosaics, tiling, grates, etc., and he is the man sought for when important contracts are to be awarded. He is hardworking, thoroughly progressive, up to date, and is always well informed regarding everything worth knowing in his business. His goods are of the latest and best, and he never recommends any article that is not up to the highest standard.

ALVIN W. DAY & COMPANY. — Mantels, Etc.

One of the oldest establishments in Twentieth Century Buffalo which deals in mantels, fireplace goods, marble, and mosaic is that of Alvin W. Day & Co. It is not only one of the oldest but also one of the largest and best known in Western New York. Mr. Day, the senior partner, became proprietor of this standard business house in 1885, succeeding George H. Bush. Under his management there has been a very large trade built up, not only in the city but throughout the entire country. The major part of this business is to order and many of the finest residences of Twentieth Century Buffalo have been fitted out by him. The firm carries a very large and choice line of supplies and designs, and is always prepared to furnish estimates on all kinds of work on application. The premises occupied are in the handsome building, No. 877 Main Street, running through to Washington Street, and is there numbered 880. They cover 25 x 200 feet and are stocked with a line of supplies that for worth and excellence cannot be equaled in this country. A corps of fifty experienced and skilled men are constantly employed. Orders by telephone to Seneca 572 are promptly attended to and in every case satisfaction is guaranteed. Mr. Day and his associates are thoroughly experienced in this line, and give to all the details of the business the strictest attention and careful supervision. In addition to fireplace goods, the firm handles the Omega Gas Heaters, which are conceded to be the best placed on the market. In the commercial world, Mr. Day bears the reputation of being an eminently successful man, progressive and with sterling business methods, fair and honorable in all his dealings.

CHARLES F. MEISTER. — Art Novelties, Wall Paper, Etc.

Almost a century ago the house which is made the subject of this brief record was established by Nathaniel Wilgus. This was in 1818, and from that time until the present date it has been one of the prominent factors in the commercial history of the city's growth and prosperity. Starting from a modest beginning it has been continuously prosperous. In 1865, the firm became Montgomery Brothers, and in 1878 was again changed to H. M. Montgomery. Five years later the business was enlarged and Charles F. Meister was added to the firm. In 1899, Mr. H. M. Montgomery died and Mr. Meister became sole proprietor. This reliable and progressive establishment occupies the fine stores at Nos. 525 and 527 Main Street, 26 x 100 feet on the ground, occupying about 3,000 square feet floor space, in which is carried a full line of wall paper, interior decorations, and art novelties in every line, quality, and unlimited variety. Mr. Meister has in his employ twenty-five men, including paper hangers and decorators, and these are kept constantly engaged filling the many orders. He enjoys a reputation second to none in the United States for excellence of material, prompt and first-class workmanship, honorable dealings and reasonable charges. It is on these business principles that the success of the institution is based. Mr. Meister's career has been a uniformly successful one, a fact due to his individual qualifications as a business man and his integrity in all commercial relations, and he enjoys the esteem of the community.

J. W. JOHNSON. — Painter and Marine Decorator.

In possibly no profession have greater strides been made within the past quarter of a century than that of sign, house, and marine painting and decorating. One of the best-known representatives in this line, and one who has won for himself an enviable reputation in the industrial world of Twentieth Century Buffalo, is J. W. Johnson, whose place of business is advantageously located at No. 7 Ohio Street. Mr. Johnson has been identified with painting and decorating for twenty-three years, and for the past thirteen years has conducted the business for himself. His progressive, practical, up-to-date methods, combined with his ability as an artist, designer, and decorator, has brought him a large and remunerative trade and to-day he ranks among the leaders in his profession. The premises occupied by Mr. Johnson comprise about 2,500 square feet of floor space, the largest house of a similar nature in Buffalo. The stock carried is one of the largest and finest in Western New York, comprising the highest quality paints, pure oils, and varnishes, while twenty experienced artists are employed. A specialty is made of marine painting and decorating, and many of the handsomest boats on the Great Lakes show specimens of Mr. Johnson's handiwork. A large business is done in structural steel, elevator, and warehouse work. In sign painting, this house has turned out many notable specimens, and for house painting it also bears a wide reputation. Many of Buffalo's largest and handsomest buildings bear witness to Mr. Johnson's skill and artistic taste. He is prepared to fill any contract, no matter how large, in the best and most satisfactory manner. In addition to painting and decorating, Mr. Johnson does an extensive wholesale and retail business in oils, paints, and glass, and supplies many of the retail houses of this city.

JOHN UEBBING. — Wall Paper.

In 1869, Mr. John Uebbing established himself in his present location, at Nos. 290, 292 Broadway, as a dealer in wall paper, window shades, paints, oils, glass, varnishes, and brushes, also making a specialty of painting, paperhanging, and interior decorations. During the thirty-four years that have intervened he has grown in public estimation and now has a trade, both wholesale and retail, which covers a large territory. He carries at all times a large stock of paints, oils, and sundries, and a full line of choice wall papers. In the paper hanging and decorating department he employs a large force of skilled workmen. He is prepared at all times to paint, paper, and decorate the largest or smallest homes, and his long service and experience guarantees that any contract taken by him will be handled to the entire and complete satisfaction of his patrons. His trade is among the best people of the city, who depend upon his expert knowledge and have full confidence in his ability. Mr. Uebbing is known all over Buffalo as a man whose word is his bond and one upon whom it is safe to rely. His patrons in the past take pleasure in commending him to all who may stand in need of his goods or his services.

J. M. GRESZ. — Wall Paper, Paints, Etc.

Among the business men of the Black Rock district of Twentieth Century Buffalo, and one who has done much towards building up that section, is J. M. Gresz, who for over twenty years has been a resident of Buffalo. He was formerly in the grocery business. Some ten years ago he established his present business and by courteous treatment of patrons, promptness in filling orders, honorable dealing and unfailing enterprise, he has built up a trade which is not only of value to himself but a benefit to the city at large. Mr. Gresz deals in wall paper, window shades, oil clothes, glass, paints, oils, brushes, and all articles required by the painter and decorator. The best grades in all the lines are handled, and only the best material is used. He also makes a specialty of big contracts to paper and decorate, in the latest styles and designs, houses, stores, etc. The business is located in the two-and-a-half-story building at No. 1887 Niagara Street, covering 33 x 88 feet on the ground. In the salesrooms five men are employed and a large force of skilled workmen are kept on the staff. Mr. Gresz is not only prominent in business circles but is also a leading factor in social life.

THE PEOPLE'S FURNITURE COMPANY.

Occupying one of the most conspicuous places of business on Genesee Street, on the corner of Washington, and known all over Buffalo as the Blue Front Store, The People's Furniture Company is a leader in its line and is here selected as a prominent retail furniture house of Twentieth Century Buffalo because of the quantity and quality of its stock, its reasonable prices, and its absolute integrity and fair dealing. The People's Furniture Company was established in 1887, and such is the extent and variety of the stock carried, its reliability, promptness, and business-like methods, that it has easily maintained the leadership in spite of keen and persistent competitors. The premises occupied are all floors of a spacious four-story-and-basement brick building, painted a conspicuous blue. Each floor is 50 x 100 feet, thus making the total area 200 x 400 — practically two acres. In this large space is stored and displayed an immense stock of furniture and household articles, which are sold either for cash or credit under the open-account system used by the company. Houses are furnished complete by this company and under its roof every article needed in the making of a home may be obtained. Employment is given to some twenty people; and in all that goes to make up a progressive furniture store, the Blue Front Store is at the head. The officers of the company are: President, C. S. Wheeler; Secretary and Treasurer, A. L. Higley. Both these gentlemen have had a long experience in the furniture trade and are thorough masters of values in furniture. They have facilities for buying which gives them great advantage over competitors and permits them to offer choice pieces at prices that other stores cannot afford. Both partners are men of pluck and energy, and backed by brains, money, and honesty their continued business success is assured. Intending buyers can visit the Blue Front Store for furniture, etc., with the assurance that they will be well pleased with their trading experience.

J. J. GEORGE. — Furniture.

J. J. George for more than twelve years has been a prominent figure in the mercantile and industrial world of Buffalo. He is the well-known furniture constructor, and his establishment is now located at No. 933 Main Street, opposite Allen. The business was founded by Mr. George twelve years ago, and the success which has attended his career is a sufficient testimonial to his progressive, practical business methods. He does all kinds of cabinet making, upholstering, interior wood finishing, and general repairing, making a specialty of everything in the furniture line to order. He also handles all kinds of antiques, of which he carries an extensive and very valuable line. Mr. George has had nearly forty years' practical experience and has in the past been in business in London, Paris, and New York. His Buffalo trade is one of the largest in his line in this city and Western New York. The store, which is 25 x 75 feet in size, is finely fitted with every convenience for the satisfactory transaction of business. The workrooms are equipped with the latest improved and most expensive machinery, much of it having been designed for the work. An effective force of skilled workmen are employed. Mr. George was formerly in the English army and is a skilled swordsman and fencer. He has among his cherished possessions a sword that has seen much active service and of which he is still the master. In the commercial world, Mr. George is an important factor and enjoys a high reputation as a man of unquestioned integrity.

STIRLING FURNITURE COMPANY. — Household Outfitters.

Connecticut Street, which runs through the heart of the western section, is known as the main street of the best resident district of the City of Buffalo. The street has many fine edifices devoted to business purposes, and the stores are as spacious and well stocked as those of the down-town districts. Among the most important establishments on the street is that of the Stirling Furniture Company, at Nos. 372 and 374, of which Mr. John Stirling is the manager and proprietor. The building occupied is a commodious structure, with a floor capacity of 72 x 200 feet, wherein may be found a stock comprising a great variety of furniture, carpets, draperies, oil cloths, stoves, dining room and kitchen supplies, and every article needed for the making and furnishing of a home. The stock is complete in all departments. While the business is in no sense conducted on what is known as the installment plan, yet a line of credit is extended when desired to reliable customers. The proprietor, Mr. John Stirling, is a man of commercial intelligence and is a good buyer, purchasing direct from the manufacturers for cash, which enables him to sell at a lower price than if he was compelled to pay the middleman's profit or "rake off." During his short business career in this section, which dates from January 1, 1902, he has already made a host of friends by his uniform courtesy and fair dealing, and has built up, with the assistance of the reliable goods carried, a handsome trade. He gives employment to four competent assistants or salesmen in the store, a department of which is devoted to upholstering and repair work. In all things the Stirling Furniture Company will be found to be an up-to-date, progressive house.

FRANK SCHNEIDER. — Antique Furniture, Etc.

One of the most prominent West Side establishments, with a reputation reaching beyond the limits of Twentieth Century Buffalo, is that of Frank Schneider, dealer in antique furniture, fine upholstery to order, antiques of all kinds, and repairer and refinisher of furniture, at 289 Connecticut Street. A specialty is made of ordered upholstery of every description, which is done in a superior manner, and in which only the finest and highest grade materials are used. He also makes a feature of repairing and refinishing furniture, in which line he has a very large business. His trade in fine upholstery is especially important and he carries a very large stock of all this class of goods. While still a young man, his twenty-six years' of experience in his chosen line of industry places him at the head, and the success which has crowned his business career is a fitting tribute to his worth. He came to Buffalo from

Philadelphia, where he was for many years associated with the well-known Otto Schlegel. He has a large and growing out-of-town trade and has customers as far away as Philadelphia and Washington. He makes all kinds of furniture to order and has an extensive patronage in this line. He occupies three large floors, each 30 x 145 feet in extent, and employs twelve persons. From the number of people who visit the store of Frank Schneider from all parts of Buffalo and the surrounding territory, one would think that he was conducting a large Main Street establishment. He has, certainly, a large and varied stock and a business of much magnitude, which is carried on at much less expense than would be entailed if he were on Main Street. His customers get the benefit of this fact in the very moderate prices placed on new goods, and for upholstering, refinishing, and all repair work. Mr. Schneider is most highly respected among Buffalo's prominent business men. His standing in every way is the highest.

BUFFALO TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

Typewriter exchanges have been an established and become a recognized factor of the typewriter trade in all the cities of any size for many years, but it was not until Messrs. Charles Aldinger and L. A. Mason, formerly employed by the Remington Company, in June, 1900, formed a partnership under the name of the Buffalo Typewriter Exchange, that anything of the kind was attempted in Twentieth Century Buffalo. The start was made at No. 116 Franklin Street, but the business grew so rapidly that it became necessary to remove the plant to the building No. 118 Franklin Street, near Niagara, where two floors were secured, the lower one for the carrying of the large stock, the upper used as a repair shop. The Buffalo Typewriter Exchange buys, sells, rents, repairs, and exchanges typewriters of all the leading makes, and also carries a very complete line of typewriter supplies and specialties, such as ribbons, carbon and linen papers, stenographers' note books, etc. The repair shop is the most complete and thoroughly equipped in Twentieth Century Buffalo, and, in fact, in Western New York, and is under the personal supervision of Mr. Aldinger, who has had twelve years of practical experience in this line. A specialty is made of the sale of new typewriters, and while any make can be furnished, the firm is the general agent for the Fay-Sho typewriter, made in Chicago and possessing qualities not to be found in any other make. During the Pan-American Exposition this exchange did a rapidly-increasing business and since then this has grown very materially. Both Messrs. Charles Aldinger and L. A. Mason are energetic, active, and capable business men.

THE WAGNER COMPANY.— Underwood Typewriters.

The typewriter has largely displaced the pen and the business man requires the best machine, at the most reasonable price. In all the requisite qualities the Underwood entirely fills the bill. It has more actual working advantages than any other typewriter made. During the five years it has been before the public it has gained for itself a deserved popularity, demonstrated by the fact that during the past four years more than 3,000 machines have been sold in Buffalo alone and every one of them has given the best of satisfaction. The Underwood is a standard, high-grade machine, embodying the first radical improvements made in typewriters. Its work is always visible, an advantage which makes it specially valuable to the operator, in that it avoids the many mistakes and errors which are liable to creep into the work of the most careful with other machines. The New Model Underwood eclipses all other machines. At the Pan-American Exposition the Underwood was awarded the gold medal, the highest award for merit, over all other competing machines. The Buffalo office, at No. 124 Franklin Street, of the Wagner Typewriter Company, which manufactures the Underwood, was established in June, 1900, and is in charge of L. D. Camps, under whose efficient management a very large business has been built up. A feature is made of the employment department, and stenographers, bookkeepers, and operators are furnished with good positions free of charge. A specialty is also made of repairing machines. Orders by mail are promptly attended to, while handsome catalogues may be had on application.

THE WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

"It writes in sight" is the watchword of the Williams Typewriter, which is the best in use to-day. The business man whose time is taken up by many affairs, appreciates the value of time, and a minute gained means money. The operator who transcribes his letters, and who is compelled, in order to insure accuracy, to constantly throw up the lever of the machine in order to expose the writing, loses much valuable time. In the Williams Typewriter all this time is saved to both operator and business man, owing to the fact that the writing is always in sight. This attractive feature is recognized by every business house and, as a result, many of them will use no other make. The Buffalo branch of the Williams Typewriter Company was established in 1894, at No. 255 Main street, remaining at that location until 1901, when the largely increased business demanded larger quarters and the plant was removed to No. 128 Franklin Street. The concern employs two men on the road and four in the office. The store and salesrooms are filled with a complete line of supplies used for all machines as well as new and second-hand typewriters, not only of the Williams but of other makes. The business, which is large, covers both the city and out-of-town districts, and the territory covered is the entire Western New York and a large section of Pennsylvania. In Buffalo alone a large trade is done. Every machine sold by the Williams Typewriter Company is guaranteed and perfect satisfaction is given in every case. Mr. Fred E. Siebold, the local manager, is a young man of more than usual ability and is a representative of the class of virile young men who have done so much for Twentieth Century Buffalo, and the Buffalo branch of this popular company will thrive and expand under his energetic and conservative management.

Photo by Nussbaumer.

J. GEORGE NUSSBAUMER.

President of the Photographers' Association of America. (See page 209.)

SINGER COMPANY. — Sewing Machines.

Who does not know that the standard sewing machine of the world is made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Buffalo office of which company is at No. 631 Main Street, with A. S. Williams as its manager. The company has maintained an office in Buffalo about fifty-three years, and at present location about five years. All the territory of Western New York and Pennsylvania is controlled from the Buffalo branch, involving a very large amount of work and business, as the out-of-town trade is heavy. A large stock of machines is kept on hand in the Buffalo office at all times, of the three leading styles of the Singer Company. For many years the Singer Sewing Machine has been in the lead of all competitors in popularity and sales, and when agents for other machines make a house-to-house canvass this is the most usual and frequent conversation at the door: *Agent*, "I beg your pardon, Madam," or Mr., as the case may be, "but I am agent for the ——— Sewing Machine. Can I interest you in the subject?" *Madam*,— "No, not at this time, we have a machine that is doing perfectly satisfactory work, although we have had it twenty-five years." *Agent*,— "What make is it, please?" *Madam*, "The Singer. Good morning, sir." *Agent*,— "Oh, good morning." The agent is certain to get some such an answer in three cases out of five, or possibly the inevitable Singer has not been in use so many years, although some machines still in working order have been in use from thirty to forty years. The Singer is made for all kinds of work, light and heavy, and it very rarely gets out of order. For sewing strong leather and heavy overcoat work an especially strong machine is constructed. The up-to-date tailor uses the Singer, as well as the most delicate housewife. Mr. A. S. Williams, manager of the Buffalo branch, is a thoroughly qualified and affable gentleman, and no better selection of a man for this important and exacting position could have been made. He has thousands of customers of all temperaments and conditions to deal with, and he handles them with such perfect tact, courtesy, and judgment as to please them uniformly, while the company's interests are protected at the same time.

WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS. — "Ye Olde Booke Man."

The lovers of old books and the collector of the rare and beautiful in the art preservative look to Ye Olde Booke Man for choicest specimens with which to grace their library shelves. The value of many of these rare old tomes is inestimable, and money could not buy some of the volumes which owe their creation to centuries past, and which are treasured by their possessors. One of the leaders in the catering to the bibliophile is William A. Phillips, known all over the United States as Ye Olde Booke Man, who has been instrumental in rescuing many rare old volumes from the garbage pile and placing them in the hands of those who would prize them. The business was established by Mr. Phillips at No. 385 Washington Street in 1887, but the growth in demand and the vast accumulation of stock necessitated a removal to larger and more commodious quarters. In 1899, No. 20 West Mohawk Street was secured, two floors of the store being occupied, each 25 x 45 feet surface, where is displayed one of the largest stock of old and rare volumes to be seen anywhere, numbering more than 20,000. Mr. Phillips has regular customers all over the United States, from Maine to California, with a larger number in Chicago than any other city in the country. To some of his customers Mr. Phillips has not infrequently sold books not to be found anywhere else in the United States and which it was thought impossible to obtain. Among the volumes in Mr. Phillips' stores are a number of the rarest and most expensive in the world, many of which cannot be duplicated. He also has costly editions of Dickens, Thackeray, and Hugo, as well as those of the leading authors, poets, historians, and playwriters of the past century. He makes a specialty of town and county histories, genealogies, and is always ready to buy any volumes treating on these subjects. Anything relating to Indians is also sought by him and his collection on this subject is one of the finest in the country. Mr. Phillips is one of the best posted men in his line in the country and his reputation as a collector and dealer is without an equal.

J. GEORGE NUSSBAUMER. — Photographer.

For nearly thirty years J. George Nussbaumer has been a leader among the artist photographers of Buffalo. His reputation for the very best class of work extends far beyond the territory from which he derives constant patronage. It is attested in a very high degree by his prominence in the councils of the Photographers' Association of America, of which he served two terms as Secretary. He was its Vice-President in 1902, and during the year 1903 filled with great honor and ability the exalted position of President. He has been selected by the association to act as one of the Jury of Review and Selection of photographs offered for exhibition at the World's Fair at St. Louis, in 1904. His studio and working gallery are at 500 Main Street.

EDWARD F. HALL. — Photographer.

Combining technical skill and artistic taste in the highest degree, Edward F. Hall has secured in public estimation the most prominent place among the best photographers of Twentieth Century Buffalo. His unique and most attractive Virginia Street atelier has produced some of the most beautiful specimens of the photographic art, and all his productions are of the very highest class. Many of the half-tone portraits reproduced in this issue of Twentieth Century Buffalo were posed and photographed "by Hall." Mr. Hall has been very successful in producing strong artistic effects in his photographic portraiture work.

ROBERT DENTON.

Senior Partner, Denton, Cottier & Daniels until his death, July 23d, 1903. (See page 211.)

ROBERT DENTON (Deceased).

Robert Denton was selected to represent in Twentieth Century Buffalo the musical interests and the music trade of Buffalo, with which he had been prominently identified for more than half a century. To the deep regret, not only of a large circle of music-loving friends but also of thousands of his fellow citizens, by whom he was most highly esteemed, both in business and private life, he died quite suddenly of apoplexy, July 23, 1903, aged 77 years. The half-tone portrait which appears on the preceding page was made from a photograph taken in Mr. Denton's office a few weeks before his death. Mr. Denton was born in England, February 27, 1826, and when a mere boy came to Buffalo and was educated in the public schools. He was always deeply interested in music, was an accomplished musician, and from his early manhood took an active part in the musical developments of the city. He entered the employment of James D. Sheppard, in his music store in 1847, becoming, in 1863, with Hugh Cottier and Mr. Sheppard an associate in the firm of Sheppard, Cottier & Company. In 1867, Mr. Sheppard retired, the firm becoming Denton & Cottier. Mr. Cottier died in 1878, his interest in the business being retained by Mrs. Kate Cottier. In 1887, William H. Daniels, who had been for several years in the employ of Denton & Cottier, was admitted to partnership, the title of the firm being changed to Denton, Cottier & Daniels, Mr. Denton being the senior partner until his death.

DENTON, COTTIER & DANIELS. — Pianos, Etc.

Upon the death of Mr. Robert Denton (see preceding notice) his interests in the business were purchased by the surviving partners, with the right to continue the firm name of Denton, Cottier & Daniels, under the management of William H. Daniels. (See page 54, Part One.) Since Mr. Daniels became an active factor in the affairs of the concern the business has continuously increased in volume and extended in its character. The old-time melodeons and cabinet organs have passed out of date and good pianos at reasonable prices are in demand in their stead. Twenty years ago musical instruments were imported by the firm in large numbers, to-day better and cheaper instruments of almost every kind, except violins, of American make, have the preference. Even the once famous Swiss musical boxes are superseded, those of home manufacture being in every way superior, to say nothing of the fine American æolians and pianolos, which are infinitely better as self-players. In general musical supplies and sheet music, Denton, Cottier & Daniels do a very large trade, but the leading business of the firm is in pianos of approved makes, graded in style and finish, of course, to suit the pocketbooks of their customers. With a managing partner like Mr. Daniels, who, in addition to demonstrating his commercial fitness, was thought trustworthy enough to be elected County Treasurer, it is not to be wondered at that the firm is respected and not only very extensively patronized at home but has many customers in surrounding territory.

GEORGE F. HEDGE, SON & COMPANY. — High-Grade Pianos, Organs, Etc.

To the music lover and admirer of fine musical instruments the firm of George F. Hedge, Son & Company is a familiar one. For more than a score of years "Hedge's" has been recognized as headquarters for those who appreciate the best make of musical instruments, and the homes of the best people in Western New York are graced by standard pianos and organs which came through their hands. This reliable house was established in 1882 by George F. Hedge, at No. 19 West Mohawk Street, where it remained for about eight years. It was then removed to its present location, No. 577 Main Street. About that time, Mr. George T. M. Tilden was taken into the firm. The name of the concern becoming George F. Hedge, Son & Company, and comprised George F. Hedge, his son James S. Hedge, and George T. M. Tilden. The business since the very start has proved a successful one and the house to-day stands at the front of their line in this section of the Empire State. George F. Hedge, Son & Company are extensive dealers in high-grade pianos, making a leading specialty of the Bradbury, Henning, Weber, Krauich, and Baeh & Crown. They are also agents in Western New York for the Simplex Piano Player, for which they have a very large sale. A large part of their extensive trade is local, although they have many customers in Rochester, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Lockport, and other points in the vicinity of Buffalo. This company does a large renting business and have many instruments in use on that system. They sell on easy payments and this fact brings them a large trade. They carry in stock and at rental, one of the largest line of musical instruments of any firm between New York and Chicago, and it is all high grade. A large business in repairing and tuning is also done. The premises occupied comprise a handsome four-story brick block and basement fitted with every modern convenience and stocked with the finest makes of musical instruments and musical merchandise. The several floors are 100 x 30 feet in size, and ten skilled assistants are employed. The members of this stirling house are natives of Twentieth Century Buffalo, and progressive, practical, and successful business men. The firm occupies high rank among the solid business institutions of the city.

J. A. SHERIDAN. — Pianos.

A leading piano house of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that conducted at No. 90 Niagara Street, by Mr. J. A. Sheridan, who has been in the piano business during all his active life, and is thoroughly conversant with all its details. He established the enterprise at his present location four years ago, and has from the start been highly successful. His success is due in great measure to the high-grade instruments carried, and his honorable methods. His business is large and growing rapidly. It extends throughout the entire city and surrounding districts, particularly in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. Mr. Sheridan is sole agent for the Wegman and other high-grade pianos and every instrument sold by him is guaranteed perfect in every respect. He is well known as one of Buffalo's most enterprising business men, and stands high in both social and mercantile circles.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Formerly President of the National Society of American Florists and Superintendent ot Floriculture at the Pan-American Exposition, 1901. (See page 213.)

WILLIAM SCOTT.

The reputation of William Scott as a floriculturist is international. For years he has been a leader among the scientific floral propogators, combining a practical knowledge with artistic sentiment and a deep love for the beautiful in nature, desiring at all times, while following natural laws in flower cultivation, to assist nature in producing the most beautiful results. He has thought and labored in this attractive field for many years, with Buffalo as his headquarters. He has been President of the National Society of American Florists, and his magnificent work at the Pan-American Exposition, as Superintendent of Floriculture, won for him unbounded approbation both from the public and those prominent in his profession. He has extensive greenhouses at the corner of Main and Balcom streets, but his principal floral and shrubbery supply comes from his great establishment at Corfu, N. Y., where he cultivates twelve acres of land and has over 60,000 feet of greenhouse accommodation. Mr. Scott has been most successful in imposing methods and effects in landscape gardening as well as in the cultivation and development of the flowers and shrubbery for out-of-door adornment. His products are in demand all over the country.

L. H. NEUBECK. — Florist.

What L. H. Neubeck does not know about the care and cultivation of flowers few others have learned. For twenty-four years he was manager of the florist establishment of Wm. Scott and six years ago established a business of his own, bringing to the new venture not only a love of flowers but an inexhaustive knowledge of the business that puts him in the front rank of Buffalo florists and growers. In the four years that Mr. Neubeck has been engaged in the business he has made a host of patrons, not only here but all over this and adjoining States, many orders coming from New York City and beyond. He conducts a general florist business, trading both by wholesale and retail, but makes a specialty of pot-grown plants and bulbs, his collection embracing some of the finest plants and bulbs in the country. He has the largest bulb business in the city and in all things is a successful grower and dealer. He also gives attention to floral designs and decorations, and is considered one of the most artistic designers in the city, some of his handiwork being very unique and beautiful and all of them are appropriate, whether intended to grace a dinner, cheer a wedding party, or to do honor to the dead. As a florist, Mr. Neubeck occupies as high a place as any man in the city and is a useful and popular citizen. His place of business is located at the corner of Main and High streets, where he has just erected very extensive greenhouses and display rooms.

C. D. ZIMMERMAN. — Nursery and Greenhouse.

C. D. Zimmerman is the leading man in his line of business in Buffalo, in which he makes a specialty of landscape garden work. The branch of Mr. Zimmerman's business at No. 50 West Chippewa Street was established six years ago. His is the oldest establishment of the kind in Buffalo, having been established in 1849 as the Pine Hill Nurseries. He does a large wholesale and retail business, extending all over the country, having customers as far west as California. Mr. Zimmerman did much of the floral work at the Pan-American Exposition, and had the largest individual bed there. He received two diplomas from the Exposition Company, one for bulbs and one for annuals. The residence and greenhouses of Mr. Zimmerman are at 131 Norwood Avenue. He deals in cut flowers, trees, vines, shrubs, and plants and does decorating work. He employs from twenty to fifty persons, according to the season. He has twelve horses and wagons that are kept busy in the hurry and bustle of his large business. The large and varied products of his greenhouses find ready sale. Mr. Zimmerman has a very large trade in every branch of his business — in trees, in vines, in plants, shrubs, and flowers. He excels in landscape gardening work and his services are much in demand for the work, and as a transplanter and a landscape architect he enjoys a reputation coextensive with the boundaries of America. He is a student, and as a writer on floriculture and arborculture has established an enviable reputation. Mr. Zimmerman is a thoroughly reliable and capable dealer and operator, and is eminently worthy of the great patronage extended to him.

RACHEL M. REBSTOCK. — Florist.

One of the largest stocks of flowers in the city is carried in the fine large store of Rachel M. Rebstock, at No. 614 Main Street, which is one of the latest of Main Street enterprises. It was established in November, 1901, in its present location. The business is all retail and is with the city and the surrounding towns. Rachel M. Rebstock conducts a general florist business in all branches, employs five persons and occupies a store 20 x 100 feet in size. She has on hand in all seasons a large stock of cut and uncut flowers. The store opened with a large trade, which has had a steady growth ever since, receiving a liberal share of the patronage of the flower-loving and flower-buying public. Miss Rebstock is an ardent lover of flowers, which she has studied for years. She has an intimate knowledge of the different varieties and their care. Many of the heaviest buyers of flowers in the city and vicinity are her patrons and the stock in her store is always large, beautiful, and well displayed. Buffalo is a great and growing city. Its flower trade has experienced a remarkable growth in recent years, and without a doubt it will continue to increase indefinitely. Miss Rebstock is a dealer with whom it is a pleasure to trade and her help are always courteous and prompt.

STORE OF T. & E. DICKINSON & COMPANY.

Jewelers, etc., 254 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (See page 215.)

F. F. RICK & COMPANY. — Specialties.

One of the most unique and attractive establishments of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of F. F. Rick & Company. It is "a novelty store" in the best sense of the term, being always well stocked with the novelties in current demand. For example, when the rage for beadwork set in, a very large and splendid assortment of beads and all the accompaniments promptly made its appearance, consequently Rick's became the headquarters for beads in Buffalo. In the same way, all the requirements for pyrography were provided for. At Rick's are always to be found an extensive display of a great variety of useful and ornamental goods, such as basketry, bisque and china ware, pottery and leather. A specialty is also made of gas lighting, automobile and bicyle supplies, bar goods. F. F. Rick, the Manager of the concern, is a worthy representative of the younger class of Buffalo's progressive citizens.

A. HAEFNER. — Fine Art Store.

Among the business houses which are worthy of special mention in this record of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of A. Haefner, a leader among the art stores of the city and which has a meritorious record of half a century to its credit. This business was established in 1850 by Francis Haefner, father of the present proprietor, at No. 222 Ellicott Street, and after that for thirteen years at the northeast corner of Main and Mohawk streets. The business grew rapidly, the reputation for excellence of work extending beyond local limits. In 1887, Miss Anna Haefner succeeded to the business and established the present store at No. 49 East Genesee Street, comprising some 1,000 square feet of floor surface. She added to the reputation already made for the house, and the trade grew to large proportions. Miss Haefner carries one of the largest stocks of art goods in the city, a specialty being made of etchings, steel engravings, water colors, and Catholic books. The making of picture frames is also a feature, and in this line a force of competent workmen are employed. Artistic framing to order is a marked specialty. Miss Haefner's rule is to handle goods of the finest quality only, and her prices are such that no other house in the same line can compete. She is a very popular business woman and highly regarded in the commercial world.

L. HEEMAN. — Kensington Art School.

The beautiful in art appeals to everyone. The art illustrator is a benefactor of the human race. There are but few homes which are not made attractive in some way by the pencil or needle. Twentieth Century Buffalo ranks high among the cities in which the beautiful in art is appreciated. Among the high-art institutions which have made this city famous is that of Miss L. Heeman's Kensington Art School, at No. 22 West Mohawk Street. This talented lady has a high reputation as a teacher, which extends throughout Western New York. Her pupils are legion, and there are few of the beautiful homes in this section where specimens of the handwork from her establishment are not to be found. Miss Heeman established her Art School in 1888 on Clinton Street, but so rapidly did the demand for her exquisite work grow, that a more commodious studio became a necessity. She, therefore, decided to remove to No. 22 West Mohawk Street, a very desirable location. In this handsome store, which has a floor space of 25 x 100, the Kensington Art School is popular and flourishing. The extent of the demands on Miss Heeman for her time and services is a gratifying tribute to her competence. She combines business ability with a thorough knowledge of applied art, and has built up a large wholesale and retail trade in her line. A number of skilled embroiderers and artists are employed and the extent of the territory covered by her requires the constant care of an efficient traveling agent, who attends solely to the demands of out-of-town patrons. A specialty is made of embroidery and dress trimmings, French accordian pleating, point, duchess, and Arabian laces, and in these lines Miss Heeman holds a position second to none in her line. Her patrons comprise the best people of Buffalo and Western New York. Miss Heeman is a factor in the prosperity of Twentieth Century Buffalo, to which her Kensington Art School is a great credit.

T. AND E. DICKINSON & COMPANY. — Jewelers, Silversmiths, Etc.

The oldest jewelry establishment in Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of T. and E. Dickinson & Company, which is also one of the leading dealers in this line of business in this country. This sterling house was established in 1849 by Thomas Dickinson on the site opposite the new Hengerer Company's building, above Lafayette Square, where a large business was built up. In 1865, the handsome five-story brick building, 25 x 132 feet in dimensions, at No. 254 Main Street, was purchased, and in the year following Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson became a partner, the firm becoming T. and E. Dickinson. In 1892, Mr. Alfred H. Dickinson was admitted and the present title, T. and E. Dickinson & Company, was adopted. The store is one of the handsomest in the city and its appointments are fully in keeping with the character of the building. The choice stock comprises the most carefully selected and most elegant goods of every description in their line, including jewelry, gold and silverware of the most artistic designs and the best workmanship, diamonds and other precious stones, mounted and unmounted, watches of the finest makes engraved in all styles, cut glass, statuary, pottery, bronzes, and rare bric-a-brac. The trade is retail exclusively and a large force of experienced and courteous clerks is employed to care for patrons. In the rear of the store are the shops in which a large amount of manufacturing on orders is done. Here twenty skilled manufacturing jewelers and smiths are employed. Jewelry is manufactured to order in any style desired; monograms, crests, and initials are engraved; diamonds and other precious stones are mounted; while a specialty is made of repairing fine clocks and watches.

FRANK P. NUSE. — Watchmaker, Jeweler, Etc.

Frank P. Nuse, one of the long-established Buffalo dealers in Elgin watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, etc., has a well-equipped store at No. 47 Genesee Street, where he carries a full line of watches, jewelry, diamonds, and American cut glass, and makes a specialty of fine repairing. He also does manufacturing to order, and in every branch of his business he has an extensive and growing patronage. His regular trade is large and he has a considerable transient custom. He employs competent assistants, and any customer may always be assured of courteous and fair treatment at his store. Mr. Nuse has been in this line of trade for nearly forty years, having started in the business at Titusville, Pa., in 1863. He came to Buffalo in 1887 and opened a store on Seneca Street, which was burned out, necessitating his removal to 301 Main Street, where he remained for three years. Later he occupied the premises No. 397 Main Street, from which he removed to Connecticut Street He was also at No. 601 Main Street before occupying his present quarters. He makes a specialty of filling oculists' prescriptions and in the fitting of glasses.

FRISCH BROTHERS. — Jewelers and Opticians.

Skilled opticians occupy a position in society second only to skilled physicians. In dealing with them, great care must be taken to secure those whose skill is beyond doubt and whose name means high-grade work and first-class material only. In these respects Frisch Brothers, located at No. 443 Genesee Street, fill the bill to perfection. This firm, which is comprised of Fred and Gustav Frisch, was established in 1897. Both gentlemen, who are skilled opticians, give their personal supervision and careful attention to prescriptions prepared by oculists. This line, as well as in repairing glasses and optical goods, they make a specialty. They also carry a large and choice stock of diamonds, watches, clocks, silverware, and fine jewelry, and all goods which go to make up a first-class establishment of this kind. They occupy a handsome store, 20 x 50 feet in size and finely furnished. Their trade extends not only throughout the city but reaches into Pennsylvania and Ohio. Two skilled assistants are kept busy attending to the large business which has grown up as the result of the energy, ability, and honorable dealing of the founders. The members of this sterling firm are well and favorably known both in the commercial and social world.

A. H. HOYLER. — Watches, Diamonds, and Fine Jewelry, Etc.

One of the best-known jewelry establishments in Buffalo is that of Mr. A. H. Hoyler, at No. 287 East Genesee Street, who since he succeeded to the business some five years ago has forced the trade to the front with wonderful energy and ability. This store was established in 1862 by Charles P. Henn and ever since has been known as a popular store in diamonds, watches, and jewelry. In 1898, Mr. Hoyler, a skilled jeweler and watchmaker, purchased the establishment and proceeded to infuse modern ideas into the business. He carries a large stock of diamonds, watches, and jewelry, and a fine array of gems is always to be found in his show cases. A specialty is made of watch and jewelry repairing, and in this line Mr. Hoyler is conceded to be an expert. No watch difficulty is too intricate for his skilled fingers, and no piece of jewelry too fine for his expert talent. A separate department is maintained for the filling of oculists' prescriptions, and in this line Mr. Hoyler is accounted most proficient. No prescription is too difficult for him, and in the grinding of lenses for the eyes he has a complete and well-equipped plant. His stock of diamonds, watches, and jewelry is large and valuable, and the gems displayed in rings, brooches, pendants, and charms, set solitaire and in clusters, is as fine as any in the city. Mr. Hoyler is one of the best-known men in Buffalo, not only in trade circles but in social and club life. He is a member of several organizations, and in all of them he is a leading spirit and very popular. In commercial circles he is accounted a progressive and reliable merchant, whose integrity has never been questioned and whose ability is freely acknowledged.

JOHN WAGNER. — Schwartz Optical Company.

The Schwartz Optical Company is one of the leading firms in its line in this city, and, although practically a new comer to Twentieth Century Buffalo, has already established an enviable reputation for fair dealing, high-class work and prompt filling of orders. The business is conducted by John Wagner, who is familiar by long experience with every requirement of the optical art. He was formerly located in Utica, but came to Buffalo in 1901, locating in the fine store Nos. 152-154 East Genesee Street, near Oak Street. This store is 20 x 60 feet on the ground and covers about 2,400 square feet. Competent and skilled employees assist the proprietor in supplying the needs of the patrons of the company. Among the customers of this house many are men prominent in financial, business, social, and private life, including several county and city officials, who use glasses supplied by this establishment, and customers are treated from all over the State of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Canada. The reputation of the Schwartz Optical House has also extended as far west as the Pacific slope and an order was recently received from California. A specialty is made of prescriptions and work requiring the greatest care, although a particular line is made in the cheaper style of spectacles. One line of which there is a special feature made is the one dollar spectacles, which, despite their low price, are strictly first-class, the lenses being equal to the higher-priced goods in the market. Mr. Wagner, proprietor of the Schwartz Optical Company, is a thoroughly experienced optician and conversant with all the details of the business. He can be found at his office every evening and on Sundays from 7 to 9 A. M. Isadore Wagner, a son of Mr. Wagner, is his most valued assistant and aids in all repairing and manufacturing. Although but nineteen years old, he has invented a device which is of great value to womankind, in the shape of a sewing clamp which will hold any article or garment to table or machine, thus avoiding the cramped and unhealthful position ordinarily taken when holding the cloth on the lap while sewing. It is a simple and durable device, long needed by housewives and seamstresses for use in hand-sewing or ripping, for embroidery or plaiting work. Its usefulness will be appreciated in every household. It costs but little and has already a large sale.

DEPARTMENT STORES, MILLINERY, AND CLOTHING.

THE WILLIAM HENGERER COMPANY DEPARTMENT STORE.

The establishment of William Hengerer Company, Buffalo's great department store, is a giant institution which interests nearly every home in Buffalo and for many miles around. The retail transaction of this great firm, ranging from a single cent to hundreds or thousands of dollars, amount annually to a good many millions. The business was started in 1859 by Sherman & Barnes. In 1865, Mr. W. G. Bancroft was admitted to the firm, which then became known as Barnes & Bancroft, continuing until 1874, when Mr. William Hengerer was admitted as a partner, the firm name being changed to Barnes, Bancroft & Company. After the death of Mr. W. G. Bancroft, in 1885, the firm became Barnes, Hengerer & Company. This continued for eleven years, until the death of the senior partner, Mr. J. C. Barnes. The trade at that time had become so extensive that it was decided to organize it into a stock company, with the present title, The William Hengerer Company. The business had increased to about $5,000,000 a year from a starting point of $200,000. The present officers of the company are: President, William Hengerer; Vice-President, Charles A. Hengerer; Secretary, John A. Hengerer; Treasurer, Edward L. Hengerer. The store of Barnes, Hengerer & Company, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1887–88, involving a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The present fine structure was promptly erected and stocked, and the great business of the firm went forward as usual. There is not to-day a more widely known or popular firm in Buffalo in any branch of trade. It is unnecessary to describe the great variety of goods carried by a great department store, ranging from a stick of candy, a button, or a spool of thread to the most expensive sealskin wrap or imported laces, rugs, and carpetings. William Hengerer, the head of the company, is a liberal, public-spirited citizen, who is constantly on the lookout for an opportunity to please the customers and to benefit the employees. Mr. Hengerer is an efficient and valuable president of the Park Board and his opinions on public questions are at all times of value. He never fails to support a public enterprise of merit. By the application of the soundest principles, untiring energy, a thorough knowledge of the needs of the people, and by fair and honorable dealing with all, The William Hengerer Company has attained a proud eminence of mercantile achievement and established a reputation in the world of trade that is more enduring and more to be desired than riches. The wholesale business of this firm is large and covers the entire line of dry goods, notions, underwear, etc. This branch of the company's trade extends over a wide territory. The company is building an extensive structure on the site of the Tifft House Hotel, on Main Street, above Lafayette Square, which will be occupied early in 1904.

H. R. KENYON COMPANY. — Millinery and Umbrellas.

One of the handsomest stores in this city, and one which ranks high among the business enterprises of Twentieth Century Buffalo, is that of the H. R. Kenyon Company, which is located at No. 500 Main Street. The house was established in 1889 by H. R. Kenyon, at Nos. 270 and 272 Main Street, where a large business was created. In 1898, the firm removed to the store now occupied by the H. A. Meldrum Company, owning and operating the Millinery Department in connection with that well-known house. A very large business was done in this location, until February, 1902, when the handsome and commodious store, at No. 500 Main Street, was secured. Here a very large retail business in fine millinery is done, extending over an extensive area, comprising not only Buffalo but all the adjoining territory. In addition to the large stock of fine millinery and milliners' specialties, an immense and varied stock of umbrellas of all kinds, styles, and prices is carried. The business is strictly retail. Some of the handsomest designs in the shape of umbrellas and parasols may be found in this stock. The store occupies 25 x 120 feet on the ground and is filled to repletion with the choicest line of foreign and domestic goods of the finest quality and most delicate and latest styles, a magnificent selection being provided. A force of forty-five skilled assistants are kept constantly at work on orders and attending to customers. Mr. Kenyon is a progressive, successful, business man, with a wide experience and a thorough knowledge of every detail in his chosen line. His reputation as a buyer is unquestioned, while his courteous and honorable treatment of patrons has brought him a gratifying and deservedly large trade.

M. A. CONLEY. — Fine French Millinery.

Sixteen years ago, Miss M. A. Conley established her elegant millinery parlors at No. 252 Allen Street. Being an artiste of unexceptional talent and of remarkably good taste, she rapidly built up a business among the most select society of the city and vicinity, and her business has grown to most gratifying proportions. Her patrons comprise the best-dressed and wealthiest women throughout Western New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and not a few of her best customers reside in New York City. Her millinery parlors are elegantly fitted up, and always stocked with the largest and finest lines of the season in hats and bonnets and imported and domestic millinery to be found in this State, embracing exquisitely-trimmed shapes of the very latest styles, in perfect accord with the prevailing fashions in Paris, London, and New York. She also carries a very large assortment of plumes, birds' feathers, flowers, silks, satins, ribbons, laces, shapes, trimmings, in fact, everything to be found in the most fashionable millinery parlors. Miss Conley does a very large business to order, and gives every detail of her extensive business her personal attention and supervision. She employs a large force of skilled milliners. Her parlors are well lighted, spacious, and equipped with every convenience for the accommodation of her patrons. These parlors are 20 x 75 feet in area, and rank among the finest in Twentieth Century Buffalo. Miss Conley, in addition to being an artiste of merit, is a practical business woman, progressive and energetic. She is deservedly popular in the social world and enjoys the warm personal friendship of a very large circle.

WILLIAM A. RIX.

Tailor and Importer. (See page 219.)

LOUIS C. HOHL. — Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.

Louis C. Hohl, No. 356 Connecticut Street, dealer in dry goods, notions, and men's furnishing goods, is one of the best-known business men of Buffalo. His high standing in the community is evidenced by the fact that he recently served with much credit as back tax collector of the city. The business of Mr. Hohl was established in 1883 at the present location. He conducts a retail trade only, and has customers in all parts of the city. His stock of dry goods, notions, and gentlemen's furnishings is very large, and is scarcely excelled west of Main Street. His fine new store, recently erected, is well lighted, commodious, and finely arranged for the display of a large and well-chosen stock. Mr. Hohl probably has the largest patronage of any of the numerous and important mercantile establishments of Connecticut Street.

C. F. ADAMS COMPANY. — Cash Price Credit Installment Store.

The C. F. Adams Company's credit store, at No. 832 Main Street, is a notable Buffalo institution which serves many thousands of patrons. It was established twenty-five years ago and the present company was incorporated in 1891. It is a low-price store, where is sold stylish reliable wearing apparel for men, women, and children. While everything from a hat to shoes are handled, specialties of the house are ladies' tailor-made suits, skirts, waists, jackets, capes, etc. All these things are sold on special credit at low prices. The company undertakes to get for a customer any goods desired if they do not happen to have the articles in stock. The qualities are good and the terms of payment easy. The company, which occupies a store 25 x 100 feet in size, have been at No. 832 Main Street about three years. The C. F. Adams Company make a specialty of giving credit on the installment plan. They employ thirty-five agents for this branch, and have an enormous and increasing trade throughout the city and surrounding towns. They have stores in thirty different cities and the house is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world. The stock in the Buffalo store is very large and complete, and includes all kinds of fashionable wearing apparel for men, women, and children, and a great variety of goods for household use and ornament. A. H. Landis, who has charge of the Buffalo establishment is a model manager. He is a polished gentleman and a thorough and accomplished man of business.

WILLIAM A. RIX. — Tailor and Importer.

For many years lower Main Street was the business center of Buffalo, and it was there that the leading merchants in various lines conducted their affairs, and prospered. For nearly seventy years the best-dressed society and business men obtained their clothes at the tailoring establishment located at No. 35 and 37 Main Street. For more than twenty-five years this business was conducted by William A. Rix, and his handsomely-equipped store was the Mecca for Buffalonians who pride themselves on their neat appearance. The recent rapid progress of trade up town, however, demanded that he keep pace with it, and Mr. Rix was forced to succumb to the northward movement. March, 1903, he decided to remove his business to the new Root Building, at 630 Main Street, where he is now to be found, and where he maintains the high reputation for fine domestic and imported goods, high-class workmanship, perfect fit, and straight dealing that has ever characterized his establishment. Any man wearing clothing "built by Rix" may be assured that his garments are thoroughly well made, fit as they should, and are of the best material which the most reputable mills at home and abroad can turn out. Rix has no tricks. He is always fair dealing and a pastmaster in all branches of the art sartorial.

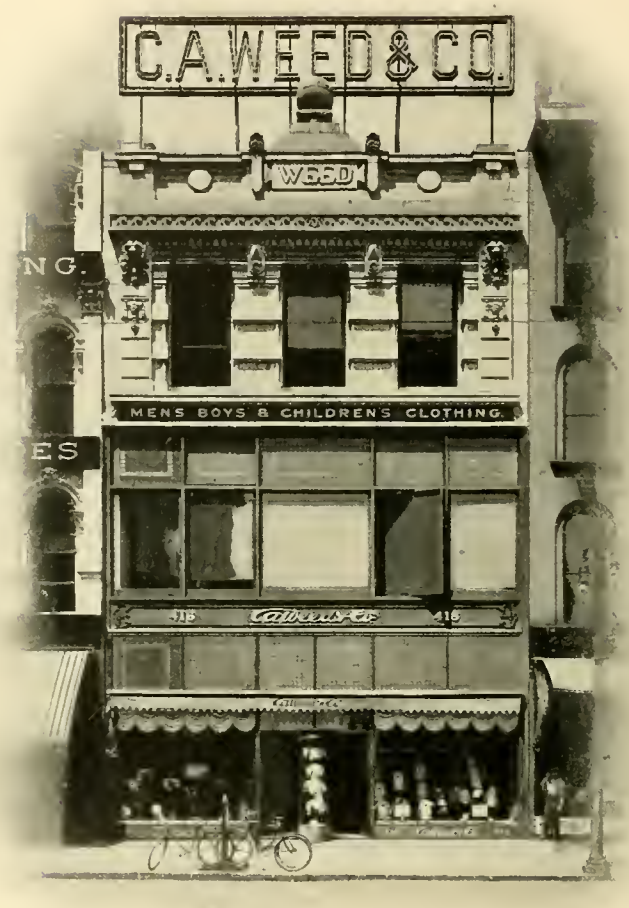
F. C. PRIES. — Merchant Tailor.

One of the leading merchant tailors in Twentieth Century Buffalo is F. C. Pries, who for the past eighteen years has furnished the best-dressed men in Buffalo with their outer clothing. In 1885, Mr. Pries modestly established himself as a merchant tailor at No. 165 Main Street, in the famous Mansion House block, and since that time has steadily advanced in public estimation until to-day he ranks as the most artistic maker of men's clothing on the Niagara Frontier. His business has grown until it now embraces not only the most fastidious and best-groomed men in Buffalo but the careful dressers of all the surrounding towns. Mr. Pries carries a stock of seasonable fabrics of both foreign and domestic weaves, and cuts all garments in the latest English or American styles, as preferred by the customer. No new fashion or weave but is to be found in this establishment and in all things that go to make up the perfect merchant tailoring establishment that of Mr. Pries takes the lead. A force of skillful cutters and careful makers are at all times kept employed, and no garment is permitted to bear his trade mark that is not found to be superior to that of any similar establishment in the country. Mr. Pries' customers all claim that his work is not "just as good as any," but that it is unquestionably "better than any." With such a reputation it will readily be understood that not only as a tailor but as a citizen Mr. Pries stands very high, and his friends are legion.

IROQUOIS TAILORING COMPANY.

Work that will suit the most fastidious, prices that will suit everybody, are the qualifications which have made the Iroquois Tailoring Company one of the most popular in its line. It has a very large trade which reaches beyond the limits of Twentieth Century Buffalo and extends all over the country. The concern was established in 1893 by W. Friedman, proprietor, at No. 385 Washington Street, where the increasing business necessitated removal to more commodious and convenient quarters. The Iroquois Company caters only to the

(Continued on page 221.)



One of the most prominent clothing houses of the city is that of C. A. Weed & Co., located at Nos. 416-418 Main Street, established in 1900 as a branch of the Binghamton firm of the same name, in direct charge of Robert S. Weed, a son of C. A. Weed, who founded the Binghamton manufactory some thirty-eight years ago. The firm occupies its own building, constructed especially for the clothing business, and during its short existence in Buffalo has made an enviable name for itself. Selling dependable goods at reasonable prices explains C. A. Weed & Co.'s success. Some idea of C. A. Weed & Co.'s business tenets can best be obtained by quoting from some of the literature they issue. An excerpt says: "This is a reliable store. We sell dependable goods at reasonable prices and guarantee to satisfy you. If you ever buy anything here that is disappointing, bring it back and your money is promptly refunded. It is our policy to keep track of our goods and to remedy any defect in merchandise or adjust any dissatisfaction that may arise in dealing with us. The fact that we can afford to pursue such a course shows the excellent character of the goods we sell. Few stores, we imagine, would either care or dare to investigate after the goods are once out of stock and the money in the cash drawer. What we want is satisfied customers. We want you to feel security in dealing with us. We appreciate your trade too much to be careless of your good will. If we do not hold your custom it won't be for want of an earnest effort to serve you well." A firm that lives up to these ideas, as do C. A. Weed & Co., certainly deserves the success they are achieving. The first floor of the store is devoted to an extensive display of men's suits, hats, and furnishings; the second floor is filled with children's wear; and the third floor is taken up with dress clothes, overcoats, raincoats, topcoats, and separate trousers. Albert F. Haass is manager of the store and is assisted by a large force of clever and painstaking salesmen. One of the noticeable things about C. A. Weed & Co.'s store is the spirit of fairness and liberality that is such an important factor in making a store a pleasant place to trade. Evidences of this spirit are seen in every department, and at the rate the firm is progressing it will not be long before they outstrip all other Buffalo houses in their line.

best class of patrons and only the highest-grade workmen are employed, and the equipments of the shop are complete. The best-dressed men in Buffalo, leaders in commercial and professional circles, wear suits made by the Iroquois Tailoring Company. They are superior in fit, in quality of goods, and in workmanship. Mr. Friedman is thoroughly representative of the successful man. Aggressive in his business methods, honorable in all his dealings, punctilious as to the fulfillment of every contract made, prompt to fulfill promises made, Mr. Friedman has won for himself a reputation which is as gratifying as it is deserved. The Iroquois Tailoring Company now occupies a fine suite of rooms at 31 W. Eagle Street, and employs an efficient force of competent and skilled hands.

WILLIAM M. BOTH. — Tailor.

If a thorough apprenticeship at the trade, long experience in the best shops in the city, and several years as proprietor of a shop of his own, will make a man a tailor, then William Both, the Grant Street Tailor, is all that his satisfied customers claim he is. After working for many years with the leading tailors of the city, five years ago he started his shop at No. 208 Grant Street. His ability as a cutter and fitter was known to many, and soon his trade was the best in that section of the city, which is famed for well-dressed men. Mr. Both carries a large stock of foreign and domestic woolens, in all weights, colors, and styles, and is prepared to make up suits and overcoats at moderate prices and with promptness. Each suit turned out by Mr. Both is in style, fit, and finish strictly up to date, with the best linings and trimmings, and the very best workmanship. No garment is turned out of the shop that is not of the latest style, and the man who has his clothes made by the Grant Street Tailor can be assured that he is clothed in a fashionable manner. Mr. Both employs skilled and experienced tailors, and gives attention to the cleaning, pressing, and repairing of clothes.

CONRAD J. MEYER. — Merchant Tailoring.

With a thorough knowledge of all branches of the tailoring business, with a stock of imported and domestic goods that is large and varied enough to suit the taste of any customer, and employing only the best workmen, Conrad J. Meyer seeks the custom of those who desire to be well dressed at prices that are not exorbitant. In 1894, Mr. Meyer opened a store at No. 533 Genesee Street. In a very short time, because of the superior character of his work, his trade grew rapidly. For cut, fit, finish, and style the garments turned out by Mr. Meyer are in every way up to date, and no tailor in the city can or does produce better work. He gives employment to some eight persons, and has accomplished coat and trousers makers on his payroll. No garment made by him is ever entrusted to any but capable journeymen. The result is that all his work is neatly finished and satisfactory in every respect. His old customers take pleasure in commending him to those who desire garments made in the latest style and in the most workmanlike manner.

THE HEYWOOD SHOE; GOODYEAR RUBBERS.

There is probably no city, town or hamlet in the United States where the Heywood Shoe is not known and worn. Stores for the sale of this model foot covering have been established in many of the leading cities, and the factories of the company at Worcester, Mass., are kept busy at all times turning out shoes for the many wearers of the Heywood Shoe. The branch at Buffalo was established in 1896 under the efficient management of Mr. Thos. Coulson, who served an apprenticeship of many years in the shoe trade and who is considered one of the best shoe men in the country. With remarkably good judgment he selected a store in the best part of Main Street, opposite the Iroquois Hotel block, and offered to the people of Buffalo the "Heywood Shoe." The rapid growth of the trade of the house soon necessitated the employment of four men in the store and seven on the road, and the Heywood Shoe to-day graces more feet in Western New York than any other make on the market. Superior workmanship, the best stock, handsomest shape, and preëminently the best lasting qualities are some of the advantages possessed by this shoe, and coupled with the uniform courtesy of Mr. Coulson and his assistants and their desire to insure and secure a fit in every case has brought to the store a trade that far exceeds that of any other shoe house in Buffalo. In addition to the Heywood Shoe, Mr. Coulson carries a full stock of Goodyear rubbers, and not only guarantees a fit but goes further and guarantees entire satisfaction as to quality, style, and workmanship. Mr. Coulson has made many friends in Buffalo and stands as high in social as in commercial circles.

CHARLES L. REIMANN. — Shoes and Rubbers.

One of the important mercantile establishments of the West Side is that of Charles L. Reimann, No. 342 Connecticut Street, dealer in shoes, rubbers, and all kinds of footwear, established in 1897. Mr. Reimann carries a full and complete line of shoes and rubbers for men, women, and children, and has a large and growing trade. He occupies a well-arranged store, 23 x 50 feet in size, and employs thoroughly competent and courteous help. He does all kinds of repairing of footwear, and in this line, as well as in the sale of goods, he has customers from all parts of the city. Mr. Reimann being out of the high-rent zone, he is not compelled, from the strain of enormous expenses, to charge his customers unusually high prices. His goods are of the best and his prices are always reasonable. He is liberal in his business views and methods and prefers at any time to have a pleased customer rather than an unfair profit. Such businesses as that of Mr. Reimann have made Connecticut Street widely known as an important retail street of the city. Mr. Reimann is careful to handle only goods of superior quality and the footwear sold by him possesses first-class wearing properties. He is known to thousands of Buffalonians as a gentleman of the most estimable private character and of the highest business integrity.

E. N. NEFF. — Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

No business house has a higher standing than that of E. N. Neff, wholesale dealer in boots, shoes, and rubbers, who occupies the handsome four-story building at Nos. 52 and 54 Pearl Street. This business was established in 1899 on Washington Street, and was successful from the start, so much so, that it soon became necessary to secure more accommodation, and the present extensive quarters were taken. The trade has grown to immense proportions and extends all over the city and through Western New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, while four competent traveling men are kept constantly on the road attending to the rapidly-growing trade. A large business is also done through mail orders. A specialty of this standard house is the "On Top" brand of men's fine shoes and the La Belle and La Mode ladies' boots. These brands are sold by every retailer in the territory covered by the firm and enjoy an enviable popularity, second to no other makes on the market. The offices of the firm, at Nos. 52 and 54 Pearl Street, are among the most commodious in the city and are well equipped with every convenience and business facility. The show and salesrooms are spacious and a very large line of goods is kept always in stock. Excellence in make and high-class material used are marked features of all goods handled by the firm. A force of fifteen experienced hands is employed and more than 15,000 square feet of floor service is occupied in the business. Mr. Neff is a representative, progressive business man and enjoys the fullest confidence of his associates.

DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS.

ALLEN CARPET CLEANING AND RUG WEAVING COMPANY.

No name is more familiar to the average Buffalonian than that of Allen in connection with carpet cleaning. The Allen Carpet Cleaning and Rug Weaving Company is the present title of the familiar establishment now located at 426 Pearl Street. It was founded by Alexander Allen at Erie Street and the Terrace many years ago. The founder died in 1877 and was succeeded by his son, Alexander Allen, Jr., who continued the business. In 1900, C. B. First, a practical rug maker, became a partner in the concern, the business of which is carpet cleaning and rug weaving from old carpets. The company has customers not only all over the city but from Ohio to the Atlantic Ocean and from Maine to Georgia. It is quite a large employer of labor, as twenty persons have employment with the company. A four-story building, 28 x 110 feet, is occupied, having been erected for the purpose. A regular price list has been established for cleaning by steam process Ingrain, Brussels, Moquettes, Wilton, and Axminster carpets, velvets, etc.; for cleaning by compressed air foreign and domestic rugs; for scouring carpets and rugs, fitting, laying, sewing, and taking up carpets, making rugs from old carpets, per square yard, etc., etc. The company makes any size rug desired. Between four and five yards of any kind of carpet will make one square yard of rug. Any kind of carpeting, except cotton, can be used. It would be difficult to conceive a business more useful to the community than this one, which is complete in every detail. With energetic management and satisfactory work, the patronage of the house has grown to immense proportions. The work turned out is a valuable advertisement for Buffalo over a wide area of the Union.

CHESTER'S STEAM DYEING.

"I Dye to Live," "I Live to Dye," is the appropriate trade mark of Chester's Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment, of which Harris W. Chester is the proprietor, and which is the oldest establishment in this country for such work. Mr. Chester's specialty is fine dyeing and cleaning, and he is one of the expert chemists of Buffalo. The plant was established in 1832 by John Chester, and is, therefore, a pioneer industry. The present proprietor was practically born to the business, of which he has expert knowledge in all its phases and requirements. The house is without doubt the oldest establishment of its kind in the United States, and year by year its trade has increased until it has a very extensive business, both local and in all parts of the country. A specialty is made of fine work in the line of cleaning and dyeing, and the more difficult the requirement the better Mr. Chester is pleased to get the trade, for he is an expert of the experts in his business. Five skilled operators are employed in Chester's Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment, which was founded seventy years ago in the same place where it now is, although the plant and business, of course, have grown enormously. The office is at No. 463 Main Street and the works at Nos. 479, 481, and 483 Main Street.

THE FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS.

An important concern, worthy of special mention in the pages of Twentieth Century Buffalo, is that of the French Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Works, with its offices and plant advantageously located at No. 259 Niagara Street. This enterprise was established eleven years ago by G. T. Fox, who, with A. H. Lamond, admitted to partnership six years ago, forms the present firm, which ever since its inception has done a very extensive and remunerative business; the quality of the work turned out and the methods of dyeing and cleaning being excellent and consequently productive of the most desirable results. The firm pays particular attention to dry cleaning and to the renovation of lace curtains, portieres and draperies. It has customers all over the city, and, for that matter, all over the State of New York. The plant occupied by the French Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Works is an ample one, comprising two floors, and containing one thousand square feet. The works are well equipped with all the latest appliances and up-to-date machinery. A number of skillful operatives are employed, and the business of the concern is rapidly increasing. Messrs. Fox & Lamond are thoroughly conversant with every detail of their business, and are representative citizens of progressive Buffalo.

MOHN & HUNTER. — German-American Laundry.

Twentieth Century Buffalo supports no better known or more popular institution than the German-American Laundry, and the name of Mohn & Hunter is a familiar one in almost every Buffalo household. This standard laundry was established seven years ago by George Mohn, Jr., and Clarence B. Hunter, and secured immediate popularity. Excellence of work, promptness in collection and delivery, care taken to conserve the interests of patrons, and fair and honorable dealing at all times has led up to a business of immense proportions, and to-day the German-American Laundry enjoys the cream of the trade. Messrs. Mohn & Hunter occupy a handsome three-story block at Nos. 266, 268, 270, and 272 East Genesee Street, comprising some 20,000 square feet of floor space. While they conduct a general laundry business, a specialty is made of wearing apparel of all kinds, and in this line they have a very large trade. They employ a force of 175 experienced hands, and fifteen wagons are used in the collection and delivery department. They have customers in all sections of Twentieth Century Buffalo and maintain branches all over the city. The laundry is one of the largest and finest in Western New York. It is equipped with the latest improved machines and every modern appliance. No injurious chemicals are used and only skilled help are employed. The finest laces and most delicate and dainty fabrics are handled in a most careful manner and guaranteed safe from injury. A specialty is made of fine lace curtains and in this particular line Messrs. Mohn & Hunter have a very large patronage. Both partners are prominent in industrial and social circles and enjoy the confidence and esteem of a host of friends in public and private life. They have a wide experience in their chosen line of industry and give to every detail their personal supervision. They are progressive, practical, and public spirited, and the business they have developed is a monument to their enterprise and sound methods as well as to their rule to give the best satisfaction.

F. C. LIEMBERNER. — Hair Goods, Etc.

For fine hair goods and for treatment of the hair by methods producing satisfactory results, no establishment in Twentieth Century Buffalo merits more prominent notice than does that conducted by F. C. Liemberner, at No. 452 Main Street, above Court. The name of Liemberner has long been favorably associated with this line of business, which requires great experience and professional skill, and the success which Liemberner has achieved and the long list of patrons secured are sufficient testimonials of merit. Many a good head of hair has been destroyed by poor treatment, but no such deplorable result can be charged against Liemberner, whose reputation is of the very best. There are many preparations for which much is claimed in relation to their application on the hair and scalp, but none of them is as reliable as Liemberner's Hair Tonic, which he claims will in ten days make hair look as glossy and feel as soft as it did in childhood, and for cleansing the scalp and retaining the hair there is no preparation made that will be so effectual.

LEADING PHARMACISTS.

HORACE P. HAYES. — Leading Buffalo Druggist.

The pioneer and leader in the drug business in Buffalo is Horace P. Hayes, wholesale and retail dealer in drugs and druggists' sundries. He is one of the oldest established dealers in the city and has the following four drug stores at Nos. 942, 944 Main Street, No. 278 North Division Street, Nos. 312, 314 Elk Street, and No. 469 Elk Street. The headquarters of Mr. Hayes are at No. 312 Elk Street. Mr. Hayes handles in his different stores all the goods necessary in a pharmacy and physicians' supplies of all kinds. He is agent for the leading manufacturing druggists and chemists in the country and sells goods, both wholesale and retail, all over Western New York, Pennsylvania, and other States and in Canada. Each one of the four large stores of Mr. Hayes does a large and profitable business. The drug trade is not like that of a department store, and it would not be possible to serve such a number of customers as are patrons of Mr. Hayes from any one or two stores. Owing to the fact that so many prescriptions or remedies are wanted for immediate relief, it is not possible to call all the people together at any central point to buy drugs at retail. Therefore, Mr. Hayes, in running four drug stores, is acting the part of wisdom from a financial standpoint and giving first-class goods and service to a greater number of persons than are waited on under any other single proprietorship. The agencies held by Mr. Hayes for all the important goods of chemists and manufacturers in this line testify to his leading position in the trade in Buffalo, and at the same time are evidence of his energy and enterprise. He handles only the best and purest goods and employ none but thoroughly trained, competent, and careful men in compounding and filling prescriptions. Mr. Hayes' knowledge of drugs and pharmacy is scarcely exceeded by that of anyone in this part of the country. He is a man of unusual business and executive ability, and is universally esteemed for his many excellent personal qualities and as an upright and honorable man in all his dealings of whatever nature.

ELI T. HOSMER. — Pharmacist.

The drug trade of Twentieth Century Buffalo is an important factor in her mercantile life and this particular line of business has conduced materially to her standing, growth, and prosperity. One of those who has done much towards bringing about this condition is Eli T. Hosmer, whose store, at No. 231 Allen Street, corner of College Street, is one of the handsomest and best equipped in the city. Mr. Hosmer established himself in this

location in 1883. He was formerly in the same line of business in Batavia. He conducts a general retail drug trade and in addition prepares the famous Hosmer's Ben-zo-ine Cream, which is sold to the trade all over the United States and Canada, having the reputation of being without an equal for chapped hands, lips, face, or any skin irritations. Mr. Hosmer's handsome store, 30 x 60 feet in size, is stocked with a large and full assortment of pure drugs, proprietary medicines and standard remedies, choice perfumery, fine stationery and toilet articles in large variety and of the highest quality and most elegant patterns, in fact, everything is carried that can be found in a first-class establishment of its kind. A choice line of cigars, etc., is also carried. Three skilled assistants are employed and a specialty is made of physicians' prescriptions. Mr. Hosmer is an experienced pharmacist, practical, wide-awake, progressive, public spirited, and successful business man. In the commercial world he enjoys a high reputation for fair and honorable dealings and sound sterling business methods, one always alive to every movement that will accrue to the interests of the city or be of benefit to his fellow men.

HAYDEN & TWOHEY. — Family Druggists.

One of the successful enterprises of Twentieth Century Buffalo is that of Hayden & Twohey, family druggists, located at No. 837 Main Street. Although only recently established in their present location, both these gentlemen are experienced and practical business men, skilled in every detail pertaining to their business and thorough pharmacists. They are young, enterprising, and energetic, fully up to date in everything that pertains to their particular line of business and with a wide experience gained from their long identification with leading druggists of this city. They have one of the finest lines of pure drugs, proprietary medicines, standard remedies, and physicians', hospital, family and druggists' supplies, a stock which cannot be excelled in the city either for variety or quality. They also carry a large line of the latest designs in toilet articles, a line that recommends itself to the most fastidious. As a result, they have built up an extensive business in these articles alone, a business that is growing with wonderful rapidity. The firm consists of William W. Hayden, for several years manager of the largest drug store in the heart of Twentieth Century Buffalo and an experienced pharmacist, and James E. Twohey, who formerly conducted a thriving business on one of the main thoroughfares on the West Side. He is also a practical pharmacist. Messrs. Hayden & Twohey have, individually, a large circle of friends in both the commercial and social worlds and their established reputation for ability, energy, and fair and honorable dealings insures them continued and deserved success in their undertakings.

E. J. LOCK. — Family Pharmacy.

The West Side has the honor of having the only lady druggist in Twentieth Century Buffalo, in the person of Mrs. Ella J. Lock, who is located at Nos. 207 and 209 Fourteenth Street. Mrs. Lock is a practical pharmacist, with an experience of ten years gained in the conduct of a first-class drug store in South Buffalo. She is perfectly competent to put up any prescription given by a physician, in fact, many of the leading physicians of Buffalo make out their prescriptions on her blanks. She established her West Side store in 1902. She carries a very large line of everything necessary in a first-class establishment of this kind, in the shape of drugs, proprietary and patent medicines, toilet articles, of high-grade quality and finest make. The store is well appointed and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of patrons. It is 20 x 40 feet in size and fully stocked with a complete line. Special care is taken in the filling of physicians' prescriptions and two skilled assistants are constantly employed in this department. Mrs. Lock is prominent socially and enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of warm personal friends.

WILLIAM COULSON. — Druggist.

No name in his line of business has been longer or better known to the public than that of William Coulson. For many years "Coulson Drug Store" has been a household name in Buffalo. For a long time it was located on Seneca Street, near Michigan, and was regarded as one of the leading stores of that section of the city. Mr. Coulson has always been noted for his energy and enterprise, and no one is more familiar with the peculiar requirements of the trade of a first-class drug store. His present store, at 142 Seneca Street, is well stocked with everything in his line and thoroughly equipped in all branches, including the accurate and prompt preparation of physicians' prescriptions. His prices are always as low as can be made for reliable articles and good service.

HARRY MURRAY. — Cigars, Wines, Etc.

Buffalo is a city which welcomes new enterprises, and extends to them the right hand of fellowship; and in this lies the secret of her advancement and steady growth. One of the city's business houses which we cite as a conspicuous factor in her mercantile thrift is that conducted by Harry Murray, at No. 366 Main Street. Mr. Murray is a dealer and jobber in high-grade cigars, wines, and liquors, and has an elegantly-appointed and fitted up buffet in connection, where all the popular brands of liquors, which he carries in stock, are sold by courteous and skilled assistants. All of the goods handled by Mr. Murray are well known, and he carries on an extensive out-of-town trade which is principally wholesale. Everything carried by him is of the very finest quality, and he is well known for his complete reliability, honor, and integrity in all his business dealings. He has been established at his present location since February, 1899, previous to which time he was located at the corner of Main and North Division streets. The premises occupied by Mr. Murray are very nicely arranged and well stocked. His store and buffet comprise about 1,000 square feet. He employs seven men about the premises and one on the road. Mr. Murray is one of Buffalo's best-known business men and enjoys the confidence and respect of a wide circle of friends and patrons.

GROCERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

BUFFALO RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Buffalo Retail Grocers' Association, which has a membership of over 600, was formed in 1900, and is now a strong and influential organization. The first Pure Food Show conducted under its auspices in Convention Hall, April 27 to May 9, 1903, was in every way a tremendous success. The officers of the association, in 1902–1903, were: President, Charles Lamy; Vice-President, George W. Ryan; Secretary, Henry Wiser; Treasurer, Henry Ziemer; Directors, F. G. Dannecker, John Troy, Henry Albert, A. J. Lechleitner, W. F. Rosner, F. M. Tallman. The officers for 1903-1904 are: President, George W. Ryan; First Vice-President, F. M. Tallman; Second Vice-President, W. J. Eyring; Treasurer, F. J. Eberle; Directors, John Troy, Joseph Phillips, G. H. Knighton, W. F. Rosner, J. Cronin, Charles Schmidt, C. Korn, Fred Jehle. The office of the association is at No. 649 Main Street. The committee of the successful Pure Food Show of 1903 comprised: F. M. Tallman, Chairman; John W. Cronin, Vice-Chairman; George W. Ryan, Second Vice-Chairman; Henry Ziemer, Treasurer; Alexander Hoegl, Secretary, and the most active spirit in the enterprise; A. J. Lechleitner, John Troy, Joseph Gimel, William F. Rosner, Henry Albert.

RUDOLPH BRAUN — Groceries.

The claim of having the oldest grocery establishment in Buffalo is justly made by Rudolph Braun, whose place of business is located in the Southern Hotel Block, at Nos. 273, 275 Michigan Street, where he does one of the largest hotel supplying trades in the city. For nearly half a century this house has been in existence and during that time the business has grown to vast proportions, although practically confined to Buffalo. The house was founded by Emanuel F. Kirsch in 1857, Rudolph Braun succeeding to the business. Under his management the trade has been pushed successfully. The specialty of this house is in supplying hotels, and nearly all of the big hostelries are among his customers. Mr. Braun carries a large line of teas, coffees, and smoked meats, and there is nothing to be found in a first-class grocery store that is not carried by this concern. Mr. Braun is one of the solid men of the city and enjoys the respect and confidence of the commercial circles of Buffalo.

HENRY ZIEMER & COMPANY — Groceries.

One of the most important firms in Buffalo is that of Henry Ziemer & Company, who operate three large and separate establishments, each of which is the leader in its special line. At Nos. 64 and 66 West Chippewa Street they conduct the largest and most complete grocery house in Twentieth Century Buffalo. It is practically two stores and is 40 x 110 in size, handsomely equipped with modern furnishings and fittings, with every available foot of space on wall and floor devoted to the storage of an immense stock of such goods as are usually found in a first-class grocery house, and fortified with a complete line of dainties and canned goods as carried in establishments devoted solely to the sale of articles of delicacy. A fine line of cigars and tobaccos and bottled liquors is also included. With such an establishment and the careful selection of stock, which at all times is pure, sweet, and clean, it is not strange that the firm has built up a large and increasing trade, for the distribution of which a large force of men and several wagons are employed. In addition to the grocery department, the firm conduct at No. 17 West Chippewa Street the largest and most important fish, oyster, game, and poultry business in the city. At No. 236 Franklin Street, connected with but distinct from the grocery market, is a fine-appointed meat market, in which is carried a large stock of the choicest kinds of fresh and salt meats. The West Side branch of the firm's business is also being successfully conducted at the corner of Elmwood and Auburn avenues, where a choice line of meats, provisions, groceries, etc., is carried. The firm has an established business of very large proportions. It is one of the most important institutions in this part of the country and it is at once a matter of convenience, necessity, and pride to Twentieth Century Buffalo. The very highest grade of goods is carried in all the stores and the most reasonable prices prevail. The members of the firm are Henry Ziemer and F. B. Griffith. Both are reputable, popular, and progressive men.

CHARLES LAMY & SONS — Groceries.

One of the largest and most prosperous wholesale and retail grocery houses in Buffalo is that of Charles Lamy & Sons, advantageously located at Nos. 301, 303, 305 Elk Street, with a branch house at Nos. 352, 354, 358 Louisiana Street. This enterprise was founded by Mr. Charles Lamy more than a quarter of a century ago, and was carried on exclusively by him until one year ago, when his sons, Messrs. Charles H. Lamy and Edward G. Lamy, were admitted to partnership. A business of large scope is carried on, particularly with the adjacent towns, and especially in West Seneca. In its season, the marine trade, also, constitutes a prominent factor in the firm's patronage. The headquarters of this successful concern comprise fifteen thousand square feet of floor space, and a large number of men are employed. Quite a variety of goods are carried, consisting of choice groceries, teas, and coffees, fresh and salt meats, and fish, flour, feed, seeds, hay, straw, oats, wines and liquors, and general hardware. The members of the firm of Charles Lamy & Sons are all representative business men of the city, and are well known for their enterprise and public spirit.

L. K. WATKINS — Fine Groceries.

Cleanliness, superior quality, completeness of stock, and cheapness of price are advantages which appeal particularly to the good housewife who is in search of the good things which are necessary for pantry and kitchen. All the qualities which go to make up the successful grocer and which combine to make his store popular and attractive are to be found with L. K. Watkins, whose handsome establishment is located at No. 320 Connecticut Street and whose trade is the largest of any one in his line on the West Side. He established himself at No. 198 Fourteenth Street, corner of Connecticut Street, about five years ago, but so large has his business grown that he has been compelled to remove to his present location at No. 320 Connecticut Street, a large commodious store, fitted with every convenience for the transaction of business and the comfort of customers. A large stock of fine groceries, fancy and staple, canned and bottled goods, choice teas and coffees, pure spices, syrups, pickles, in fact, everything that is to be found in a first-class store of this kind is carried. The lowest cash prices prevail for the purest of goods. Mr. Watkins employs a corps of skilled and courteous assistants in his store, and several wagons are required in the delivering department. In the commercial world Mr. Watkins is considered a thoroughly practical, wide-awake man, with a reputation for unswerving honesty and integrity.

C. A. TREBLE — Teas and Coffees and Delicatessen.

Among the strenuous and successful enterprises of Twentieth Century Buffalo that established by C. A. Treble, dealer in coffees, teas, rice, and cereals, corn starch, baking powder and washing soda, starch and soap, deserves favorable mention. It was established at No. 11 Grant Street about six years ago, and later, owing to the large and growing trade, was removed to No. 197 Grant Street, the present location. Mr. Treble makes a specialty of family trade, wholesale and retail, and it extends not only all over the city but throughout the surrounding territory, many customers being located in the Tonawandas, Lockport, and Niagara Falls. Prior to engaging in business for himself, Mr. Treble was for twelve years identified with the F. P. Jones Company of New York City, with whom he gained a wide experience and many permanent customers who are still included in his extensive patronage. The store which Mr. Treble has established is stocked with an extensive line of finest goods in the lines he carries. The sales and showrooms are spacious and fitted with every convenience, covering a floor space 25 x 75 feet in area. Mr. Treble offers a very complete and fine assortment of premiums which are given to his customers on a plan which will be explained cheerfully to anyone who will write for particulars. Special attention is paid to mail orders. Mr. Treble holds an enviable position in the commercial world as a progressive business man, practical and honorable in all his dealings.

FIDELITY TEA COMPANY — Teas, Coffees, Etc.

The Fidelity Tea Company, whose place of business is located at No. 374 Genesee Street, has been for the past nine years one of the leading and most important concerns of its kind in the city. The company are wholesale and retail dealers in teas, coffees, baking powder, spices, extracts, flour, and groceries and have a large trade, not only in Buffalo and surrounding towns but throughout Western New York. A force of six traveling agents are at all times busy taking orders from the many out-of-town customers, while an efficient force of experienced clerks attend to the wants of the retail patrons at the store. Carrying a stock that embraces a line that is not only large and complete but selected with the utmost care and by experienced buyers. Premiums, many of which are of great value, are given with the purchases made at the store of this reliable company, and a feature of the business is that every pound package leaving the store weighs a pound. George H. Cook, the proprietor of the company, is one of the most reliable men in Buffalo and has made for himself and his company a fine reputation by his sterling integrity and honorable methods. The premises occupied are 30 x 120 feet in dimensions and in all things the concern is a representative one.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company is the leader in their line in the United States and there is not an important city in the country where they have not a branch store, or where they do not have an immense business. This company does a large wholesale and retail business in Twentieth Century Buffalo, at Nos. 29 and 31 East Chippewa Street and No. 577 Washington Street, opposite the market, at No. 530 William Street, corner Krettner Street, and at No. 143 Falls Avenue, Niagara Falls. Mr. William D. Doherty is the energetic and able general manager. The company employs forty-five experienced men on the road, twenty-five are kept busy in the stores, while eight wagons are used in the delivery department. In addition to a superb line of teas, the company also carries a full stock of fancy canned and bottled goods. They make a specialty of selling fancy Elgin creamery butter at cost, and as it is always uniform in quality their sales have a constant growth. Mr. Doherty is a man of wide experience and is a thorough business man. In the commercial world he enjoys the highest reputation and the fullest confidence of his associates. He has been appointed to the important position of Police Commissioner by Mayor Knight.

HOOD & GOULD — Ice Cream, Etc.

One of the most important enterprises of the West Side is that of Hood & Gould, manufacturers of ice cream, baked goods, and confectionery, at No. 296 Connecticut Street. This sterling house was established sixteen years ago and under judicious management the business has developed to gratifying proportions. It is now one of the very largest of its kind in Buffalo. The trade is both wholesale and retail and extends throughout the entire city and surrounding country. The premises occupied consists of a store, bakery, and ice cream plant, storage warehouse, stables and wagon house at Nos. 294 and 296 Connecticut Street, No. 487 and 489 West Avenue and No. 294

Plymouth Avenue. Equipped with electric lights, fans, natural gas, etc. A force of half a hundred hands are employed and an equipment of fifteen wagons is required for the delivery department. The entire establishment is under the direct supervision of Mr. Gould, a practical man, thoroughly versed in every department of the business. A specialty is made of ice cream and ices, for which the most improved machinery, operated by steam, is used. The very best quality of materials alone are used. All kinds of fine baked goods and confectionery are also made, and the reputation for superiority and excellence which the goods have won have led to a constantly increasing demand wherever they have been introduced. Mr. Gould is a native of Erie County and prior to engaging in his present business was for eleven years identified with the Erie Preserving Company. He is progressive, practical, up to date, and public spirited and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his associates.

W. F. TRESSELT — Fancy Cake and Bread Bakery.

In the list of successful business enterprises which are conducive to the commercial fame of Twentieth Century Buffalo, favorable reference must be made to an institution which has been established for nearly a quarter of a century, and which has contributed in a considerable measure to the city's progress and prosperity. It is that owned and operated by W. F. Tresselt, whose large bread and cake bakeries are located, respectively, at Nos. 147 Genesee Street and No. 312 Elm Street. Mr. Tresselt is an expert in his line, and has made an enviable reputation as a fancy bread, cake, and fine pastry baker. He established the business in 1881, and by close and intelligent attention to details he has built it up to very gratifying proportions. While Mr. Tresselt has a large retail trade, he also conducts an extensive wholesale business, and numbers among his customers most of the prominent caterers in Buffalo. His bakeries are both ample in dimensions and finely equipped. A large force of bakers and their assistants are employed, and several wagons are kept busy. Mr. Tresselt is a man who is greatly respected in the community. He is as good a citizen as he is excellent as a baker.

GAGER'S — Confectionery.

How many persons in Buffalo do not know that Gager's is not a dry goods store? The thought causes a smile perhaps. Most people, however, know it's a candy store. It was established by L. E. Gager about thirteen years ago at 302 Main Street. He died soon afterward and his widow, Mrs. A. E. Gager, has continued the business, which has been located for about six years in the present quarters, 552 Main Street. The trade is all retail, and principally with Buffalonians. Mrs. Gager caters for dinners and receptions, and has a very extensive trade in this direction. Eight persons are employed in the establishment, making and selling candies. The store is always neat and attractive, and the attendants are courteous and polite. Gager's candies are of excellent quality, in fact, no more choice and pure confectionery is made in the city. There are plenty of people who regard good candy as a necessity, therefore it is necessary for them to trade at Gager's. Candy is not likely to go out of fashion, and new and increasingly toothsome varieties are constantly being brought forward to delight the taste of the candy epicure. There is no better place in Buffalo than Gager's to buy candy. Mrs. Gager is a charming lady, who wins trade by her considerate treatment of all customers.

AUGUST EY — Candy Merchant.

August Ey, the pioneer confectioner, has a business that was established forty years ago by August and Albert Ey and run for ten years under the firm name of Ey Brothers, at No. 313 Main Street. When the partnership was dissolved August went into the bakery and confectionery business on Elk Street. After seven years he returned to Main Street, at No. 291, and continued until the building was torn down to make room for Ellicott Square. He then located at No. 78 Seneca Street, where he continued business for six years, with a branch at Ellicott Square. Three years ago he moved up town to his present location at No. 612 Main Street. August Ey's business is all retail, and he keeps at all times a full and complete line of choice confectionery. His store is 25 x 80 feet in extent and he employs ten persons. He has a very large trade, his candies being made of pure materials, and by the most approved methods. These facts are well known and Mr. Ey, being a veteran in the candy trade, enjoys a large patronage. His prices will compare favorably with those of any other dealer.

DOCTOR HILL — Dental Parlors.

The absolute necessity of the skillful work of the dentist admits of no question. The problem for the afflicted is who to consult. Dr. Hill, in his elegant new parlors, No. 304 Main Street, fills and extracts teeth without pain. Those who visit these parlors need have no fear of being tortured if their teeth need attention. Those who come from out of town wanting teeth without delay are furnished the same day. Skilled dental practitioners only are employed, and while the work is unexcelled in the city, the prices are the lowest. Teeth are extracted for only 25 cents. A lady is always in attendance at the office. This business was established in 1881, at No. 272 Main Street, by Dr. James M. Burke, the present manager. The offices now in use have been occupied by Dr. Hill since 1898. He has offices in twenty-two of the principal cities of the United States, and the Buffalo office treats patients from all points in Western New York and Pennsylvania. Dr. Hill was among the first to successfully practice painless dentistry, which takes from the dentist's chair its former terrors. The Buffalo office is open day and night. Appointments can be made by telephone.

GEORGE H. WOOLLEY.

Secretary, Hotel Iroquois Company. (See page 229.)

E. L. BRADY — Undertaker.

For the past twenty years Edward L. Brady has occupied a leading position among the undertakers and embalmers of the city. Not only does his reputation extend throughout Twentieth Century Buffalo but reaches throughout the County of Erie. His thorough knowledge and ability as a funeral director and his superior skill as an embalmer are well known and justly appreciated, and, as a result, he enjoys the patronage of leading families of this city and many of Western New York, his services thus being constantly in demand. Edward L. Brady has been prominently identified with the undertaking business for more than twenty years. He was for nearly seventeen years the senior partner of the firm of Brady & Drullard, which firm was dissolved in 1899. Mr. Brady established his undertaking parlors at Nos. 115 and 117 Franklin Street, where he now conducts a general undertaking business, a specialty being made of skilled embalming. They are fitted with all the conveniences for a modern undertaking establishment. He carries a large and especially fine line of funeral goods of the highest grade, quality and best manufacture. A force of competent and skilled assistants, male and female, are employed in his business.

LOUIS E. MAUER — Undertaker and Embalmer.

One of the oldest and best-known establishments on the East Side is that of Louis E. Mauer, undertaker and embalmer, and dealer in dry goods and gentlemen's furnishings, at Nos. 472 and 471 Genesee Street, near Mortimer. The business was established many years ago by Mr. Louis E. Mauer's father, and was operated by him up to about seven years ago, when the son succeeded him. About three years ago, Mr. Mauer took possession of the store adjoining store No. 472 Genesee Street, which was stocked with a full line of staple and fancy dry goods and gentlemen's furnishing goods of the highest grade and the best make, and in the latest styles and endless variety. The dry goods store, 30 x 120 feet in size, is fitted with every convenience for the comfort of customers. A force of six skilled and courteous assistants are employed. The undertaking and embalming parlors are 25 x 50 feet in size and are among the finest in Twentieth Century Buffalo. They contain a very fine line of caskets, coffins, and funeral supplies of the highest grade both in material and make. Mr. Mauer makes a specialty of furnishing, at the shortest notice, coaches for funerals, weddings, or any kind of functions at the most reasonable prices. Orders by telephone or mail are promptly attended to.

LEADING HOTELS OF BUFFALO.

HOTEL IROQUOIS.

Since the Hotel Iroquois was first opened for the service of the public, August 23, 1889, it has not only been the leading hotel in the city but has attained rank among the most famous and popular hotels in the New World. It is metropolitan in all its methods and management, being conducted with all the care and enterprise necessary to maintain the high standard of the very best and most successful hotels, and catering to the most exalted requirements of modern hotel patronage. Although it was considerably enlarged in 1900 its great capacity and vast resources for the entertainment of guests are often taxed to the uttermost. In addition to its high qualities as a hotel it is very largely utilized as a center for business purposes and as a social and political rendezvous, thus emphasizing its importance as a business institution. The original proprietors were William E. Woolley and Henry Montgomery Gerrans, to whom was added May 1, 1900, George H. Woolley, who since that time has had the general management of the vast business of the hotel. No structure has a better claim to be absolutely fireproof than this hotel.

HOTEL BROEZEL.

No hotel in the country has a better reputation among commercial men and the traveling public generally than the Hotel Broezel, which since 1889 has been housed in the substantial and convenient structure erected on the site of the former Broezel House after its destruction by fire in that year. The Hotel Broezel is modern in all equipments, its service is highly esteemed and its cuisine enjoys a splendid reputation. Its proximity to the Central Railway depot assures for it a large patronage in addition to the very large commercial travelers' custom it has long enjoyed. John E. Boldt, the present proprietor, has all the qualifications for successfully conducting a first-class hotel. Having a thorough knowledge of all the requirements of the business, he is enabled to make full provision for the comfort and convenience of his guests. Mr. Boldt also has control of the Whitcomb House, a leading house of Rochester, N. Y.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

The Lafayette Hotel, on the corner of Washington and Clinton streets, facing obliquely towards Lafayette Square, is a fine new structure, which will be completed and opened early in 1901.

HOTEL IROQUOIS.

HOTEL BROEZEL.

CORRECTIONS AND OMISSIONS.

MARK PACKARD.* — Coal and Coke.

Mark Packard has been actively identified with the wholesale coal and coke business in Buffalo since October, 1879. His interests are now extended, diversified, and continually expanding. He not only handles a large tonnage of Pittsburg steam and Youghiogheny gas coal for shipment to Eastern, Western, and Canadian markets, and all through New York State, but is also actively engaged in large coal development enterprises. A few years ago he purchased, and has since developed, a tract of 10,000 acres of Pocahontas coal lands in McDowell County, W. Va., on the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and on this property there are a number of producing companies shipping coal east to tidewater for the New England markets and for export, and westward to the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan markets, and especially Chicago. The capacity of the works in McDowell County considerably exceeds 1,000,000 tons per annum. Mr. Packard is president of the Tug River Coal Land Company and of the Pocahontas Thin Vein Coal Land Company, and owns and operates the Mahoning Colliery, located at Mahoning, Armstrong County, Pa., on the Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the output of which colliery is distributed in Buffalo and other points in New York State, Northwestern Pennsylvania, the Eastern markets, and Canada. He is likewise interested, as a director and the heaviest individual stockholder, in the works of the Hamilton Coal Mining Company, located at Crag Dell Station, Westmoreland Co., Pa., twenty miles from Pittsburg. The coal from these mines reaches the Pittsburg market, tidewater for shipment to New England States, and by rail to Northwestern Pennsylvania, Buffalo and other points in New York State, the Eastern and Canadian markets. In addition to handling the best grades of Connellsville and Pocahontas coke, he will control the shipments in New York State and the Canadian and Eastern markets of the output of the ovens now being completed at Batavia, N. Y., by the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, which ovens were designed by Professor Lowe, the same as those adopted by the Jones & Laughlin concern of Pittsburg, and constructed to produce a coke in every respect equal to the best Connellsville output for domestic purposes, and for cupola and furnace use.

Mr. Packard, furthermore, is identified with the banking interests in McDowell County, W. Va., being one of the largest stockholders in the McDowell County Bank, the pioneer banking institution of the Pocahontas and Tug River Coal fields. His great and growing business is conducted in a fine suite of offices on the fifth floor of the new Fidelity Trust Building, corner of Main and Swan streets, Buffalo.

RICHARD RADLEY.

Richard Radley, whose portrait appears on page 127, Part One, of this edition of Twentieth Century Buffalo is the leading man in his line of business in this territory. He is a practical contracting engineer, and because of his long experience and peculiar ability his services are in constant demand in the construction and equipment of important public and industrial enterprises. For eight years he was associated with the John T. Noye Manufacturing Company and for another eight years was superintendent of the large works of G. W. Tifft Sons & Company. Under his supervision a number of extensive manufacturing plants have been erected, he giving especial attention to the equipment of modern steam power plants. He is the special representative of the famous Corliss engines of the Bates Machine Company of Joliet, Ill. His offices are at 930 Ellicott Square.

JAMES SANGSTER & COMPANY.

On page 123, Part One, of this edition of Twentieth Century Buffalo will be found the portrait of the active member of the well-known firm of patent attorneys, James Sangster & Company. The name under this portrait should have been "Arthur J. Sangster," who is a son of James Sangster, the founder of the business, the office of which is located at Nos. 1054, 1056 Ellicott Square.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

November 1, 1903, the Royal Arcanum had a membership of 280,000, with 28 grand councils and 2,098 subordinate councils. Up to that date the order had paid death claims to the amount of $81,109,785.29. It had an emergency fund of $2,002,813.01, and an excess of current resources over liabilities of $616,133.19. J. V. Bicknell, of Buffalo, is serving his eighteenth consecutive term as Grand Secretary. (See page 104, Part One.)

* The above notice should have appeared in the place of that inadvertently printed without revision, on page 125.

FREDERICK O. MURRAY.

Elected County Treasurer, 1903. Term expires December 31, 1906. (See page 233.)

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

At the election held November 3, 1903, the following residents of Erie County and of the City of Buffalo were elected to represent the interest of their fellow citizens in various official capacities:

COUNTY OFFICERS. — Total Vote 82,213.

County Clerk.— John H. Price of Akron, Republican, to succeed himself, by a plurality of 9,551 over Edward H. Rogers, Jr., Democrat.

County Treasurer.— Frederick O. Murray of Buffalo, Republican, to succeed William H. Daniels, by a plurality of 5,118 over William F. Kasting.

Keeper of the Almshouse.— Martin Heilbronn of Buffalo, Republican, to succeed John A. Stengel, by a plurality of 973 over John A. Stengel, Democrat.

Superintendent of the Poor.— Lafayette L. Long of Buffalo, Republican, to succeed himself, by a plurality of 7,088 over Joseph Thiel, Democrat.

County Auditor.— Charles F. Sturm of Buffalo, Republican, to succeed John W. Neff, by a plurality of 6,580 over Frederick G. Hoehn, Democrat.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

First District.— Charles J. Quinn, Democrat; plurality of 1,306 over Jeremiah Nehin, Republican.

Second District.— * Robert Lynn Cox, Republican (see Part One, page 146); plurality of 4,507 over William H. Jones, Democrat.

Third District.— * Anthony F. Burke, Democrat; plurality of 1,043 over William J. B. Haese, Republican.

Fourth District.— * Charles V. Lynch, Democrat; plurality of 35 over William C. Tenjost, Republican.

Fifth District.— Charles F. Brooks, Republican; plurality of 114 over Charles W. Hinson, Democrat (see Part One, page 147).

Sixth District.— * George Ruehl, Republican; plurality of 192 over Charles F. Boine, Democrat.

Seventh District.— * John K. Patton, Republican; plurality of 943 over John J. Madden, Democrat.

Eighth District.— * Elijah Cook, Republican; plurality of 433 over Neal McCloskey, Democrat.

* Re-elected.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Treasurer.— Walter J. Shepard, Republican, to succeed Adam Boeckel; plurality of 4,561 over Edwin Fleming, Democrat.

Commissioner of Public Works.— Francis G. Ward, Republican, to succeed himself; plurality of 3,581 over Augustus F. Scheu, Democrat.

Superintendent of Education.— Henry P. Emerson, Republican, to succeed himself (see Part One, page 22); plurality of 9,209 over Charles P. Alvord.

Overseer of the Poor.— Louis J. Kenngott, Republican, to succeed himself; plurality of 6,803 over Joseph Hassler, Democrat.

Judge of the Municipal Court.— Clark H. Hammond, Republican, to succeed Louis Braunlein; plurality of 2,772 over Louis Braunlein, Democrat.

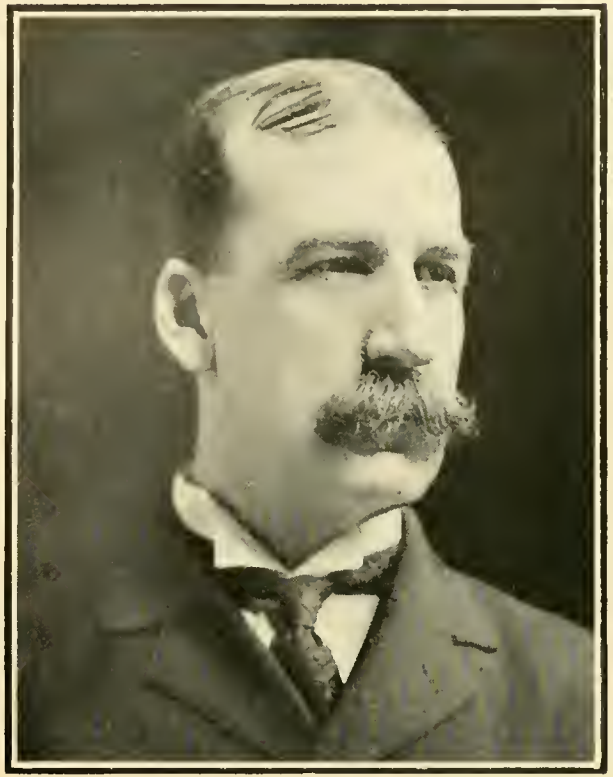
Police Justice.— Thomas Murphy, Republican, to succeed himself; plurality of 9,080 over Matthias Endres, Democrat.

Justice of the Peace.— Thomas H. Rochford, Republican, to succeed himself; plurality of 4,231 over Martin T. Devaney, Democrat.

COUNCILMEN.

William Germann, John F. Barth, John J. Smith, reëlected, Charles G. Pankow, Henry H. Bingham, all Republicans; J. N. Adam, Democrat. James Ash, Thomas Stoddard, and Henry Ladd, Republicans, hold over.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE. (See page 233.)



WALTER J. SHEPARD.

Elected City Treasurer. Term expires January 1, 1908.

LOUIS J. KENNGOTT.

Reëlected Overseer of Poor. Term expires January 1, 1908.

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ALDERMEN.

First Ward — * Jeremiah Gorman, D. Second Ward — * John P. Sullivan, D. Third Ward — * Joseph Butler, D. Fourth Ward — * John J. Collins, D. Fifth Ward — Orrin F. Pierce, R. Sixth Ward — * Henry Moest, R. Seventh Ward — * John B. Huster, D. Eighth Ward — Edward Sperry, R. Ninth Ward — Bernard J. Pitass, D. Tenth Ward — * Joseph Walz, D. Eleventh Ward — * James Smith, D. Twelfth Ward — * Louis Mullenhoff, D. Thirteenth Ward — * John Kick, R. Fourteenth Ward — * Ernest Wedekindt, R. Fifteenth Ward — Charles J. Fix, R. Sixteenth Ward — Frank J. Schmidt, D. Seventeenth Ward — * Henry Landsheft, R. Eighteenth Ward — Jacob Gangnagel, R. Nineteenth Ward — * John J. Kennedy, D. Twentieth Ward — * John Martin, R. Twenty-first Ward — G. J. Haffa, R. Twenty-second Ward — * John O. Manning, R. Twenty-third Ward — * Neil McEachren, R. Twenty-fourth Ward — Frank T. Coppins, R. Twenty-fifth Ward — * J. Thomas Harp, R.

REGISTERED VOTERS.

The number of voters in Twentieth Century Buffalo who registered in 1903 was 69,268, as compared with: 1902, 65,350; 1901, 67,639; 1900, 73,170.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

The following is a list chronologically arranged of the appointments made by Mayor Knight since he took office, January 1, 1902:

Jan. 1, 1902. Health Commissioner. — Dr. Walter D. Greene. To succeed Ernest Wende. Term expires Jan. 1, 1907.

March 11, 1902. Trustees of the Grosvenor Library. — Edward H. Butler, Ganson Depew, Josiah Jewett. To succeed themselves. Term expires March 11, 1907.

Feb. 3, 1902. Member of the Board of School Examiners. — Peter W. Van Peyma. To succeed himself. Term expires Feb. 3, 1907.

Feb. 14, 1902. Park Commissioners. — William A. Joyce (5 years), Frank H. Goodyear (4 years), William Hengerer (3 years), Charles Mosier (2 years), George C. Ginther (1 year). To succeed old board.

Feb. 14, 1902. Member of the Examining Supervising Board of Plumbers and Plumbing. — Frank L. Beyer. To succeed Chas. B. Huck. Term expires Dec. 31, 1904.

Feb. 19, 1902. Civil Service Commissioners. — Charles B. Wheeler, Joseph E. Ewell, Henry W. Sprague, John R. Moynihan, Thomas M. Crowe, M. D., George A. Ricker, Bartholomew Connor. To succeed old board. Term during the pleasure of the Mayor.

March 15, 1902. Director of the Buffalo Public Library. John D. Bogardus. To succeed himself. Term expires March 15, 1907.

July 21, 1902. Trustee of the Jesse Ketchum Memorial Fund. — Harrison N. Vedder. To succeed J. N. Larned.

Dec. 12, 1902. Civil Service Commissioner. — Joseph L. Whittet. To succeed Joseph E. Ewell, resigned. Term during the pleasure of the Mayor.

Jan. 16, 1903. Market Clerk. — William Metzler. To succeed Edward Dickman. Term during the pleasure of the Mayor.

Jan. 16, 1903. Member of the Board of School Examiners. — E. Corning Townsend. To succeed Arthur E. Hedstrom, resigned. Unexpired term.

Feb. 3, 1903. Member of the Board of School Examiners. — Arthur W. Hickman. To succeed Devoe P. Hodson. Term expires Feb. 3, 1908.

Feb. 14, 1903. Park Commissioner. — George C. Ginther. To succeed himself. Term expires Feb. 14, 1908.

March 15, 1903. Harbormaster. — Benjamin L. Cowles. To succeed John J. Burns. Term expires March 15, 1905.

April 9, 1903. Civil Service Commissioner. — Henry Zipp. To succeed George A. Ricker, removed. Term during the pleasure of the Mayor.

June 1, 1903. Fire Commissioner. — Simon Seibert. To succeed John F. Malone. Term expires June 1, 1909.

Police Commissioner. — William D. Doherty. To succeed John H. Cooper, resigned. Term expires March 1, 1905.

July 10, 1903. Trustee of the Jesse Ketchum Memorial Fund. — Frank S. Fosdick. To succeed Harrison N. Vedder, resigned.

Sept. 15, 1903. Fire Commissioner. — Russell H. Potter. To succeed William S. Grattan, resigned. Term expires June 1, 1908.

* Re-elected.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE. (See page 233.)

THOMAS MURPHY.

Reëlected Police Justice. Term expires January 1, 1908.

CLARK H. HAMMOND.

Elected Municipal Court Judge. Term expires January 1, 1910.

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POSTSCRIPT.

The following items of general information are from official sources and are added to this edition of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO on account of their value for reference.

CITY FINANCES AND TAXES.

The total real estate valuation in the City of Buffalo, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is $233,066,365, as compared with $223,947,690 for the previous year.

The total personal estate valuation in the City of Buffalo, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is $6,351,000, as compared with $6,793,500 for the previous year.

The total general tax valuation in the City of Buffalo, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is $239,417,365, as compared with $230,741,190, for the previous year.

The total lamp tax valuation in the City of Buffalo, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is $221,907,365, as compared with $214,773,045 for the previous year.

The total general franchise tax valuation in the City of Buffalo, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is $12,607,200, as compared with $13,164,430 for the previous year, when there was also a lamp franchise tax valuation of the same amount. No lamp tax is levied in franchises for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The tax rates for the last two fiscal years in the City of Buffalo were fixed as follows: general tax, 1902–1903, $17.203 per $1,000; 1903–1904, $17.366; lamp tax, 1902–1903, $0.630 per $1,000; 1903–1904, $0.638; general franchise tax, 1902–1903, $17.203 per $1,000; 1903–1904, $17.366. Total tax rate for 1903–1904, $17.366, as compared with $17.833 for the previous year.

The appropriations for the general expenses of the municipal government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, amounted to $7,754,467.53, as compared with $7,116,623 for the previous year. The general fund income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, was $2,777,035.21, and the estimated income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was $3,233,988.96.

The total amount to be raised by the general, lamp, and franchise taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is $4,520,478.57, as compared with $4,339,588.19 for the previous year.

The total value of real estate owned by the City of Buffalo, June 30, 1903, was $13,679,762.

The total value of personal property owned by the City of Buffalo, June 30, 1903, was $11,274,298.61.

The bonded debt of the City of Buffalo, June 30, 1903, was $18,229,634.86, of which amount $11,812,489.35 was held outside of the city. Bonds to the amount of $1,553,521.33 fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

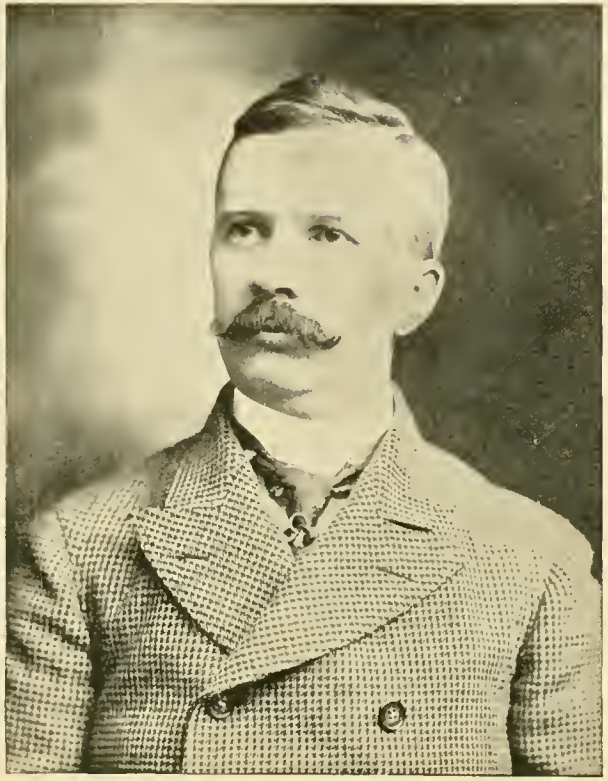
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The amount of property in this city exempt from taxation in 1903 was $40,015,935, according to the assessors' valuations. In 1902 the amount was $35,650,542. The exempt list includes property owned by the national, State, and city governments, property used for religious purposes, and a certain fixed amount of property owned by clergymen and pensioners. It was estimated that of the increase in 1903 of nearly $5,000,000, about $3,000,000 was represented by city property, nearly $1,000,000 by State property, and about $1,000,000 by property of the Catholic Church. The increase in the holdings of the Protestant churches was slight.

FRANCHISE TAX ASSESSMENTS.

In 1902 the franchise tax assessment on corporations doing business in Buffalo amounted to $13,164,430. In 1903 the amount assessed was $12,607,200, as follows:

American Telephone and Telegraph Co., $20,000; Bell Telephone Co., $600,000; Buffalo Creek Railway Co., $16,500; Buffalo Gas Co., $2,085,000; Buffalo General Electric Co., $1,935,000; Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Co., $4,065,000; Buffalo Traction Co., $853,000; Crosstown Street Railway Co., $1,320,000; Cataract Power and Conduit Co., $650,000; Eastern Elevator Co., $1,800; Erie County Natural Gas Fuel Co., $50,000; Erie Railroad Co., $6,300; Erie Railroad Co., $11,000; Frontier Telephone Co., $175,000; International Bridge Co., $25,000; International Railway Co., $4,065,000; Lehigh Valley Railway Co., $55,000; Marine Elevator Co., $1,100; New England Telegraph Co., $45,000; New York Transit Co., $15,000; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., $380,000; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., $18,000; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., $4,000; New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., $80,000; People's Gas Light & Coke Co., $49,000; Spencer Kellogg Co., $500; Standard Oil Co., $6,000; Western Union Telegraph Co., $130,000. Total, $12,607,200.



LAFAYETTE L. LONG.

Reëlected Superintendent of Poor. Term expires January 1, 1907.

JOHN H. PRICE.

Reëlected County Clerk. Term expires January 1, 1907.

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS.

The following is a list of those assessed in Twentieth Century Buffalo on personal property valued at $25,000 and upwards:

Harry Hamlin,	$25,000
William Hamlin,	50,000
Amelia Howard estate,	50,000
Joseph T. Jones,	25,000
Spencer Kellogg,	50,000
Dorothy Smith estate,	25,000
Alice Douglass estate,	40,000
Georgia B. Pardee,	100,000
D. P. Rumsey,	50,000
Genevieve Schoellkopf,	50,000
Frederick F. Steven estate,	25,000
Jacob Uebelhoer,	60,000
Martha T. Williams,	100,000
George L. Williams,	30,000
Charles H. Williams,	45,000
Caroline N. Jewett estate,	25,000
Sarah A. Brush estate,	25,000
John Satterfield estate,	50,000
Maria L. Wilkeson estate,	25,000
Catharine B. Lewis,	40,000
Ann Thompson,	75,000
Jane E. Thornton estate,	25,000
Thomas Lothrop estate,	25,000
Maria F. Scheu estate,	30,000
Mary J. Bennett,	25,000
Louis E. Behringer,	25,000
Philip Houck estate,	30,000
Laura H. Austin estate,	120,000
George E. Hayes estate,	40,000
William F. O'Rourke estate,	25,000
Sarah Becker,	25,000
Philip Becker estate,	25,000
T. B. Barnum estate,	35,000
C. J. Wells estate,	$75,000
Agnes Demarest,	50,000
James Forsyth,	25,000
Amelia A. Hayen,	35,000
Harriet N. Haven,	25,000
Caroline H. Howard,	50,000
Julia N. Holman,	25,000
W. G. Fargo estate,	50,000
Charlotte A. Watson estate,	50,000
P. P. Pratt,	50,000
George R. Potter estate,	25,000
R. Keating Root,	40,000
Bronson Rumsey estate,	30,000
James M. Smith estate,	25,000
Jacob Scheu estate,	25,000
Daisy King Smith estate,	50,000
Elizabeth White,	100,000
Margaret L. Wilson,	25,000
Winslow M. Howard,	25,000
Kate W. Winslow,	25,000
Caroline F. Winslow,	25,000
J. J. Albright,	50,000
George K. Birge,	30,000
M. H. Birge estate,	30,000
Jonathan C. Forbush estate,	20,000
Mary E. Daniels,	25,000
George V. Forman,	50,000
W. H. Gratwick estate,	100,000
Kate L. Hamlin,	100,000
Frank K. Howard,	25,000
George R. Howard,	50,000
E. L. Hedstrom estate,	50,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

In the fall of 1903, in addition to the three high schools — Central, Masten, and Lafayette — 64 public schools were open under the supervision of the Department of Education. There were engaged 1,278 teachers, of whom 1,200 were women, and 78 men. The number of pupils registered was 60,188, in addition to 3,277 attending the night schools. The 60,188 were distributed as follows: teachers' training school, 19; high schools, 2,985; primary and grammar schools, 55,844; kindergartens, 1,164; truant school, 146. Schools No. 21, on Hertel Avenue, near Elmwood Avenue, and No. 61, on Grider Street and Leroy Avenue, are in the course of construction, and an addition is being built to No. 58, on Rother Avenue, near Walden Avenue. A new building in the place of School No. 41, is to be erected on the site of Jefferson Park, near Broadway, and a new school will be built in 1904 in the Kensington district. (See pages 23 and 159, Part One.)

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

During the year 1902, January 1 to December 31, 2,109 building permits were issued by the Bureau of Building of the Department of Public Works, involving an estimated cost of $5,133,078. During the year 1903, to October 30, 1,675 permits were issued, estimated cost, $3,687,283. The total for the entire year of 1903 was estimated: 1,825 permits, estimated cost, $4,387,283.

GRADE CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS.

On pages 31 and 160, of Part One, will be found facts relating to the grade-crossing improvements [illegible]. A subsequent report made at the beginning of the year 1903 showed that the cost of completed structures had amounted to $4,944,498.22, and that in 1903 work on Louisiana, Elk, and Van Rensselaer streets, Fillmore Avenue, North Division, Emslie, and Eagle streets was completed at a cost of $920,844.35. Work on Genesee Street, to cost $38,495, on Perry Street, to cost $163,089, on William Street, to cost $108,900, and on Tupper Street, to cost $9,000, was under contract at the close of 1903.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE. — COUNCILMEN.
(See page 233.)

WILLIAM GERMANN.

JOHN J. SMITH. (Reëlected.)

DR. H. H. BINGHAM.

JOHN F. BARTH

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POST-OFFICE.

The business of the Buffalo Post-office shows an important increase in all departments. The following are the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903: Receipts, $1,117,800.18, an increase of $87,151.78 over previous year; money orders, general office only, 791,369 transactions, amounting to $14,185,353.10, as compared with 678,367 transactions, amounting to $11,820,707.08, an increase of 113,002 transactions, in amount, $2,364,647.02. For the quarter ending September 30, 1903, there were 205,901 transactions, amounting to $3,804,399.98, a considerable increase over the same period in 1902.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY.

United States Pension Agent, Charles A. Orr, reported, Nov. 4, 1903, that the number of pensioners on the rolls, June 30, 1903, were 47,264; and the amount disbursed for the year ending June 30, 1902, was $6,314,457.15; as compared with 48,239 on the rolls, June 30, 1903, amount disbursed for the year ending June 30, 1903, $6,356,551.75. (See Part One, page 45.)

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Adolph G. Frankenstein, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, reported that the internal revenue taxes collected at Buffalo in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, amounted to $1,296,468.17, and from that date to Nov. 1, 1903, $950,752.94. (See Part One, page 47.)

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Henry W. Brendel, Collector of Customs for the Port of Buffalo, reported that the value of exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was $18,090,148, and from that date to Nov. 1, 1903, $7,380,063; value of free goods for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, $1,605,138; and from that date until Nov. 1, 1903, $703,632; value of dutiable goods $4,281,191, and from that date until Nov. 1, 1903, $1,235,511. (See Part One, page 39.)

THE NEW BREAKWATER.

Work on the new breakwater was begun May 19, 1897, and was practically completed, September 25, 1903. It comprises three parts, known as the stone section, 7,255 feet long; the south harbor section, 2,739 feet long; and the Stony Point section, 8,803 feet long. Over 1,000,000 tons of stone were used in the construction. The total cost was approximately $1,810,000.

STATE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The cost of licenses issued by the State Excise Department for the City of Buffalo is now: for saloons and hotels, $750 per annum; for sale of liquor not to be drunk on the premises, $450; for druggists, $7.50, and also a ten cent stamp tax for liquor sold in pint packages; special all night, $10; transfers, $10. The annual report of the State Department covering the calendar year is issued in the following spring.

GROSVENOR LIBRARY.

The last statement made by Trustees Edward H. Butler, Josiah Jewett, and Ganson Depew of the finances of the Grosvenor Library, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was as follows: The total receipts were $27,357.57, as follows; Balance from preceding year, $6,141.75; received from City of Buffalo, $19,387.93, sale of duplicate books, $137.50; interest from book fund, $1,583.14; interest from bank deposit, $107.25. The expenditures for the year were $18,155.17, leaving a balance of $12,191.29. The chief items of the expenditures were $5,963.88 for books and periodicals, $1,300.57 for fuel and lighting, and $8,572.29 for salaries.

THE BUFFALO LIBRARY.

The officers of the Buffalo Library for 1903 are the same as those for 1902. (See Part One, page 71.)

Photo by Hall.

NEIL McEACHREN.

President of the Common Council, 1903. Re-elected Alderman, 21st Ward.
(See page 235.)

BUFFALO FINE ARTS ACADEMY.

The officers of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy for 1903 are: President, Edmund Hayes; Vice-President, Carleton Sprague; Secretary, Willis O. Chapin; Treasurer, William H. Gratwick.

BUFFALO ASSOCIATION SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The officers of the Buffalo Association Sons of the Revolution for 1903 are: President, Charles B. Wheeler; Vice-President, Charles W. Williams; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Comstock.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The officers of the Buffalo Historical Society for 1903-1904 are the same as those chosen for the previous year: President, Andrew Langdon; Vice-President, George A. Stringer; Treasurer, Charles J. North; Secretary, Frank H. Severance. (See Part One, page 79.)

BUFFALO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The officers of the Buffalo Genealogical Society for 1903 are: President, Mrs. Edward C. Hawks; Vice-President, Dr. Joseph W. Grosvenor; Registrar, Mrs. Louise Bethune; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward D. Strickland. Trustees for three years: Dr. Joseph W. Grosvenor, Miss Annie S. Woodcock, Alfred L. Becker, and Miss L. Estelle Fowler, to serve out one year of an unexpired term.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

The officers of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences for 1903-1904 are: President, Hon. T. Guilford Smith; First Vice-President, Frank H. Goodyear; Second Vice-President, George L. Williams; Third Vice-President, Dr. Lee H. Smith; Recording Secretary, Dr. Carlos E. Cummings; Corresponding Secretary, James Savage; Treasurer, Charles R. Wilson; Librarian, Philip S. Smith; Directors for three years, Edgar B. Stevens, Ottomar Reinecke, Henry A. Richmond, Henry R. Howland; Director for two years, to take the place of Adolf Duschak, resigned, Dr. Ernest Wende; Director for one year, to take the place of John C. Nagle, deceased, Henry L. Elmendorf.

HUMANE SOCIETY (E. C. S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A.).

The officers of the Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 1903 are: President, DeWitt Clinton; Honorary President, E. A. Rockwood; First Vice-President, C. M. Underhill; Second Vice-President, Mrs. L. Doty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Miss Margaret F. Rochester; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Ulysses S. Utley; Treasurer, Charles A. Utley; Directors, Mrs. Pascal P. Beals, Mrs. W. L. Caudell, Mrs. D. M. Cheney, Mr. DeWitt Clinton, Mrs. DeWitt Clinton, Mrs. William B. Cutter, Mrs. Doty, Mrs. Edwin Fleming, Miss Matilda T. Karnes, Mr. Charles E. Wheeler, Mr. Archibald M. Hazard, Mrs. F. Hyatt Smith, Miss Lucy S. Lord, Mrs. Charles M. Morse, Miss Margaret F. Rochester, Col. E. A. Rockwood, Dr. B. F. Rogers, Mr. C. M. Underhill, Col. Charles H. Utley, Mr. Walter T. Wilson, Mr. George R. Howard, Mr. Frank H. Goodyear, Mr. Clinton B. Gibbs.

ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The officers of the Erie County Medical Society for 1903 are: President, Dr. Ernest Wende; Vice-President, Dr. John D. MacPherson of Akron; Secretary, Dr. F. C. Crane; Treasurer, Dr. E. Clark; Librarian, Dr. W. C. Callanan; Censors, Drs. Irvine Potter, John B. Coakley, Henry R. Hopkins, H. C. Lapp, and Frank E. Fronczak.

BUFFALO CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

The officers of the Buffalo Catholic Institute for 1903 are: President, P. J. Shifferens; Vice-President, James Gerard Smith; Recording Secretary, Stephen V. O'Gorman; Financial Secretary, Frank H. Wanenmacher; Treasurer, J. H. Ullenbruch; Managers, John M. Fornes, Max J. Beierl, the Reverend H. B. Laudenbach, William M. Bork, J. J. Hurley.

Photo by Hall.

SIMON FLEISCHMAN.

Chairman, Board of Councilmen, 1902-1903. Declined a renomination.

THOMAS STODDARD.

Councilman. Term expires January 1, 1907.

LOWER LAKES RECIPROCITY LEAGUE.

The officers of the Lower Lakes Reciprocity League, organized in 1903, are: President, Tracy C. Becker, Counselor-at-law; Vice-President, Alonzo C. Mather, President of the Mather Stock Car Company; Treasurer, A. J. Wheeler, President Western Savings Bank; Chairman Board of Directors, George B. Montgomery, President Montgomery Door and Box Company; Secretary, Campbell Shaw, Chairman of Standing Committee of National Reciprocity League on Reciprocity with Canada.

UNITED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The officers of the United Trades and Labor Council for 1903 are: President, Archie Grant; Vice-President, George Lippman; Recording Secretary, John Clark; Financial Secretary, Frank Seitz; Treasurer, John Coleman; Business Agent, John Coleman; Trustees, S. T. Gilnar, James Boland, and J. Taylor; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. Chapman. The officers, excepting treasurer and financial secretary, are elected for six months.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

The officials chosen by the following clubs and societies for 1903 were:

BUFFALO CLUB.— President, Frank H. Goodyear; First Vice-President, J. J. McWilliams; Second Vice-President, Pendennis White; Third Vice-President, Carlton M. Smith; Secretary, Robert W. Pomeroy; Treasurer, Richard B. Lyman; House Committee, H. C. Harrower, Chairman, H. M. Gerrans and Walter J. Donaldson.

SATURN CLUB.— Dean, Jesse C. Dann; Vice-Dean, William T. Atwater; Registrar, Lyman M. Bass; Burser, Shepard Kimberly; House Committee, Charles M. Ransom, Chairman, John A. Mann, L. H. Tyng.

UNIVERSITY CLUB.— President, William H. Glenny; Vice-President, Carlton R. Jewett; Secretary, Harry L. Taylor; Treasurer, Kneeland Ball; House Committee, Elbert B. Mann, Chairman, George B. Barrell, Louis E. Desbecker; Library Committee, William Nichols, Chairman, Henry P. Emerson and T. Guilford Smith; Auditing Committee, Charles B. Wheeler, Chairman, Charles Sumner Jones, George L. Lewis.

COLONIAL CLUB.— President, Robert A. Wallace; First Vice-President, F. C. Parchert; Second Vice-President, A. D. Cronk; Treasurer, D. L. Hamill; Secretary, William G. Justice; Directors, F. C. Parchert, Robert H. Wallace, John S. Tyler, D. L. Hamill, C. Walter Betts, J. H. Rebstock, M. M. Drake, Hugh McLean, A. T. Stewart, W. H. Johnson, W. G. Justice, Joseph B. Thebaud, S. L. Cary, A. D. Cronk, and W. H. Howe.

PARK CLUB.— Vice-President, George S. Metcalfe; Treasurer, H. A. Meldrum; Secretary, Bert L. Jones. The Board of Governors or Directors consists of Mr. Metcalfe, Whitney G. Case, Charles R. Huntley, George Urban, Jr., Bronson Rumsey, William H. Hotchkiss, John M. Satterfield, Dr. Lee H. Smith, H. A. Meldrum, Frank S. McGraw, and Secretary Jones.

THE BUFFALO PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH CLUB.— President, W. H. Andrews; Vice-President, A. B. Wright; Secretary, C. F. Tomlinson; Treasurer, Albert G. Schule; Directors, Mr. Elder, James Post, W. H. Kestin, and G. M. Worthington.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY SOCIETY.— President, Richmond C. Hill; Treasurer, Olin G. Rich; Secretary, Ernest F. Kruse, who constitute the Executive Committee.

SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.— President, Dr. DeWitt C. Greene; Vice-President, Dr. H. D. Ingraham; Secretary, Thomas H. Noonan; Treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; Chaplain, the Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D. D.

OHIO SOCIETY.— President, Charles H. Hard; First Vice-President, E. G. Mansfield; Second Vice-President, Calvin S. Crosser; Third Vice-President, Dr. F. S. Fitch; Fourth Vice-President, M. J. Caton; Secretary, William H. Mains; Treasurer, W. T. Bushman.

ALLEGANY COUNTY SOCIETY.— President, John E. Middaugh, Jr.; Vice-President, Andrew Langdon; Secretary, Royal L. Scott; Treasurer, Harry Hoover.

CHARLES J. FIX.

Alderman-Elect, 15th Ward. (See pages 114 and 235.)

FRANK J. MOORE.

District Passenger Agent, West Shore R. R. (See page 51.)

REVIEW OF 1903 AND OUTLOOK.

The year 1903 was one of steady progress in the business affairs of Twentieth Century Buffalo, and in some branches the commercial advancement was very marked. In the industrial field there were numerous important developments, enlargements and improvements, many of which will be found especially mentioned in previous pages of this edition of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO. At the Lackawanna Steel Plant the work was far enough advanced in October to permit the manufacture of the first batch of steel rails, and the works of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company are rapidly approaching completion.

Among the new factories completed or establishments enlarged during 1903 were those of the George Urban Milling Company, 50 employés; the Buffalo Dental Company, 100 employés; American Cabinet Company, Kenmore, 400 employés; Pratt & Lambert, varnish works, Tonawanda Street, 150 employés; Wood & Brooks Company, piano key factory, Kenmore, 500 employés; Buffalo Cereal Company, Elk Street, 100 employés; Clifton Manufacturing Company, factory, Black Rock, 400 employés; E. R. Thomas Motor Company, Niagara Street, 200 employés; Rapin Brake Shoe Company, West Shore shops, 200 employés; Duffy Brothers, silk factory, Broadway and Belt Line, 400 employés; Jacob Dold Packing Company, addition, William Street, 100 employés; Kurtzman Piano Company, addition, Niagara Street, 50 employés; Hard Manufacturing Company, Tonawanda Street, new plant, 200 employés; Taylor Signal Company, new plant, Belt Line, 700 employés; American Radiator Company, new plant, Black Rock, 1,000 employés; United States Rubber Reclaiming Company, Babcock Street, 400 employés; Cyphers' Incubator Company, Court Street, 200 employés; Sidney Shepard & Co., new plant, Sandusky Street, 200 employés; McLennan French Paint Company, addition, Black Rock, 100 employés; McKinnon Dash Company, Black Rock, 100 employés; George W. Miller Car Wheel Works, Van Rensselaer Street, 100 employés; Buffalo Lounge Company, new plant, Hamburg Street, 150 employés; United States Steel Tube Company, Kensington, 300 employés; Buffalo Meter Company, Terrace, 150 employés; M. Bernhard, factory for making bar fixtures and billiard tables, 150 employés; Phelps Company, chocolate works, Seneca Street, 200 employés; Barcalo & Boll Manufacturing Company, Sandusky Street, 250 employés; Buffalo Gasoline Motor Company, Niagara Street, 150 employés; Jewett Refrigerator Works, Chandler Street, 150 employés; Cornice Brake Company, Chandler Street, 100 employés; Monarch Acetylene Gas Machine Company, Terrace, 50 employés; Western Wire Works, Terrace, 25 employés.

Among the works rapidly approaching completion at the close of 1903 were the following: Lackawanna Steel Company, Stony Point, 10,000 employés, $50,000,000 capital; Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company, South Buffalo, 1,000 employés, $6,000,000 capital; Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway Company, $10,000,000 capital; Snow Steam Pump Works, addition, Roberts Avenue, 800 employés; Buffalo Foundry Company, Belt Line, 300 employés; Wright-Taper Roller Bearing Works, Main Street, near Erie tracks, 300 employés, $500,000 capital; Larkin Soap Company, Seneca Street, large addition, 300 employés; Buffalo Pottery Company, pottery works, Seneca Street, 400 employés, $200,000 capital; F. W. Burt Box Company, Seneca Street, addition, 200 employés; Kellogg Linseed Oil Works, large addition, Ganson Street, 400 employés; Pratt & Letchworth Company, crucible steel plant, Black Rock, 200 employés; Collins Baking Company, cracker factory, Clinton Street, 300 employés; United States Headlight Company, new factory, Black Rock, 200 employés; Buffalo Structural Steel Company, new plant, Black Rock, 150 employés; Hygienic Food Company, Fillmore Avenue and Belt Line, 400 employés; Washburn-Crosby Flour Mill, Ganson Street, 200 employés; Atlas Oil Works, new car shop, Elk Street, 200 employés; Schoellkopf-Hartford-Hanna Company, new factory buildings, Buffalo river, 200 employés; H. R. Bird, shoe factory, East Buffalo, 100 employés; Niagara Lithographic Company, new factory on Niagara Street, near Albany, 100 employés; H-O and Force Mills, Elk Street, 250 employés; Pennypacker Cooperage Company, Ganson Street, 25 employés.

Twentieth Century Buffalo is gradually reaching the importance as a wholesale distributing center to which it is entitled by its favorable geographical location and its unrivaled transportation facilities. Among the newly organized wholesale houses are the Clawson-Wilson Company, dry goods, and the Buffalo Hardware Company, both extensive establishments.

The financial affairs of Twentieth Century Buffalo at the close of 1903 were in a very satisfactory condition. Municipal bonds continue to hold a very high position among public securities, a large amount of outside capital was invested in these and in real estate during the year. The continued prosperity of the people was indicated by a steady increase in the volume of deposits in savings banks and in trust companies. The augmentation of general banking business was very clearly indicated by the transactions of the clearing house, which each month during the year 1903 showed an important increase over the clearances of the same months of the preceding year. The total for the first ten months of 1903 was $270,430,657.82 as compared with $245,446,887.72 for the corresponding period in 1902, an increase of nearly $29,000,000.

No important changes were made in the status of existing banking institutions. The last official report made by the largest of Buffalo's bank, the Marine National, made November 17th, showed a very gratifying condition, the deposits on that date amounting to $13,671,809.44 as compared with $13,382,368.78 in the statement made November 25, 1903. (See page 1.)

A new trust company, the Commonwealth, was organized during the year with E. O. McNair as President, and the Bank of Buffalo opened a branch office at 628 Main Street, under the name of the Market Bank, with George Meadway in charge as cashier. A new bank has been organized to operate at West Seneca for the new South Buffalo district.

The most important event in the history of Buffalo, except the inauguration of the Erie Canal itself in 1825, was the adoption by popular vote at the State election, November 3d, of the proposition to enlarge and improve that great waterway from Buffalo to the Hudson River at an estimated cost of $101,000,000, so as to allow the passage of fleets of barges of 1,000 tons capacity each. The enormous benefits which will accrue to Buffalo from the improvement and enlargement of the Erie Canal cannot well be overestimated. Among those who have been most active and intelligent in their persistent and consistent advocacy of the enlarged canal are Hon. George Clinton, a grandson of Governor Clinton, Hon. George A. Davis (page 46, Part One), Hon. Henry W. Hill (page 145, Part One), Hon. John Cunneen (page 144, Part One), Hon. Robert Lynn Cox (page 146, Part One), John J. McWilliams (page 86, Part One), O. P. Letchworth (page 98, Part Two), and Leonard Dodge (page 150, Part Two).

Of those whose portraits appear in this edition of TWENTIETH CENTURY BUFFALO it is to be regretted that several deaths have to be recorded. Among those who "passed away" during the year 1903 were William H. Walker (page 16, Part One), Edward P. Beals (page 85, Part One), Charles Berrick and J. H. Tilden (who appear in the Builders' Exchange group on page 112, Part One), Clarence W. Hammond (page 4, Part Two), Robert Denton (page 210, Part Two).

THE KEYSTONE WAREHOUSE COMPANY AND KEYSTONE TRANSFER COMPANY.

The extension of the interests and operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Buffalo has led to the development of several extensive enterprises, among the most important of which is that of the Keystone Warehouse Company and its associate organization, The Keystone Transfer Company. These two corporations, which are practically under the same management, represent an investment of over $600,000, and are consequently very notable additions to the business interests of Twentieth Century Buffalo. The Keystone Warehouse Company has erected a building for its purposes, which is as complete and especially suited for warehousing purposes as any of its kind in the country. It is very advantageously located between Hamburg and Alabama streets, with a frontage of nearly 300 feet on Seneca Street, having a floor space of 300,000 square feet, is fitted with electric elevators and has every facility for warehousing all kinds of goods in a secure and effectual manner. The structure has the additional advantage of being absolutely fireproof. It has direct railway track connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, so that the cars can enter the warehouse from the rear and thus enable delivery to be made with great promptness and facility by and to all lines of railroad. The warehouse, which will provide accommodations for all kinds of merchandise, will be ready for occupancy about April 1, 1904. The officers of the Keystone Warehouse Company, which was organized in 1903, are: President, J. H. Poole; Vice-President, Bayard Henry; Secretary and Treasurer, J. R. Trimble.

On page 73, reference is made to the inauguration of the business of the Keystone Transfer Company, which, as already stated, is an associate organization with the Keystone Warehouse Company. Although the business of the transfer company has only been operated in Buffalo for about a year, it has already developed to great importance, requiring a considerable increase over its original large equipment of horses, wagons, and appliances for transfer work on a large scale. In addition to its complete outfit for its general transfer work, it has special facilities for hauling and handling effectively consignments of merchandise for delivery in, or reshipment from, Buffalo in connection with all railroad lines. The company is the authorized transfer agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It owns all its stables and equipment. The stables, storage, and working offices of the company are located at Seneca and Alabama streets. The officers are: President, J. H. Poole; Secretary and Treasurer, J. R. Trimble; Superintendent, Ernest F. Snyder. The general offices of the Keystone Warehouse Company and the Keystone Transfer Company are at 925 Fidelity Building.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On page 69 will be found the statement that the Adams Express Company would come to Buffalo in the near future. July 1, 1903, the company having succeeded the American Express Company on all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, opened fine offices at the corner of Main and Swan streets, with W. A. Masterson in charge as agent. The company is fully equipped for all departments of the express business and has introduced an extensive outfit of wagons, for its city traffic, propelled by electric storage battery power, an innovation that is highly appreciated.

TWENTIETH CENTURY
BUFFALO

AN ILLUSTRATED COMPENDIUM OF HER MUNICIPAL, FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL PUBLIC INTERESTS.

EDITION OF 1903.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK OF BUFFALO.

CAPITAL, ... $230,000.00
SURPLUS, ... $1,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, Nov. 17, 1903, $751,181.10

OFFICERS.

STEPHEN M. CLEMENT, President. JOHN J. ALBRIGHT, Vice-President.

JOHN H. LASCELLES, Cashier.

HENRY J. AUER, CLIFFORD HUBBELL,
Assistant Cashiers.

DIRECTORS.

J. J. Albright,
Stephen M. Clement,
George L. Williams,
E. H. Hutchinson,
George B. Mathews,
C. W. Goodyear,
Wm. H. Hotchkiss,
Walter Scranton,
Moses Taylor,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Edmund Hayes,
Frank H. Goodyear,
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ABSOLUTELY SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $300,000.

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $100,000.

ORGANIZED MAY 20, 1889.

A. D. BISSELL, President. CHARLES R. HUNTLEY, Vice President

E. J. NEWELL, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel O'Day, Standard Oil Company.
J. T. Jones, Capitalist and Oil Producer.
Chas. F. Bishop (Ex-Mayor of Buffalo), Wholesale Teas, Coffees and Spices.
John Hughes, of Swope, Hughes, Waltz & Benstead, Live Stock Dealers.
Joseph Seep, Standard Oil Company.
C. R. Huntley, Mgr. Buffalo Gen'l Electric Co.
E. G. S. Miller, Brewer.
William Richardson, Capitalist.
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THE WABASH R. R.

The Direct and Only Line with its Own Rails Running From

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WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

TRAINS

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LEAVE BUFFALO DAILY.

Full Information, Sleeping Car Reservations Secured.

Ticket Office, Ellicott Square.

C. S. CRANE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

R. F. KELLEY,
General Agent Passenger Department,
Buffalo, N. Y.

....THE....

KEYSTONE WAREHOUSE CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

J. H. POOLE, President. BAYARD HENRY, Vice-President. J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS.
ABSOLUTE FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
UNEQUALED LOCATION.
DIRECT CONNECTION WITH ALL RAILROADS.

WAREHOUSES: Fronting on Seneca Street, between Hamburg and Alabama streets. Cars enter Warehouses from rear, enabling delivery to be made by any railroad.

First block of warehouses, containing over a million cubic feet of space, ready for occupancy April 1, 1904.

OFFICES: 925 Fidelity Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

KEYSTONE TRANSFER CO.

J. H. POOLE, President.

J. R. TRIMBLE, Vice-President.

ERNEST F. SNYDER, Superintendent.

Fully equipped in every department for general transfer work. All kinds of machinery hauled and erected. Consignments of merchandise effectively handled for delivery in or reshipment from Buffalo. All lines of railroad.

AUTHORIZED FREIGHT TRANSFER AGENTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

GENERAL OFFICE: 925 Fidelity Building.
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